

Country	Themes	Examples	Yes/No	Evidence, link or comment
				https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/adaptation/strategy https://haveyoursay.awe.gov.au/ncras https://www.canberra.edu.au/research/collaborations/climate-change-adaptation-and-resilience-research-network https://engage.vic.gov.au/aaps <p>The government has been developing a new National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy, due for publication in October 2021. It will focus on showcasing national adaptation and resilience efforts and strengthening national coordination to manage physical climate impacts. Physical climate impacts include floods, bushfires, droughts, sea level rise and marine heatwaves.</p> <p>The University of Canberra has a Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Research Network (CCARN) which has established a network of knowledge, expertise and education in climate change adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>The Victoria government is preparing Adaptation Action Plans to build climate resilience.</p> <p>CoastAdapt is an online tool developed by the National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility to support local governments and businesses to assess and respond to climate risks in the coastal zone.</p> <p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) is an institute run by government to coordinate researchers engaged with climate change issues.</p>
Australia	Adaptation and resilience		Yes	
		<p>Air pollution is mostly caused by coal-fired power stations and is the main source of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur dioxide (SO2) in air.</p> <p>Fatalities caused by fossil fuel pollution account for about 4% of all deaths, or about 5,700 people each year.</p> <p>The Global Climate and Health Alliance published a report titled "The Limits of Livability - The emerging threat of smoke impacts on health from forest fires and climate change". It said that due to Australia's worst wildfire season in 2019-2020, the air quality in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney had deteriorated substantially, with 80% of the population affected by smoke pollution. It said climate change and poor land management practices were partly to blame for the fires.</p> <p>A report from the Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) says that exposure to air pollution during pregnancy is conclusively linked to gestational diabetes, pre-term birth and growth restriction.</p>		https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/W02106/S00193/forest-fire-smoke-driving-increased-health-risks-from-air-pollution-worldwide-report.htm https://www.themandarin.com.au/160430-australia-needs-a-public-health-plan-to-address-bushfire-smoke-impacts-cardiologist-says/ https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jul/19/doctors-issue-official-guidance-on-effects-of-air-pollution-and-bushfire-smoke-on-pregnant-people https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamiehalstone/2021/07/19/australian-doctors-issue-new-guidance-on-air-pollution-and-pregnancy/?sh=183f469f25b6
Australia	Air pollution		Yes	
		<p>Environment Minister Sussan Ley succeeded in thwarting UNESCO's move to list the Great Barrier Reef as 'in danger'.</p> <p>Prime minister Scott Morrison announced that Australia would join the High Ambition Coalition (HAC), a coalition of 60 countries aiming to protect at least 30 percent of world's land and ocean by 2030.</p> <p>Scientists have launched a National Action Plan for Australia's most imperilled plants.</p>		https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/7/24/great-barrier-reef-avoids-unesco-in-danger-listing https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-06-22/environment-minister-great-barrier-reef-listed-in-danger/100233088 https://theconversation.com/the-governments-idea-of-national-environment-standards-would-entrench-australias-global-pariah-status-163082 https://www.themandarin.com.au/160143-australia-joins-global-biodiversity-coalition/ https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/projects/national-action-plan-for-australia-s-most-imperilled-plants http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/nominations/comment/koala-2021
Australia	Biodiversity and nature	Threatened species experts recommend that koala should be listed as endangered species.	Yes	
		<p>The Australian government has not initiated a green recovery, instead using the pandemic as a justification to support expansion of the gas industry, according to Climate Action Tracker.</p> <p>Environment Minister Sussan Ley has rejected plans for a \$36 billion wind, solar and hydrogen project in Western Australia saying it will have unacceptable impacts on internationally recognised wetlands and migratory bird species.</p>	No	https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/renewable/australia-rejects-36-billion-wind-solar-hydrogen-energy-project/83710810
Australia	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)			
		<p>In November 2020, Melbourne and Newcastle agreed to adopt new technology as part of the G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance, a group formed to provide cities the procedures, laws and regulations they need to use new technology responsibly.</p> <p>Perth is also working towards improving green spaces and walkability and revamping the transport system to increase the use of public transport.</p>	Yes	https://modernndiplomacy.eu/2020/11/18/36-pioneer-cities-chart-a-course-towards-a-more-ethical-and-responsible-future/ https://www.rees-journal.org/articles/rees/full_html/2017/01/rees170007s/rees170007s.html
Australia	Cities			
		<p>Australia has a long history of environmental activism, with green campaigners having a strong presence in politics since the 1970s.</p> <p>The World Wildlife Fund, The Wilderness Society, Greenpeace, and the Australian Conservation Foundation have been joined more recently by younger climate activists.</p> <p>Australian students started a movement called School Strike 4 Climate Action, inspired by Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg. Students Harriet O'Shea Carre, Milou Albrecht, Lucie Atkin-Bolton, Vivienne Paduch, Aisheya Huq, Callum Neilson-Bridgefoot, Tully Boyle and several others are actively involved in climate activism.</p> <p>A group of eight teenagers scored a victory in 2021 when a court ruled that the environment minister had a duty of care to children to consider the harm caused by climate change as part of her decision-making in approving the expansion of a new coal mine.</p> <p>Ashjayeen Sharif, an 18-year-old student from Melbourne and a climate activist, is waging a campaign backed by Greenpeace to get elected to the board of directors at AGL Energy, Australia's biggest greenhouse gas emitter.</p> <p>On August 10, five Extinction Rebellion activists protested outside the Parliament House and three activists protested outside Prime Minister Scott Morrison's official Canberra residence. They burnt a pram outside the parliament building and spray-painted slogans "climate duty of care" on walls of both parliament and prime minister residence. All of the eight protesters were later arrested for vandalism.</p>		https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/ https://www.smh.com.au/environment/climate-change/why-aren-t-they-doing-anything-students-strike-to-give-climate-lesson-20181123-p50hvu.html https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-09-23/australian-climate-striker-15-takes-fight-to-new-york/11539354 https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/aug/16/melbourne-student-and-climate-activist-runs-for-board-seat-at-energy-giant-agl https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/sundayextra/ashjayeen-sharif-for-agl-board/13508036 https://www.sbs.com.au/news/eight-climate-change-protesters-arrested-following-vandalism-outside-parliament-house/d90d8502-6ad4-4aac-97e0-865473261066
Australia	Climate activists			
		<p>Wild storms hit the eastern state of Victoria in mid-2021, causing major property and environmental damage as well as contaminating water. Around 1,500 households were without power for three weeks.</p> <p>Queensland has established a "Get Ready Queensland fund" to prepare for future disasters and severe weather. Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Local Government, Infrastructure and Planning Steven Miles said: "Queensland has been impacted by close to 90 disasters in the past decade and, while Queenslanders are rightly renowned for our ability to respond, experience shows the better prepared a community is, the more quickly it recovers."</p>	Yes	https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/78498 https://www.croakey.org/as-yet-another-extreme-weather-event-hits-hard-where-is-the-health-response/ https://statements.qld.gov.au/statements/93222 https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/sep/15/bureau-of-meteorology-warns-of-floods-with-double-likelihood-of-la-nina-predicted-for-australia
Australia	Extreme weather and disasters			

		<p>Australian politicians and the media have been accused of undermining efforts to combat climate change with their support for the coal industry.</p> <p>Climate deniers were particularly active when bushfires raged in 2019 and 2020, with Liberal MP Craig Kelly, for example, saying the fires were caused by high fuel loads and rather than climate change.</p> <p>The commercial AM radio, Sky and Fox News are the most strident critics of climate change science. Sky News host Cory Bernardi says renewable energy creates more pollutants than fossil fuel.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/adaptation/strategy</p> <p>https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/adaptation/publications/national-climate-resilience-and-adaptation-strategy</p> <p>https://www.coastadapt.com.au/ https://nccarf.edu.au/</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/National%20Climate%20Resilience%20and%20Adaptation%20Strategy.pdf</p> <p>https://elaw.org/system/files/national_climate_change_adaptation_framework.pdf</p>
Australia	Fake news or denial			
Australia	Finance	<p>Australia is committed to contributing its part to the UNFCCC goal to collectively mobilise at least \$US100 billion per year in climate finance for developing countries by 2020, and annually through to 2025. In December 2020, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced that Australia would extend its commitment to build climate change resilience, mitigation and adaptation with a \$1.5 billion commitment over 2020-2025.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/Pages/australias-support-for-other-countries#:~:text=Australia%20is%20committed%20to%20doing,US100%20billion%20of%20climate%20finance.</p>
Australia	Fossil fuels	<p>Australian environment minister Sussan Ley has approved Wollongong Coal's application to expand existing underground coal mining at its Russell Vale colliery north of Wollongong. Her decision comes after a federal court ruled that she has a duty of care to protect young people from the climate crisis.</p> <p>Sussan Ley approved Whitehaven Coal's Vickery coal mine extension near Gunnedah in New South Wales.</p> <p>Australia's resources minister, Keith Pitt criticised 'green activists' for trying to 'cripple' fossil fuel companies.</p> <p>Australian Labour Party, the Green Party and Senate crossbench aligned to block government plans to allow Australia's renewable energy agency to invest in fossil fuels.</p> <p>New Deputy Prime Minister Barnaby Joyce of the National Party said that his party will only support an energy policy that doesn't affect states which are heavily dependent on fossil fuel mining.</p>	Yes/No	<p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/jun/16/australian-resources-minister-attacks-green-activists-for-trying-to-cripple-fossil-fuel-companies</p> <p>https://www.sbs.com.au/news/senate-blocks-government-plan-to-allow-australia-s-renewable-agency-to-invest-in-fossil-fuels</p> <p>https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/renewable/australias-new-deputy-pm-casts-shadow-over-2050-net-zero-emissions-ambition/83710985</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/sep/03/sussan-ley-approves-first-coal-project-since-court-rules-she-owes-children-duty-of-care</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/sep/16/whitehaven-coals-vickery-mine-extension-given-green-light-by-environment-minister</p>
Australia	Global warming	<p>The Bureau of Meteorology reported in September 2021 that Australia has recorded its fourth warmest winter on record. The data revealed that national mean temperature came in at 1.18C above average - with the mean maximum temperature 1.2C above average and the minimum 1.08C above average.</p> <p>A study published in the journal Nature warns Australia and other OECD Pacific nations to leave 95 per cent of coal in the ground by 2050 if the world is to have half a chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>Overall, people are concerned about the climate change in Australia, with 80 per cent of people thinking the country is already experiencing problems caused by climate change and 83 per cent supporting the closure of coal-fired power stations. According to the Australia Institute's Climate of the Nation report, 71 per cent of the Australians think that Australia should lead the world in climate actions.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.skynews.com.au/australia-news/australias-fourth-warmest-winter-on-record-linked-to-global-warming/news-story/8e725665e809aee55e1d29052b629c98</p> <p>https://www.sbs.com.au/news/australia-must-leave-coal-in-ground-to-limit-global-warming-modelling-shows/f983db4d-5e85-4d77-81c0-3d54904bb6d4</p> <p>https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-10-28/australia-institute-2020-climate-change-report-concern-growing/12764874</p>
Australia	Health	<p>About 4 per cent of all deaths in a year or about 5,700 fatalities are estimated to be caused by air pollution linked to the burning of fossil fuels.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.smh.com.au/environment/climate-change/global-fossil-fuel-air-pollution-linked-to-one-in-five-deaths-20210209-p570z7.html</p>
Australia	Justice	<p>A group of eight Australian teenage environmentalists lost their court appeal in May 2021 to ban a coal mine expansion in New South Wales state. But the court ruled that the environment minister had a duty of care towards children and should take this into account when making a decision on the expansion. One of the students said: "We understand it is the first time a court of law, anywhere in the world, has ordered a government to specifically protect young people from the catastrophic harms of climate change," she said.</p> <p>A shareholder activist group has taken Australia's second largest independent oil company Santos to court over its claims it produces "clean fuel" and plans to reach net zero emissions by 2040. Santos in its 2020 annual report had claimed natural gas is a "clean fuel" that provides "clean energy".</p> <p>Federal Resources Minister Keith Pitt said that the government would go ahead with the grant agreement of providing \$21m to a gas company seeking to frack the Beetaloo Basin in the Northern Territory, despite the Northern Territory Environment Centre's (ECNT) legal challenge over fracking grants launched in the Federal Court. The ECNT had alleged that the minister's decision to award the grants to gas company Imperial Oil and Gas, a subsidiary of Empire Energy, was unlawful. Minister Keith Pitt said: "This project, along with other activity in the Beetaloo Basin, has the potential to create over 6,000 jobs and make a significant contribution to secure Australia's affordable and reliable energy supplies."</p>	No	<p>https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/australian-children-lose-bid-block-coal-mine-expansion-77931089</p> <p>https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/australian-court-says-mine-approvals-must-consider-climate-harm-2021-05-27/</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/aug/26/santos-sued-for-clean-fuel-claims-and-net-zero-by-2040-target-despite-plans-for-fossil-fuel-expansion</p> <p>https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-09-13/beetaloo-basin-nt-fracking-plans-imperial-energy/100455780</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/jul/29/beetaloo-basin-fracking-court-bid-launched-to-stop-coalition-giving-company-21m-in-grants-for-project</p>
Australia	Mitigation	<p>There is a lack of climate action, despite rising climate impacts such as the catastrophic bushfires that enveloped several states in late 2019 and early 2020, says Climate Action Tracker.</p> <p>According to a report by WWF, Australia is the only developed nation which remains one of the world's hotspots for deforestation. Since 2004, Australia has deforested an area six times the size of Tasmania.</p> <p>Clearing land for cattle farming and the logging of indigenous timber are said to be the main reasons for deforestation.</p>	No	<p>https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jan/13/australia-the-only-developed-nation-on-world-list-of-deforestation-hotspots</p> <p>https://www.wilderness.org.au/news-events/10-facts-about-deforestation-in-australia</p>
Australia	Net zero	<p>Resources Minister Keith Pitt has said: "We have not committed to net zero by 2050. That would require the agreement of the Nationals and that agreement has not been reached or sought."</p> <p>According to The Ernst & Young analysis, Australia's agricultural sector can reach net zero emissions by 2040, achieving emissions reductions of 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 if it scales up existing Morrison government programmes.</p>	No	<p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/jun/17/nationals-will-oppose-net-zero-emissions-target-resources-minister-signals</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/sep/15/agricultural-sector-could-be-net-zero-by-2040-if-australia-boosts-efforts-report-suggests</p>
Australia	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	<p>Australia is the world's second biggest exporter of coal.</p> <p>It is planning new coking coal mines for coal export, increasing coal production by 4% from 2020 to 2030.</p> <p>LNG production is expected to increase by 6% over the same period.</p>	Yes	<p>https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia/</p>
Australia	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	<p>Chief pollutants in Australia are coal fired power stations and coal mines. Australia still operates 22 coal-burning power stations, some of which are among the oldest and most polluting in the world. Australia's 92 coal mines, meanwhile, emitted 320,000 tonnes of particles with a diameter of 10 microns or less (PM10).</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.smh.com.au/environment/climate-change/coal-fired-power-stations-not-forced-to-reduce-greenhouse-gases-20210305-p5783c.html#:~:text=But%20no%20restrictions%20will%20be,at%20E2%80%9Capproximately%20current%20levels%20the%20review%20the%20EPA,stopping%20greenhouse%20gases%20from%20increasing.</p> <p>https://www.smh.com.au/environment/sustainability/coal-fired-power-coal-mines-continue-to-head-toxic-pollutants-list-20190331-p519f9.html</p>

		<p>Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. The Ministry of Environment and Forest is implementing the government's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for adaptation and increasing resilience to the adverse impact of climate change.</p> <p>This Action Plan is built on six pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security, social protection, and health to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable are protected from climate change. 2. Comprehensive disaster management to further strengthen the country's already proven disaster management systems to deal with the increasingly frequent and severe natural calamities. 3. Investing in infrastructure to build cyclone shelters and drainage systems and also to ensure that coastal and river embankments are well-maintained; 4. Research and knowledge management to predict the likely scale and timing of climate change impacts on different sectors of the economy, and also to ensure that Bangladesh is networked into the latest global thinking on climate change. 5. Evolve low-carbon development options and implement them. 6. Increase the capacity of government ministries and agencies, civil society and the private sector to meet the challenges of climate change. <p>Since the implementation of this plan, the government has increased investments in flood management schemes which includes building coastal polder, cyclone and flood shelters, and raising roads and highways above the flood level. It has also developed state-of-the-art warning systems for floods, cyclones and storm surges, and is expanding community-based disaster preparedness. Besides, it has also developed climate resilient varieties of rice and other crops.</p>			https://www.iucn.org/downloads/bangladesh_climate_change_strategy_and_action_plan_2009.pdf
Bangladesh	Adaptation and resilience		Yes		
		<p>Bangladesh has been ranked as the "most polluted country globally while its capital Dhaka became the 2nd worst polluted city", according to the World Air Quality Index (AQI) Report published in March 2021. Air pollution has been taking its toll on Bangladesh for successive years, causing lives and economic losses as well as environmental hazards linked to pollution.</p> <p>A study conducted by the Environment and Social Development Organisation (ESDO), which is a Bangladeshi NGO and research organisation, found that coal mine particles, including those coming from outside the country, contributes as much as 40% of the total air pollution in Bangladesh. Besides, unplanned construction and lack of monitoring by the authorities have made pollution uncontrolled. The study shows that construction activities are behind 38% of total pollution. Gas emissions from vehicles are another significant source of air pollution. ESDO researchers, for the first time, have found the existence of toxic radon gas in December 2020, which can cause lung cancer.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has created several mega projects to reduce air pollution. These include installing effluent treatment plants in industries, updating traditional brick kilns around Dhaka, increasing forest areas by reclaiming a significant portion of the illegally occupied 138,613 acres (56,095 hectares) of reserved forest land, and eliminating high emitting road transport vehicles. These measures are likely to reduce black carbon emissions by 72 percent by 2040 and methane by 37 percent.</p> <p>Besides the Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has been working to implement the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Agriculture Initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from rice production by using Alternate Wetting and Drying, a strategy that can cut emissions in half.</p>			https://www.cacaoalition.org/en/partners/bangladesh https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/bangladesh-air-pollution-engulfs-lives-environment/2190506
Bangladesh	Air pollution		Yes		
		<p>Bangladesh has a diverse ecosystem. However, the existence of many species is at stake due to various climatic and non-climatic factors.</p> <p>Its Sundarbans, which is an unique mangrove forest located in the Ganges delta, its rich floral and faunal composition has "already been badly impacted by adverse impacts of climate change".</p> <p>The IPCC [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change] has predicted that the sea level may rise by 23 inches by the end of the century, increasing salinity level in the Sundarbans. Up to 30% of animal and plant species could be wiped out by a global temperature rise of 2.7–4.5C. It is already visible that some species that prefer low saline condition, such as Sundri (<i>Heritiera fomes</i>), Shingra (<i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>), etc. have started to die in Sundarbans, while Passur (<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>) has become rare. More salt tolerant species, such as Goran (<i>Ceriops roxburgii</i>), Jhana (<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>), etc. will come to occupy these sites.</p> <p>Similar impact is seen on aquatic fauna as well. With the climate change impact, availability of both surface water and ground water in the Sundarbans Impact Zone (SIZ) will decline. The intensity and frequency of cyclonic storms and tidal surges will gradually increase.</p> <p>The government of Bangladesh has formulated its National Conservation Strategy (2016-2031) to conserve its natural resources guided by action plans, policies, strategies and international conventions. Funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) under the Climate Change Trust Fund, the BFD (Bangladesh Forest Department) is undertaking the Bangladesh National Conservation Strategy (NCS). The NCS is expected to generate a conducive policy strategy for natural resource conservation, development and enrichment. It will foster development in line with the sustainable development framework.</p>			https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330858885_Influence_of_Climate_Change_on_Biodiversity_and http://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/notices/c3379d22_ee62_4dec_9e29_75171074d885/Executive%20Summary(NCS).pdf https://www.thedailystar.net/environment-and-climate-action/biodiversity-and-climate-change-1367119
Bangladesh	Biodiversity and nature		Yes		
		<p>The Bangladesh government has achieved tremendous success in exploitation of solar energy, particularly in the rural areas. It has taken measures to bring affordable, solar-powered electricity to places where the traditional grid doesn't reach.</p> <p>Farmers now rely on solar irrigation pumps which are cleaner and cheaper than diesel powered pumps. Solar irrigation pumps also enable farmers to improve crop yields. Shops and restaurants can stay open after dark. Families no longer have to rely on polluting firewood and kerosene for heating and lighting.</p> <p>Small-scale solar home systems now provide electricity to more than 4 million households and about 20 million people in rural areas, roughly one-eighth of the country's population.</p> <p>The government has announced plans to install rooftop systems on all educational facilities to feed additional solar power to the grid. It also plans to replace its fossil fuel fleet with solar power vessels.</p> <p>Besides, this year (2021), the country will finally accept the Electric Vehicle [EV] Registration and Operation Guidelines, proposed in 2018 and start building solar charging stations for EVs with an average capacity of 20 kilowatts.</p>			https://www.thedailystar.net/supplements/digital-frontiers/green-innovation-bangladesh-1535803 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876610213000854 https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/01/bangladesh-solar-power-energy-grid-rural-life/ https://energytracker.asia/renewable-energy-in-bangladesh-current-trends-and-future-opportunities/
Bangladesh	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)		Yes		

		<p>Rapid and unplanned urbanization in Bangladesh has affected livability in its cities. Most of the cities, particularly Dhaka and Chittagong, offer inadequate infrastructure and low levels of urban services.</p> <p>The rivers in and around Dhaka are filled with poisonous chemical components, the canals are fast disappearing, the underground water reserve is going down, waste management is in a shambles, its air quality is one of worst in the world, and the traffic is a never-ending battle for every dweller.</p> <p>Besides, the population is increasing in Dhaka as the government has centralized everything in this city. This is the reason why people from across the country gather here. Dhaka has a population of 10.3 million and it is one of the most densely populated cities in the world, with 47,400 people per square kilometer. This is not at all sustainable. The government needs to be decentralized to prevent the people from across the country from coming and settling in Dhaka.</p> <p>Poor solid waste management contributes to clogged drains and sewers, exacerbating flood risk across the city. Affordable housing is far away from the places where jobs are concentrated. Commuting is hampered by lack of public transportation and an inadequate road network.</p> <p>The policy taken by the present government led by Sheikh Hasina to improve the communications network in and around Dhaka by investing more than \$20 billion in Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) is likely to ease the problems faced by commuters. However, the government needs to do a lot more to make Dhaka livable by making more investments for constructing affordable housing, improving the sanitation system, and creating more green spaces in the city.</p>		<p>https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/planning-more-livable-dhaka</p> <p>https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/10/28/bangladesh-city-planning-must-be-more-sustainable-for-livability</p> <p>https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2020/01/31/can-dhaka-be-sustainable</p>
Bangladesh	Cities	<p>Bangladesh has several climate activists, who try raise awareness and take action to tackle the adverse effects of climate change. Prominent activists include:</p> <p>Syeda Rizwana Hasan: Hasan was awarded the awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2012 for her "uncompromising courage and impassioned leadership" in a campaign of judicial activism in Bangladesh that affirms the people's right to a good environment. Hasan has particularly focused on regulations for the shipbreaking industry, which is a major pollutant.</p> <p>Sohanur Rahman: Rahman is the founder of the YouthNet for Climate Justice (YN4CJ) – a voluntary youth organization network. He has been one of the key Bangladeshi youth climate change activists who has focused on bringing youth voices to decision making processes for many years.</p> <p>Another eminent activist is Syeda Rizwana Hasan. She is an attorney and also an environmentalist. Hasan has particularly focused on regulations for the shipbreaking industry in Bangladesh, and was awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize in 2009. She was also awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2012 for her "uncompromising courage and impassioned leadership" in a campaign of judicial activism in Bangladesh that affirms the people's right to a good environment as nothing less than their right to dignity and life.</p> <p>Qazi Kholiqzaman: Zaman is an environmentalist, an economist and development thinker. He has also been the coordinator of Bangladesh Climate Change Negotiating Team at UNFCCC since 2009 and has actively participated as a Bangladesh Representative to the UN Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>Saleemul Huq: Huq is the director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) in Bangladesh, and is an expert on the links between climate change and sustainable development. He was the lead author of the chapter on Adaptation and Sustainable Development in the third assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and was the lead author of the chapter on Adaptation and Mitigation in the IPCC's fourth assessment report.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.climatecolab.org/members/profile/2666145</p> <p>https://twitter.com/sohanyouthnet?lang=en</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rizwana_Hasan</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/SyedaRizwanaHasan/</p> <p>https://twitter.com/qkholiqzaman</p> <p>https://twitter.com/SaleemulHuq</p>
Bangladesh	Climate activists			
		<p>Bangladesh has expressed concern over climate change and has vowed to put pressure on nations fuelling global warming to cut emissions and help address the plight of people displaced by climate change as it stepped up to head a group of 48 countries vulnerable to rising seas and extreme weather.</p> <p>Bangladesh, which has taken over the reins of the "Climate Vulnerable Forum" (CVF), has said it would push for more ambitious climate action despite the global economic strain caused by COVID-19.</p> <p>Foreign Affairs Minister A.K. Abdul Momen told journalists: "The pandemic is one crisis. Climate change could be worse than that, so we have to be aware of it."</p> <p>Momen also urged international donors to provide generous financial assistance to CVF countries because "investing in climate (protection) today will be a safeguard for our children tomorrow".</p> <p>Bangladesh has become a global model in safeguarding its people from increasingly powerful storms, Momen noted.</p> <p>Momen further added that under Bangladesh's leadership, the CVF plans to expand a fledgling trust fund to help its members tackle climate change.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/72230</p>
Bangladesh	Climate change			
		<p>A global climate report says Bangladesh is seventh among the 10 countries worst hit by extreme weather events.</p> <p>Asked about the report's findings, Professor Emeritus of Brac University, Dr Ainun Nishat, a water resource and climate change specialist, said: "There is no doubt that Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, but at the same time, its ability to cope with the adverse impacts has gone up manifolds". Nishat added, "But there is no room for complacency because the intensity and frequency of climate events are unpredictable. We have to concentrate on capacity building for the future".</p> <p>Another study on the impact of global warming on Bangladesh predicts that there will be a higher increase of temperature during the winter and post-monsoon seasons. Besides, there is a possibility of an increase in flash floods and chances of landslides in the future due to the increase in extreme rainfall.</p> <p>The people of Bangladesh have always used migration as a coping strategy to deal with extreme weather conditions. However, as conditions are intensifying due to climate change, more people are being driven out from their homes and land by more frequent and severe hazards. Sea level rise, storms, cyclones, drought, erosion, landslides, flooding and salinization are displacing a large number of people.</p> <p>It has been estimated that by 2050, one in every seven people in Bangladesh will be displaced by climate change. Up to 18 million people may have to move because of sea level rise alone.</p>	Yes	<p>https://www.thedailystar.net/backpage/news/climate-change-bangladesh-7th-worst-hit-nation-1835905</p> <p>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00704-020-03164-w</p> <p>https://ejfoundation.org/reports/climate-displacement-in-bangladesh</p>
Bangladesh	Extreme weather and disasters		Yes	
Bangladesh	Fake news or denial		No	

Bangladesh	Finance	<p>Bangladesh has accessed some significant bilateral channels of climate funding including DFID, USAID, SIDA, and GIZ. In addition, key international funding sources for Bangladesh include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and Global Environment Facility (GEF), among others.</p> <p>Among the multilateral sources of funding, Adaptation Fund, for the first time, approved a grant amounting to \$10 million for vulnerable small islands and riverine charland islands in Bangladesh to enhance the resilience of its vulnerable communities. Further, the allocation for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for FY [fiscal year] 2020-21 will be \$2,728.5 million (Tk 231,921.2 million) to ensure the country's long-term resilience against climate change.</p> <p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is known as one of the main vehicles for channeling CF and Bangladesh has so far received Tk 351.1 million as grant from GCF for five projects, that include Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming; Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Coastal Communities, Especially Women, to Cope with Climate Change Induced Salinity; Global Clean Cooking Programme - Bangladesh; and Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCP-Flood).</p> <p>A grant of \$256.5 million was approved in November 2020 as the first concessional credit line for Bangladesh and the first private sector financing from GCF to Bangladesh to promote private sector investment through large-scale adoption of energy-efficient technologies in textile and garments industries</p>	Yes	https://www.dhakatribune.com/climate-change/2021/01/02/climate-finance-in-bangladesh-a-critical-review
Bangladesh	Fossil fuels	<p>Bangladesh is taking measures to reduce the use of fossil fuels to deal with the impact of climate change. It has decided in principle to cancel 9 coal-fired power plant projects with a combined capacity of 7,461 MW, due to environmental concerns.</p> <p>The government's list includes the 1,320 MW Moheshkhali project, the 1,320 MW Ashuganj (Patuakhali) project and the 1,200 MW Uttarbanga project, developed by the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) as well as a Singapore-Bangladesh power plant project of 700 MW and the 1200 MW Matarbari project proposed by Power Generation Company Bangladesh and Mitsui.</p> <p>In addition, the government plans to scrap four proposed private sector projects in Munshiganj, Dhaka and Chittagong districts developed by Orion Group, which failed to complete the projects in 7 years. Coal-fired capacity, which was multiplied by 4.5 over 2017-2019 (from 250 MW to over 1.1 GW), accounts for 6% of Bangladesh's installed capacity (2019). Over 13 GW of coal-fired power projects are under various phases of development.</p> <p>Nasrul Hamid, Bangladesh's minister of power, energy and mineral resources, said the country is planning to "review" all but three of 29 planned coal plants.</p> <p>"We are keeping the three coal-fired power plants that are under construction. At present, we are aiming for [40 to 41GW of total generation capacity], where only 5GW is coal based," said Hamid during a webinar run by the Centre for Policy Dialogue. "We are reviewing how we can move from coal-based power plants."</p>	Yes	https://www.enerdata.net/publications/daily-energy-news/bangladesh-will-scrap-75-gw-planned-coal-fired-capacity.html https://www.eco-business.com/news/bangladesh-may-ditch-90-of-its-planned-coal-power/
Bangladesh	Global warming	<p>Bangladesh has expressed concern over temperature rise in the country due to global warming and has warned that if the country continues to experience bouts of heat stress, it may face food shortages. It is taking measures to prevent this disaster.</p> <p>Heat stress - caused by a mix of high temperatures, low rainfall and low humidity - has ruined thousands of hectares of crops in Bangladesh's main rice-growing region in the spring of 2021, with climate experts warning the phenomenon could threaten food supplies.</p> <p>More than 36 districts were affected when temperatures reached as high as 36 degrees Celsius (97 degrees Fahrenheit) for two consecutive days in early April, according to the government's Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI).</p> <p>The average maximum temperature for April in Bangladesh is about 33C, according to the country's Meteorological Department.</p> <p>According to the data of the Department of Agriculture, more than 68,000 hectares of rice were either partially or completely destroyed over the two days, affecting more than 300,000 farmers and resulting in losses of an estimated 3.3 billion taka (\$39 million).</p> <p>"Heat stress is a fairly new problem for Bangladeshi farmers," said Md Nazmul Bari, an entomology expert at the rice institute. The heat experienced this April was the worst "attack" yet, Bari said.</p> <p>Romij Uddin, an agronomy professor at Bangladesh Agricultural University, said "heat stress on crops is directly linked to global warming and rice is particularly vulnerable to high temperatures".</p> <p>Saleemul Huq, director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development based in the capital Dhaka said, "We have to pay more attention to heat shock" as about a quarter of the nation's approximately 160 million people are already considered food insecure.</p> <p>Huq predicted that if incidences of heat stress persist, they could result in an overall 20% decline in rice production this year. Huq and other agricultural experts say that along with making sure that rice crops are sufficiently watered, the best way to minimise the effects of heat stress is to encourage farmers to plant more heat-tolerant rice varieties.</p>	Yes	https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2021/05/29/as-rising-heat-shocks-ruin-rice-crops-bangladesh-faces-hunger-risk
Bangladesh	Health	<p>Bangladesh has started experiencing major public health impacts of climate change due to its vulnerable geographical location and its people are being affected by vector-borne diseases. Incidents of dengue, which was not prevalent in Bangladesh until 2000 (World Health Organization, 2008), now occurs every year in Bangladesh, especially in Dhaka. Another vector-borne disease, malaria, is also prevalent in Bangladesh but it is not equally distributed in all districts of the country.</p> <p>The DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services) has taken several initiatives to develop National Guidelines for health, to control and treat dengue and malaria.</p>	Yes	https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=63373
Bangladesh	Justice	<p>In Bangladesh, the Department of Environment is reluctant to ensure strict punishment of the polluters. There are three environmental courts in Bangladesh but these courts are mostly being used to carry out trials of other cases.</p> <p>A report published in the English edition of the popular Bengali-language newspaper Prothom Alo on 13 March 2021 said that out of a total of 7,002 cases filed at these environmental courts, only 388 cases have been filed under the Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act 1995, that is, just 5.5 per cent of the total cases.</p> <p>The report said the Department of Environment has a "propensity to use mobile courts instead" and added that between July 2015 and August 2020, the department has filed 8,756 cases with the mobile courts and has imposed fines of around Taka 53 crore [£6.25 million]. It added that the Department of Environment is "reluctant to ensure stern punishment of the polluters".</p> <p>It quoted noted environmental activist and chief executive of the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), Syeda Rizwana Hasan, as saying: "The law must be amended and the environment court should be given full power to conduct the trial of all environmental cases."</p>	Yes	https://en.prothomalo.com/environment/environment-laws-and-courts-exist-but-no-cases

Bangladesh	Mitigation	<p>Bangladesh has taken landmark initiatives to reduce emissions by formulating the NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions), which calls for a number of mitigation actions that will help limit the country's GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions.</p> <p>These mitigation actions will play a key role in realizing the move toward a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy.</p> <p>The NDC aims to further strengthen mitigation actions that Bangladesh may take to tackle its growing emissions and to play its role in global efforts to limit temperature rise to 2 or preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>In October 2020, the government formulated the "Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan", which will be a strategic investment framework to mobilize financing, especially through international cooperation, for implementing renewable energy and climate resilience initiatives.</p> <p>The National Solar Energy Roadmap, 2021 - 2041 has been drafted to frame a long-term vision for the nation and to set achievable capacity targets for the country's solar energy initiative.</p> <p>Under its National Action Plan for Clean Cooking, 2020-2030, use of firewood for cooking has been discouraged and about 4.5 million improved cook stoves have been distributed.</p> <p>To reduce carbon emission from the forestry sector, the government has formulated the Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy (BNRS) and established a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for periodical monitoring of tree and forest cover.</p> <p>It has also formulated the Clean Air Act, 2020 and issued comprehensive directives to the relevant government and non-government entities with a view to controlling and reducing air pollution from their respective activities particularly pollution from brick kilns, construction activities, vehicles, open biomass burning, industry and others.</p> <p>Besides, to promote green technology, the Bangladesh Bank (central bank) has established a refinance scheme for supporting environment friendly technology such as solar energy, bio-gas plants, and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP).</p>	Yes	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Bangladesh%20First/Updated_NDC_of_Bangladesh.pdf
Bangladesh	Net zero	<p>Bangladesh has not yet committed to reduce its Greenhouse Gas emissions to net zero. A report in the popular English-language newspaper The Daily Star published on 26 April 2021 said that in 2015, Bangladesh committed to reduce GHG emission by 5 percent by 2030 in three sectors namely power, transport, and industry. It added that if additional finance and technology are available, Bangladesh will reduce GHG emission by 15 percent.</p>	Yes	https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/macro-mirror/news/new-promise-climate-world-leaders-hope-the-horizon-2083677
Bangladesh	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	<p>The fisheries and livestock sector is second to agriculture in the economy of Bangladesh. The important effects of climate change in the fisheries sector include loss of habitat, change in habitat conditions, disease outbreak, obstacles on migration routes, obstacles in reproduction and reduced production. The impact of climate change in the livestock sector are grazing area, fodder crisis, less growth and decrease in production of milk and meat. All these are leading to loss in rural household income, unemployment and supply of dietary nutrition.</p> <p>To protect the fisheries and livestock sector from the adverse impact of climate change, the government has included these sectors in the first pillar of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	Yes	https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/fsheries.pdf
Bangladesh	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	<p>Studies show that hazardous airborne particles are released into the atmosphere of Bangladesh through natural and anthropogenic sources. Unplanned urbanization, industrial enhancement, and over consumption of natural resources are the main causes of air pollution in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Increased burning of fossil fuels is responsible for significant changes in the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Air pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), ozone (O3), and heavy metals are found at a high concentration in the atmosphere.</p> <p>These air pollutants have acute and chronic effects on human health such as from minor respiratory diseases to cancer. In 2019 about 1,73,500 deaths occurred in Bangladesh which are linked with air pollution.</p> <p>Agriculture is the leading contributor, with 39% of total Greenhouse Gas emissions. The energy sector is the second highest emitter with the order of electricity and heat production (46%), other fuel combustion (21%), manufacturing and construction (20%), and transport (14%). Among the other sectors, land-use change and forestry and solid waste represent the third and fourth highest emitters, accounting for 31% and 18%, respectively.</p>	Yes	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348916002_A_review_on_air_pollution_status_of_Bangladesh_and_its_effects_on_Human_health
Bangladesh	Climate emergency	<p>Bangladesh declared that climate change is a "planetary emergency" in November 2019 and called on the world to put itself "on a war footing" to combat it and reduce its impacts.</p> <p>Led by parliamentarian Saber Hossain Chowdhury, who is a global champion for disaster risk reduction and former president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Bangladesh parliament unanimously passed a motion declaring a "planetary emergency".</p> <p>This declaration makes Bangladesh the first among developing countries to issue such an alert and call for action.</p> <p>The motion calls on countries to step up their commitments under the Paris climate agreement and highlights that developing countries require assistance to build up the resilience from climate-induced disasters.</p> <p>Planetary justice and climate equity demands that these vulnerable countries are assisted with requisite finance and technology to meet development aspirations.</p>	Yes	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/bangladesh-declares-climate-change-planetary-emergency
Brazil	Adaptation and resilience	<p>During the past year, Brazil has taken policy action that will have a positive impact on climate change, including a new law that compensates those who provide native forest conservation services. In addition, the Brazilian state of Piaui is home to the largest wind farm and solar park in South America, and became the largest producer of both renewable energy sources in 2021. Brazil intends to expand other wind parks across the country, which would prevent the emission of more than 2 million tonnes of CO2 into the atmosphere.</p> <p>The Bolsonaro government also intends to incorporate Brazil's agribusiness sector into its mission to lower emissions and adapt to climate change. The Agriculture Ministry says that Brazil's tropical agriculture "is one of the world's most productive, innovative and decarbonising" systems. Agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina said that the country was going to talk about Brazil's vision of a "balanced, sustainable approach to agriculture" and climate change adaptation at COP26.</p> <p>However, despite the Bolsonaro government's efforts to reduce emissions and simultaneously strengthen agribusiness, many climate experts have pointed out that it is not enough, and the country is losing time to reverse the impacts of climate change, especially for Brazil's coastal and traditional populations, as sea levels rise, deforestation surges and droughts worsen every year.</p>	Yes	https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/economia/noticia/2021-08/brazil-use-cop26-boost-image-countrys-farming https://blogs.oglobo.globo.com/miriam-leitao/post/mundo-se-prepara-para-mudanca-climatica-e-brasil-esta-no-seculo-xix-na-questao-ambiental.html
Brazil	Air pollution	<p>Air pollution is a significant issue in Brazil particularly due the health impacts of deforestation-related forest fires which have brought about respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>There are also significantly high levels of air pollution in major cities such Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, which have caused a high number of air pollution-related deaths. According to a study published in September 2021, more than 47,000 Brazilians are hospitalised due to air pollution caused by wildfires every year, mainly in the cities in the north, south and central-west regions. The study also found that hospitalisations were particularly high in children aged 0-9 and in people aged 80 years and older.</p>	Yes	https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/08/26/air-unbearable/health-impacts-deforestation-related-fires-brazilian-amazon https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/brazil-amazon-wildfire-pollution-health-b1916379.html

		<p>The loss of Brazil's biodiversity particularly in areas such as the Amazon and Pantanal wetlands, is a major concern for environmental activists both in Brazil and internationally. According to a study by Brazilian universities, public bodies and NGOs released in September 2021, "more than 17 million vertebrate animals" died during the Pantanal wildfires in 2020. Another study said that wildfires had already affected "95% of plant and animal species in the Amazon rainforest in the last 20 years".</p> <p>Although the government has implemented some initiatives to clamp down on illegal wildlife trading, deforestation, logging and mining - even deploying the Armed Forces to the Amazon to monitor the situation - the situation remains grave.</p>		https://www.greenpeace.org/international/story/43497/meat-deforestation-amazon-protected-illegal/ https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202vw08 https://g1.globo.com/natureza/amazonia/noticia/2021/09/01/fogo-ja-afetou-95percent-das-especies-do-bioma-amazonia-nos-ultimos-20-anos-alerta-estudo.ghtml
Brazil	Biodiversity and nature	The loss of biodiversity is increasing at a rapid rate.	Yes	
		<p>Brazil has one of the world's cleanest energy mixes given its abundance of renewable energy sources, amounting to around 79%.</p> <p>Since 2009, the Government has included green jobs as a key element in its national development policy.</p> <p>The Bolsonaro government says that it intends to increase renewable energy sources and reduce carbon emissions. For example, Brazil's national biofuel policy, RenovaBio, is aimed at helping meet the country's yearly decarbonisation goals in the fuel sector and boosting production and the use of biofuels in Brazil's energy network for transportation.</p>	Yes	https://greenfiscalspolicy.org/policy_briefs/brazil-country-profile-2/ https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/economia/noticia/2021-08/brazil-use-cop26-boost-image-countrys-farming
Brazil	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Brazilian cities such as Curitiba, Belo Horizonte, Macapa, Rio Branco and Salvador are taking a lead on protecting biodiversity and combating pollution, urbanisation and climate change. Macapa, for example, is the capital of Amapa state where 70% of territory is environmentally protected.	Yes	https://summitmobilidade.estadao.com.br/guia-do-transporte-urbano/dia-da-arvore-conheca-5-exemplos-de-cidades-verdes-no-brasil/
Brazil	Cities			
Brazil	Climate action	There are several prominent environmental activists in Brazil who are world-renowned, especially from the country's indigenous communities. However, in recent years, a record number of environmental activists have been killed, with more than four defenders being killed every week in 2019.	Yes	https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jul/29/record-212-land-and-environment-activists-killed-last-year
		<p>Devastating forest fires ravaged the Amazon rainforest and Pantanal wetlands in 2020. In August 2021, leading Brazilian media outlets reported that the Pantanal wetlands were "on fire again" after the environmental devastation that occurred in 2020, when 26% of the biome was ravaged by wildfires. Since late August 2021, more than 7,600 hectares had already been destroyed by fires in the Pantanal. Experts said that, with the exception of the Pampa grasslands, all of Brazil's biomes were being destroyed, mainly by human action, and, in most cases, intentionally.</p> <p>The Pantanal also suffered a drought which killed thousands of animals which inhabit the world's largest natural wetlands.</p> <p>In late May 2021, the government issued a water emergency alert in five states and created a crisis monitoring committee to evaluate the effects that a prolonged drought was having on the country's energy sector. In August 2021, leading Brazilian media outlets ran headlines reporting on what they called Brazil's "environmental collapse", saying the situation was evident in the worsening impact of droughts and a sharp increase in forest fires in recent years. According to climate scientists, "Brazil was drying up". From 1991 to 2020, the country had lost about 15.7% (3.1 million hectares) of its water surface area. The Brazilian Annual Land Use and Land Cover Mapping Project (MapBiomas) also revealed that the Pantanal wetlands region had lost "74% of its water since 1985".</p> <p>The drought had reduced hydroelectric reservoirs located in midwestern and southeastern regions to their lowest levels since 2015. President Jair Bolsonaro said it was the country's "worst water crisis in history". In recent weeks, the water shortage has steadily worsened. On 26 August 2021, President Bolsonaro asked the population "to turn off a light at home to save energy" because hydroelectric reservoirs could stop working due to the water crisis". The president had already ordered federal agencies to cut their energy used by 10-20% sdue to water crisis.</p>	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201veqy https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202lp90 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202lly5 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202uvf0 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202u5cr https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202uh0j https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ueqy
Brazil	Climate crisis			
Brazil	Climate change	According to a poll conducted in early 2021 by the Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics (IBOPE), 61% of respondents said that they were "concerned" about the state of the environment in Brazil, while 77% believed that "human actions" had caused global warming.	Yes	https://www.ecycle.com.br/component/content/article/35-atitudo/9258-maioria-dos-brasileiros-se-preocupa-com-as-mudancas-climaticas-aponta-pesquisa-ibope.html
		<p>A surge in forest fires, torrential downpours, mudslides, droughts and flooding have affected not only the Amazon and Pantanal but cities across Brazil in 2020.</p> <p>Scientists say that the climate crisis is responsible. Some experts have said that Brazil's ongoing water crisis, which had been caused by a prolonged drought, could be linked to climate change and surging levels of deforestation across the country.</p> <p>The drought affected water levels in the country's biggest hydroelectric dams located in the central-south region. It also transformed the world's largest system of waterfalls, the Iguazu Falls, located on the Argentine-Brazilian border, into "small streams". In August 2021, Brazilian news website G1 reported that "crops [have been] affected, the hinterland [sertao] [in Brazil's Northeast region] looks like a desert. Brazil, which has 12 per cent of the planet's freshwater reserves, is drying up. In just over three decades, the country has lost more than 3 million hectares of water-covered surface".</p>	Yes	https://www.ecowatch.com/brazil-extreme-weather-climate-crisis-2645500330.html?rebellitem=2#rebellitem2 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ngvl https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202n9pk
Brazil	Extreme weather and disasters			
		<p>The Bolsonaro administration has repeatedly denied the effects of climate change on Brazil. As forest fires raged in the Amazon and Pantanal in 2020, the government downplayed the severity of the fires and an online "disinformation war" ignited between those who called for immediate action and those who denied the very existence of the fires, claiming it was "fake news".</p> <p>After the US-hosted Leaders' Summit on Climate in April 2021, President Bolsonaro said that criticism of his government's efforts to protect the environment were "not justified", and pointed out that Brazil only accounted for 3.4% of global emissions, far behind that of China (26.7%) and the USA (12.6%).</p> <p>In the run-up to the COP26, Argentina hosted a summit on climate change in the Americas on 8 September 2021, which Brazil's president did not attend. According to a government official interviewed by Brazilian newspaper O Globo, "It was an irrelevant virtual debate from a substantive point of view, and could not be considered a precursor to COP26". A representative from Human Rights Watch's environment division said that Bolsonaro's absence from the Latin American climate summit "will only reinforce the perception that he is out of step with other leaders when it comes to tackling climate change," adding that the Bolsonaro's "disastrous policies on the Amazon were making Brazil an international pariah".</p>	Yes	https://www.ecowatch.com/brazil-extreme-weather-climate-crisis-2645500330.html?rebellitem=2#rebellitem2 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ngvl https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202n9pk https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202u5cr
Brazil	Fake news or denial			

		<p>At the World Economic Forum's Davos meeting in January in 2021, Brazil's Vice-President Mourao called on the private sector to expand its financial participation to protect the Amazon. He said that his government was in negotiations with countries such as Norway and Germany to receive more financial resources via the Amazon fund.</p> <p>The Bolsonaro government has insisted on the need to attract international investors to ensure the Amazon's sustainable future. The Bolsonaro administration has been heavily criticised over its cut to environmental protection funding. The EU-Mercosur trade deal has also faced significant setbacks and delays due to the EU's concern about Brazil failing to meet its environmental protection targets.</p> <p>In a 30 April virtual meeting with Brazil's Environment Minister Ricardo Salles and Foreign Minister Carlos Franca, the US' Special Presidential Envoy for Climate John Kerry, questioned the Brazilian Environment Ministry's 2021 budget cut of 24 per cent. The budget cut had been authorised by President Bolsonaro shortly after he declared that his government would "double the budgetary resources" for the environmental sector at the 22 April US-hosted Leader's Summit on Climate. Also after the summit took place, Bolsonaro again requested foreign resources to guarantee environmental conservation in Brazil. On 31 August 2021, the president of the Brazilian Association of Agribusiness, Marcello Brito, criticised Brazil's current environmental policy and said that the country was "driving away customers in the international market by failing to conserve the environment".</p> <p>According to a 25 August 2021 report by Brazil's national news agency, Agencia Brasil, the Agriculture Ministry wants to improve the environmentally negative image that Brazilian agribusiness has overseas, and Bolsonaro government officials will use COP26 to improve its reputation. Brazil's Agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina said that the government was "gearing up to bring the Brazilian vision of agriculture and environment to COP26" and that they would "argue for the positive role of farming in the mitigation of emissions and adaptation to climate change".</p>	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202c4ov https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202jmdh https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202iroe https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202us2g https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/economia/noticia/2021-08/brazil-use-cop26-boost-image-countrys-farming
Brazil	Finance			
Brazil	Fossil fuels	<p>In 2020, the Brazilian government increased subsidies granted to fossil fuel producers, including oil, coal and natural gas companies, by 16%. Already considered to be a "pariah" in terms of sustainability, Bolsonaro also promised to reduce taxes on fossil fuels, according to environmentalists.</p>	Yes	https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-55990373
Brazil	Global warming	<p>According to a poll conducted in early 2021 by the Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics (IBOPE), 77% of Brazilians think it is important to protect the environment against climate change, even if this meant less economic growth. According to the poll, the majority of Brazilians were worried about climate change. The biggest cause for concern according to the respondents were forest fires threatening the country's biomes.</p> <p>Many experts in Brazil have expressed concern in recent months about rising temperatures which are leading to an increase in the incidence of extreme weather events, such as large floods and droughts. Some have also said that the country's ongoing drought could have been caused by global warming and surging deforestation levels.</p>	Yes	https://www.terra.com.br/noticias/ciencia/sustentabilidade/preocupados-com-aquecimento-77-dos-brasileiros-nao-querem-crescimento-que-leve-a-dano-ambiental,31ef4491c6373601b3180f92c17ad3e9uysind6s.html
Brazil	Health	<p>During the Covid-19 pandemic, many doctors, NGOs and civil society groups raised awareness about increased respiratory diseases caused by the surge in forest fires, which was overwhelming hospitals already at capacity with Covid-19 patients. Air pollution in major cities such as Sao Paulo also cause respiratory illnesses.</p>	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201shov
Brazil	Justice	<p>In September 2020, the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court held the country's first public hearing on climate change. A group of political parties filed a lawsuit against the Bolsonaro government over its inadequate implementation of the Amazon deforestation plan which they alleged had led to "uncontrollable deforestation" and had "significantly contributed to dangerous climate change".</p> <p>Brazil's former Environment Minister Ricardo Salles is currently being investigated for allegedly "creating difficulties for environmental inspections" carried out by Brazilian authorities, and his involvement in the illegal export of wood, among other allegations. The ongoing probe had also allegedly caused diplomatic issues with the US. One 18 June report by Brazilian newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo said that US authorities were "following with concern the news that Environment Minister Salles is under investigation".</p> <p>On 24 June, amid the ongoing probes, Salles resigned and was replaced by Joaquim Alvaro Pereira Leite, who is also expected to prioritise agricultural production and economic development in the Amazon over environmental protection.</p> <p>Since August 2021, Brazilian media outlets have focused on several draft bills, currently being deliberated by Brazil's Federal Supreme Court (STF), that could pose a threat to the conservations of protected lands, as well as to the livelihoods of indigenous groups and quilombolas [descendants of Afro-Brazilian slaves]. The five bills that made up the so-called "death combo" in the environmental area included proposals to: restrict the demarcation of indigenous lands, authorise mining on indigenous lands, relax and/or eliminate environmental licencing required for works and enterprises [on protected lands], and permit the private sector's appropriation of lands designated for agrarian reform.</p>	Yes	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/news/first-climate-case-reaches-brazils-supreme-court/ https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202kvjs https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202nec7 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ubf1
Brazil	Mitigation	<p>In the run-up to COP26, Brazil has attempted show the world a "new, greener face" dedicated to environmental conservation, after three years of surging deforestation levels.</p> <p>Since July, for example, the army has been leading operations against illegal gold mining and logging in the Amazon rainforest. The government has also been increasing its monitoring capabilities to combat these environmental crimes. Its environmental enforcement budget was recently doubled.</p> <p>According to the Climate Action Tracker, deforestation is the largest source of emissions in Brazil. "The continued roll-back of forest protection policies [under the Bolsonaro administration] is enabling ever higher deforestation rates, pushing emissions from Brazil's largest source – deforestation – upwards after more than a decade of decline".</p> <p>To combat deforestation in the Amazon, the government has established the "Adopt a Park" programme, which consists of 132 conservation units spanning 15% of the Amazon's biome. Each sponsor can invest in the maintenance and oversight of the parks. The government is also tackling Brazil's severe pollution/waste issue by converting rubbish into electric energy etc. Deforestation levels in the Amazon rainforest have continued to surge. In May 2021, an area "nearly the same size as the city of Rio de Janeiro" spanning 1,125 square kilometres, was deforested in the Amazon. This was the highest level of deforestation recorded for that month in the past 10 years.</p> <p>In addition, the rate of deforestation registered in Brazil's federal conservation units had increased by 312 per cent in May when compared to the same month last year. In August 2021, deforestation in the Amazon had fallen for the second consecutive month when compared to 2020. From January to August 2021, deforestation in the Amazon had decreased by 1.2%. However, despite the slight decrease, deforestation remains nearly double what it was in January to August 2018, prior to Bolsonaro taking office in January 2019. Meanwhile, in the Atlantic Forest, due to reforestation efforts, forest coverage levels have remained relatively stable since 1985.</p> <p>Brazil's ongoing water crisis recently sparked a national debate about the diversification of the country's renewable energy matrix. Due to climate change, reduced rainfall has become a frequent occurrence in the country. To guarantee energy security, many experts argued that it would be necessary to reduce Brazil's dependence on hydroelectric plants. According to data from the Brazil Association of Wind Energy (Abreeol), \$35.8bn was invested in wind projects in Brazil from 2011 to 2020. The wind sector now accounts for 10.8% of the Brazilian energy matrix. President Bolsonaro also recently asked the population to limit their use of electricity and ordered federal agencies to reduce their energy usage by 10-15%.</p>	Yes	https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/ https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ncwl https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/deforestation-brazils-amazon-falls-second-month-remains-high-2021-09-10/ https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/brazil-asks-investment-firms-to-adopt-protected-amazon-areas/2020/07/09/9f0c0191e-c214-11ea-8908-68a2b9eae9e0_story.html https://sustentabilidade.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,meta-atlantica-mantem-media-de-cobertura-vegetal-ha-35-anos-gracas-a-replatio,70003840351 https://valor.globo.com/publicacoes/suplementos/noticia/2021/08/30/diversificacao-da-matriz-sustenta-as-metas-ambientais.ghtml
Brazil	Net zero	<p>In a letter to US President Joe Biden in April 2021, President Jair Bolsonaro said that Brazil would bring forward its long-term goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, ten years earlier than previously projected. He also vowed to "eradicate illegal deforestation in Brazil by 2030".</p>		https://www.climatechangenews.com/2020/12/09/brazils-indicative-goal-carbon-neutrality-2060/ https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2024x2 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202iojt https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2021/04/brazil-moves-towards-further-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions
Brazil	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	<p>According to the Climate Action Tracker, deforestation is the largest source of emissions in Brazil. "The continued roll-back of forest protection policies [under the Bolsonaro administration] is enabling ever higher deforestation rates, pushing emissions from Brazil's largest source – deforestation – upwards after more than a decade of decline".</p>	Yes	https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/ https://www.climateinks.org/resources/greenhouse-gas-emissions-factsheet-brazil/#:~:text=In%20Brazil%2C%2037.4%20percent%20of,percent%20relatively%20to%20GHG%20emissions.
Brazil	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	<p>According to USAID, 37.4% of greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil come from the energy sector, followed by agriculture, land-use change and forestry, industrial processes and waste sectors which contribute 32.6%, 22.6%, 4.2% and 3.4%, respectively, to ghg emissions.</p>	Yes	

Brazil	Attacks on indigenous groups	<p>Since 10 May 2021, there have been more than 23 attacks by informal gold miners (garimpeiros) against the Yanomami indigenous group, who reside in Brazil's largest indigenous reserve. Some Yanomami indigenous people have abandoned their communities and fled into the forest for safety. A study released in late August 2021 revealed that illegal mining in Brazil's conservation units and indigenous reserves had "exploded in the last 10 years," with a 301% increase from 2010 to 2020 in mined areas within conservation units, and a 495% increase in mining in indigenous territories. The study also showed that illegal mining in Brazil's protected areas was heavily concentrated in the Amazon rainforest, accounting for 72% of the country's mined areas.</p> <p>On 14 June, Brazil's Ministry of Justice authorised the use of the National Public Security Force to support the protection of the Yanomami indigenous group's land.</p> <p>Out of the 20 environmental defenders who were murdered in Brazil in 2020, according to Global Witness, at least eight of them were indigenous people. Many of them were targeted by informal miners and loggers who had invaded their protected lands.</p>	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202n98y https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202uowm https://g1.globo.com/natureza/noticia/2021/09/12/entre-os-10-paises-com-mais-mortes-de-defensores-ambientais-e-da-terra-estao-na-america-latina-conheca-os-casos-do-brasil.ghm
Canada	Adaptation and resilience	<p>In June 2021, a National Issues Report on Climate Change Adaptation said, "deep and lasting impacts" of climate change will be very noticeable, with extreme weather events, shifting rainfall patterns, higher temperatures and rising sea levels impacting all sectors of Canada's economy.</p> <p>Canada is running the BRACE programme (Building Regional Adaptation Capacity and Expertise) to deal with climate change adaptation needs and priorities across the country.</p> <p>It also has a programme to assist the migration of forests - helping forests and animals migrate to new zones with a more suitable climate for conservation purposes.</p> <p>A \$2 billion Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund is meant to help communities build solutions to mitigate climate impacts such as flooding, wildfires and drought. For example, in Nova Scotia, communities in the Bay of Fundy are at risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Through the fund, the government has invested some \$25 million in an innovative project to restore saltmarshes and improve 60 kilometres of dykes. In York Region, Ontario, the government is investing over \$10 million to plant over 400,000 trees to enhance urban areas and urban forests. In British Columbia, the government is investing over \$76 million in a project that uses a mix of both grey and natural infrastructure to provide flood protection.</p>	Yes	https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/climate-change/impacts-adaptations/building-regional-adaptation-capacity-and-expertise-brace-program/21324 https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/climate-change/impacts-adaptations/climate-change-impacts-forests/adaptation/assisted-migration/13121 https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calgary/canada-electric-cars-2035-1.6085540 https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2021/06/canada-releases-national-issues-report-on-climate-change-adaptation.html https://globalnews.ca/news/7990272/climate-changes-disasters/
Canada	Air pollution	<p>Fossil fuels, traffic. Even though the quantity of emissions of many air polluters has generally decreased in Canada in the past two decades, air pollution is still linked to an estimated 14 600 premature deaths every year, according to 2020 government data. In July 2021, several main cities across the country were subjected to air quality alerts due to 900 wildfires burning around them, leaving citizens "gasping" according to the media. Winnipeg had air quality causing "a very high risk to human health". The Canadian public shared pictures of the hazy air on social media.</p>	Yes	https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/air-pollution-drivers-impacts.html https://www.ctvnews.ca/climate-and-environment/smoky-skies-poor-air-quality-across-canada-as-nearly-900-wildfires-burn-1.5516020 https://www.reuters.com/world/us/smoke-us-west-wildfires-leaves-easterners-gasping-2021-07-20/ https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-canada-wildfires-smoke-air-quality-explainer-2021/
Canada	Biodiversity and nature	<p>Some species have been lost. The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), annually classifies wildlife species at risk of extinction. The latest list includes narwhals, Atlantic whales, salmon, caribou and a mustard plant.</p> <p>In July 2021, the media reported on a new scientific report indicating that the so-called "Last Ice Area" close to Canada, which may become the last refuge for animals like polar bears that depend on ice, may melt quicker than expected. In August, another scientific study was reported to indicate that a key arctic ice and water formation, the North Water Polynya, was under threat of collapse.</p>	Yes	https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/north-water-polynya-under-threat-1.6140307 https://www.ctvnews.ca/climate-and-environment/last-ice-area-may-be-more-vulnerable-to-climate-change-than-thought-1.5497845 https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/article-arctic-last-ice-area-shown-to-be-at-risk-in-climate-study/ https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/north-water-polynya-under-threat-1.6140307
Canada	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	<p>The Build Back Better scheme in July 2020 proposed \$631 million over 10 years, starting in 2021-22, to Environment and Climate Change Canada to restore degraded ecosystems, protect wildlife, and improve land and resource management practices. Justin Trudeau also issued a statement on the scheme during the G7 meeting.</p>	Yes	https://www.budget.gc.ca/fes-eea/2020/themes/building-back-better-rebatir-mieux-en.html https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2021/06/13/building-back-fairer-cleaner-and-more-prosperous-future-all
Canada	Cities	<p>Several cities have active campaign groups, for example Equiterre, Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique, Ontario Clean Air Alliance, Toronto Climate Action Network, the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) (Ontario), West Coast Environmental Law, and The Environmental Law Centre, Alberta.</p>	Yes	https://twitter.com/equiterre https://twitter.com/AQLPA https://twitter.com/oncleanair https://twitter.com/weareTCAN https://twitter.com/CanEnvLawAssn https://twitter.com/WCELaw https://twitter.com/ELC_Alberta
Canada	Climate change	<p>Climate change was the number one worry among Canadians in September 2020 (even during the Covid pandemic) according to a study, with 88% saying they have been negatively impacted by it. Another study in June 2021 said that the pandemic was the citizens' key worry, but that most Canadians "remain[ed] supportive of policies to address climate change". A study published in July 2021 said that the "summer of wild weather" was possibly "pushing climate change back up Canadians' priority list" ahead of the September general election, and another study covered in the media in September indicated that climate change was the "top election issue for Canadian voters, as it was in 2019".</p>	Yes	https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Climate-change-is-number-one-worry-for-Canadians https://www.macleans.ca/society/environment/the-urgency-to-act-on-climate-is-surging-in-canada/ https://cwf.ca/research/publications/report-confederation-of-tomorrow-addressing-climate-change-in-the-canadian-federation/ https://www.theenergymix.com/2021/07/18/climate-storms-back-as-top-issue-for-canadian-voters/ https://mps.national.core.bbc.co.uk/items/2021/f202uu8p/?type=item
Canada	Extreme weather and disasters	<p>Canada is warming at double the global rate. Melting glaciers and sea-ice is a big issue. According to Environment and Climate Change Canada, the country is warming, on average, about double the global rate. The rate of warming is even higher in Canada's North, in the Prairies and northern British Columbia. A report says: "The impacts of flooding, drought, and wildfire in recent years are unprecedented, and climate models suggest increased risk of these events in the future." Canadian glacier melt is the third biggest source of global sea water rising (following glacier melt on the Arctic and Greenland). There are also many issues in the Canadian Arctic with melting ice, disappearing glaciers and changing ecosystems. But climate change-related sea-ice deterioration is also expected to lead to increased marine traffic (authorized and unauthorized) and will likely reduce the overall cost of exploration, extraction, and shipment of natural resources, making such projects more economically viable. In May 2021, a new report warned that so-called "overwintering" fires will spread in the north of the country. In July the same year, "extreme weather" ("temperatures that soared into the forties, dried out forests and caused scores of heart-related deaths", as CTV News put it) received a lot of coverage in the media, and was linked to climate change.</p>	Yes	https://globalnews.ca/news/7610723/climate-change-canada-prairies/ https://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/canadian-glaciers-rising-sea-levels-climate-change-1.3985743 https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/impacts-north/10765 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-47754189 https://www.woodwellclimate.org/new-model-predicts-overwintering-fires-in-alaska-and-northwestern-canada/ https://www.ctvnews.ca/climate-and-environment/we-are-living-it-already-climate-change-behind-extreme-weather-events-in-canada-experts-say-1.5495229 https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01869-0 https://edition.cnn.com/2021/07/04/world/canada-us-heatwave-northern-hemisphere-climate-change-cmd-intl/index.html

Canada	Fake news or denial	Not widespread, except for, notably, among a few politicians. Most Canadians believe in climate change and are on board with mitigation. The places in Canada that have lower belief in climate change are said to be in rural Alberta and Saskatchewan, regions heavily dominated by the oil and gas industry. In September 2019, Maxime Bernier, leader of the People's Party of Canada, said that "while the climate may be changing, this is not due primarily to human activity". Another Canadian who has been criticised for his lax climate change policies is Ontario Premier Doug Ford.	Yes	https://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/climate-change-denial-fossil-fuel-think-tank-sceptic-misinformation-1.5297236 https://www.thestar.com/politics/federal/2019/09/24/b-ernier-warns-against-letting-too-many-immigrants-in-and-says-there-is-no-climate-change-crisis.html https://www.thestar.com/politics/provincial/2019/12/03/ford-governments-climate-change-plan-is-not-based-on-sound-evidence-auditor-general-says.html
Canada	Finance	Prime Minister Justin Trudeau is increasing Canada's carbon tax. In July 2021, the province of Saskatchewan threatened to take the federal government of Canada to court after it was stopped from developing its own carbon tax targets because it believed that the federal government's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act overstepped into provincial territory. In August 2021, the Royal Bank of Canada released a report saying that Canada "must make it more profitable for investors to back transitions to low emissions in large polluting industries such as oil and gas if the country is ever going to hit its greenhouse gas targets", as the Financial Post summarised it.	Yes	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-12-11/trudeau-hikes-carbon-tax-positions-canada-to-hit-climate-goal https://globalnews.ca/news/8021267/federal-government-rejects-saskatchewan-proposal-to-replace-carbon-tax-scott-moe/ https://globalnews.ca/news/8027112/scott-moe-court-battle-saskatchewan-carbon-tax/ https://financialpost.com/commodities/energy/renewables/canada-falling-60-billion-short-annually-on-investments-needed-to-hit-climate-change-targets-report
Canada	Fossil fuels	Tar sands, fracking, oil pipelines, coal-fuelled power stations. The controversial Keystone XL project - and extension of the oil pipeline system between Canada and the US - has been cancelled. Still, tar sands, fracking and other fossil fuel industries are big in Canada, with Alberta being home to the world's biggest tar sands area. In June 2021, the government declared that it will restrict thermal coal mining because of its "unacceptable environmental effects".	Yes	https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/grenier-keystone-decision-1.5888627 https://web.archive.org/web/20070402100135/http://www.worldenergy.org/wec-gels/publications/default/tech_papers/17th_congress/3_1_04.asp https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-canada https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/unacceptable-environmental-effects-new-federal-policy-restricts-thermal-coal-1.6062173
Canada	Global warming	Concern about temperature rise, especially among indigenous peoples in the north.	Yes	https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/10/21/canada-climate-crisis-toll-first-nations-food-supply
Canada	Health	Concern about heatwaves, air pollution. Canada has seen an increase in mortality rates for people over 65 in the last 20 years because of extreme heat, according to a scientist who is one of the co-authors of the Lancet's Countdown report on climate change and health. She says about the effects of global warming on health: "I think that (in) Canada, (we) feel these impacts more acutely because of the rate of warming." Air pollution is still linked to an estimated 14 600 premature deaths every year. In June 2021, an extreme heatwave contributed to several deaths. In July 2021, CBC said: "Like the pandemic, climate change causes the poor and the frail to suffer most. We need to prepare." In August 2021, the Canadian Medical Association said there was an "urgent need to address the growing impact of climate change on Canadians' health". In August the same year, both CBC and Global News reported on the concept of ecological grief or eco-anxiety and its risks to mental wellbeing.	Yes	https://globalnews.ca/news/7484757/climate-change-health-impacts https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-57654133 https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/climate-change-lytton-heat-wave-wildfires-1.6088767 https://www.cma.ca/news-releases-and-statements/urgent-need-address-growing-impact-climate-change-canadians-health https://globalnews.ca/news/8106901/eco-anxiety-climate-change-mental-health-canada-youth/ https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/climate-change-anxiety-1.6139168
Canada	Justice	Canada has several organisations which fight climate change in the courts, including Eco Justice. One of their ongoing cases concerns Volkswagen's illegal emissions cheating. In September 2021, an Ontario court found that the Ford provincial government broke the law after environmental groups said it had failed to consult the public over environmental legislation.	Yes	https://ecojustice.ca https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/ont-mzo-court-1.6169105
Canada	Mitigation	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, dubbed the carbon tax, was introduced in 2018.	Yes	
Canada	Net zero	In December 2020 the government of Justin Trudeau introduced a bill that will require the country to reach zero emissions by 2050. In June 2021, Bill C-12 was passed into federal law and became the Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, which, according to the government, "sets legal requirements on the current government and future governments to plan, report, and course correct on the path to net-zero emissions by or before 2050".	Yes	https://wildlife.org/canadian-government-unveils-new-bill-to-tackle-climate-change https://www.thestar.com/opinion/editorials/2021/07/01/with-bill-c-12-the-trudeau-government-delivers-a-win-on-climate-change.html https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/06/government-of-canada-legislates-climate-accountability-with-first-net-zero-emissions-law.html
Canada	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Canada is the world's 10th largest emitter of greenhouse gases according to the Carbon Brief. In 2019, the leader of the opposition accused Prime Minister Trudeau of "exempting" the country's "largest pollutants" from key legislation.	Yes	https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-canada https://election.ctvnews.ca/truth-tracker-do-canada-s-largest-polluters-receive-an-exemption-from-the-carbon-tax-1.4631401
Canada	Climate activists	Naomi Klein (author, announced in 2021 that she will help setting up the Centre for Climate Justice at the University of British Columbia — one of the first of its kind in the country), David Suzuki (environmentalist), Elliot Page (celebrity and actor, made an environmental justice movie called There's Something in the Water). In May 2021, the British High Commission in Canada marked the six month countdown to COP26 by releasing a list of 26 Canadian climate champions. For more indigenous activists, see: https://www.wcel.org/blog/indigenous-activism-in-canadas-past-present-and-future . In June 2021, the federal minister of infrastructure (and former minister of the environment and climate change) Catherine McKenna announced that she was leaving politics to spend more time with her family and to work on ending the climate emergency. "This is a critical year for climate action ... that will decide whether we can save the only planet we have. I want to spend my working hours helping to make sure that we do," she said at a press conference.	Yes	https://www.wcel.org/blog/indigenous-activism-in-canadas-past-present-and-future https://www.gov.uk/government/news/26-canadian-climate-champions-announced-ahead-of-cop26-in-uk-and-canada-live-event https://www.vox.com/22566673/canada-environment-climate-change-mckenna https://www.nationalobserver.com/2021/06/25/news/naomi-klein-new-gig-ubc-climate-justice-academia
Canada	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Transport and burning fuel for electricity and heat are Canada's biggest sources of greenhouse gas emissions.	Yes	http://prairieclimatecentre.ca/2018/03/where-do-canadas-greenhouse-gas-emissions-come-from
Canada	Climate emergency	Canada declared a "climate emergency" in 2019.	Yes	https://globalnews.ca/news/5401586/canada-national-climate-emergency/
China	Climate activists	There is some tolerance for environmental protests. The anti-incinerator movement has been active for several years and has had some success in halting waste-to-energy plants over health concerns. More recently the Fridays for Future movement has also gained some momentum in China.	Yes	https://twitter.com/howey_ou?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor
China	Adaptation and resilience	Work to halt desertification in Ningxia. A World Bank-financed project has been helping to control desertification, rehabilitate natural vegetation, and introduce other ecological protection measures in Ningxia in northwestern China. The National Forestry and Grassland administration said that the country had successfully halted desertification there, with the land area undergoing desertification reducing by an average of 2,424 square kilometres per year.	Yes	https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/07/04/china-fighting-desertification-and-boosting-incomes-in-ningxia https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202106/1226391.shtml
China	Air pollution	After a blanket of smog enveloped Eastern China in 2013, the government formulated several plans to combat air pollution. More recently, in March 2021, Beijing city issued a yellow alert after a sandstorm that was termed the "largest in a decade" enveloped the city. Close to 17 provinces are believed to have been affected. Several Chinese cities are included in the 50 most polluted cities published by the IQAir which monitors pollution levels.	Yes	https://chinadialogue.net/en/pollution/10711-china-releases-2-2-action-plan-for-air-pollution/?gclid=CJ0KCCQIA-aGCBhCwARisAHD15x_p6_r0pCNz0SCjGVM92X9V6865AT0e1nDz2MxQsKHXMSjU6i3788aAhLwEALw_wcBing https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202103/1219610.shtml

China	Biodiversity and nature	Almost half of China's terrestrial vertebrates have vanished in the past 40 years, according to WWF. Most recently, the news of a herd of elephants in southwest China's Yunnan province undertaking a 500km-trek across the country grabbed the attention of media and the netizens alike. Chinese state media downplayed the issue and focused instead on the animals' "cuteness". However, experts have warned that the incident has revealed the effects of rapid urbanisation and deforestation.	Yes	https://wwf.panda.org/7256230/Chinas-biodiversity-declines-as-human-footprint-grows#:~:text=Though%20China's%20per%20capita%20footprint,carbon%20dioxide%20and%20biodiversity%20loss. https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202106/1226008.shtml https://www.scmp.com/news/people-culture/environment/article/3136790/media-circus-around-chinas-famous-wandering
China	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	<p>Chinese president Xi Jinping, while addressing the Climate Ambition Summit in December last year, called on world leaders to "pursue a new approach to climate governance that highlights green recovery".</p> <p>China pledged that greenhouse gas emissions would peak by 2030 and that it would achieve net zero by 2060.</p> <p>In February, China's cabinet released guidelines to "accelerate" the development of a green and low-carbon circular economic development system. The guidelines stress on the need for China to strengthen protection of the ecological environment, and effectively control greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Yes	https://www.unpri.org/pri-blog/delivering-carbon-neutrality-in-china/7000.article#:~:text=At%20the%20UN%20General%20Assembly,long%20term%20ambition%20and%20priorities.&text=China%20is%20the%20world's%20largest%20emitter%20of%20CO2%20emissions. http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2021-02/22/c_139759271.htm http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-12/12/c_139584803.htm
China	Cities	<p>China declared "war" on pollution in 2014 after a spate of politically damaging outbreaks of smog in Beijing and other regions and has been strict on those breaking the rules. Pollution levels dropped noticeably during lockdowns imposed because of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Chengdu, the capital city of Southwest China's Sichuan province, issued the nation's first alert for heavy ozone pollution in June.</p> <p>Also in June, the government of Shenzhen in South China's Guangdong province approved a regulation, under which the city will have to design a specific plan for carbon emission peak and achieving carbon neutrality.</p> <p>In June, several Bitcoin mines in Sichuan Province were closed. Experts in China have said that bitcoin mining can come in the way of China's carbon neutrality target.</p>	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-pollution-smog-idUSKBN22R0S3 https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202106/1227456.shtml https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1229876.shtml https://www.scmp.com/news/china/science/article/3128653/chinas-bitcoin-mines-could-derail-carbon-neutrality-goals-study
China	Climate change	China has seen a steady increase in climate protests.	Yes	Increasing concern about smog and pollution has led to many protests. https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-china-35024904
China	Extreme weather and disasters	Glaciers in northwestern China are melting at an alarming rate.	Yes	Extreme cold, melting of glaciers, etc. Example: https://www.scmp.com/video/china/3109349/glaciers-northwestern-china-melting-shocking-rate-and-may-disappear-2050
China	Fake news or denial	The Blue Book on Climate Change in China 2021, issued by China's meteorological administration in August, revealed that at the country has been "significantly affected" by climate change. It added that China is faces an increased risk of experiencing extreme weather and climate events.	No	http://www.cma.gov.cn/2011xwxz/2011qxqxw/2011qxqyw/202108/t20210805_582404.html
China	Finance	Green corridors are planned for China's Belt and Road Initiative, a trade infrastructure network. For the first time since the BRI was announced, renewable power made up majority of the investments in 2020, with its share rising to 57% from 38% the previous year, according to a report released in January by the International Institute of Green Finance at the Central University of Finance and Economics.	Yes	http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-12/24/c_139615313.htm
China	Fossil fuels	<p>China put 38.4 GW of new coal-fired power capacity into operation in 2020.</p> <p>According to guidelines issued by China's National Energy Administration in April, the country will aim to reduce its coal usage to 56% of total energy consumption this year, down from 57%.</p> <p>In July, China launched its national carbon emission trading market, its first market-based approach to reduce down carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>President Xi Jinping Xi told the UN General Assembly in September 2021 that China would no longer fund new coal-fired power projects overseas.</p>	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-coal-idUSKBN2A308U https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202104/1221839.shtml https://news.cgtn.com/news/2021-07-16/China-opens-carbon-trading-market-11W8igV38BO/index.html
China	Global warming	China is expecting more extreme weather.	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-weather/china-faces-extreme-weather-as-temperatures-rise-more-rain-falls-government-forecasters-idUKKCN1TY021
China	Health	The Blue Book on Climate Change in China 2021 noted that the country is witnessing a rise in the extreme heat events which is above global average. It added that the continued rise of sea temperature in summers has caused severe coral bleaching in several islands. It also found that the average intensity of typhoons landing in China has gone up since the late 1990s.	Yes	During the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress, China completed the revision of the Law on Animal Epidemic Prevention; https://news.cgtn.com/news/2021-03-08/China-s-national-legislature-holds-2nd-plenary-meeting-YsJ8iZd7cA/index.htm
China	Justice	<p>Following the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, China said it will strengthen epidemic prevention laws.</p> <p>Nanping case: Green NGOs win China's first environmental public interest litigation. The 2015 case relates to damage to forests by miners.</p> <p>China revised its environmental protection law in 2015 allowing non-governmental organisations to file environmental lawsuits against violators to safeguard the interests of the public.</p> <p>Tengger Desert cases: An interest litigation case regarding pollution in China's Tengger Desert was settled by mediation in 2017. The eight polluting firms that were sued by an environmental group agreed to pay 6 million yuan towards a fund to protect the environment.</p> <p>First Dezhou air pollution case: A glass-making firm in Shandong province's Dezhou was violating environmental regulations with gas emissions that posed serious health risks to local residents. The All-China Environmental Federation, an NGO under the Ministry of Environmental Protection, sued the company. In 2016, the NGO won the lawsuit.</p> <p>In 2014, the Jiangsu provincial high court ordered six companies to pay 160 million yuan for discharging waste chemicals into rivers. The official Xinhua News Agency had reported that the public interest group, the Taizhou City Environmental Protection Association, had brought suit against the chemical and pharmaceutical companies.</p>	Yes	https://www.ei.org/sites/default/files/elr/featuredarticles/article-2015-11-45.11102.pdf http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2017-08/30/content_31304856.htm https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-03/26/content_19912406.htm https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/2657580

		China's losing its forest cover but there are plans for reforestation.		https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/CHN/#?text=in%202019%2C%20it%20lost%20497kha%20of%20tree%20cover.&text=in%20the%20same%20time%20period,4.3%25%20in%20this%20time%20period.
China	Mitigation	China's quest to remain on the path of economic growth has raised concerns on whether it would be able to reduce energy intensity. Energy intensity is measured by the quantity of energy required to push economic growth. In a speech at the opening session of the national legislature in March, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said that the country would reduce the country's energy consumption per unit of GDP by 13.5% from the 2020 levels by 2025.	Yes	https://www.scmp.com/news/china/politics/article/3124299/chinas-modest-climate-targets-next-five-years-dont-go-far
China	Net zero	China is committed to achieving net zero by 2060.	Yes	Xi Jinping announced in September 2020 that China aims to hit peak emissions before 2030 and for carbon neutrality by 2060.
China	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	In 2016, China pledged to reduce meat consumption.	Yes	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/20/china-s-meat-consumption-climate-change
China	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	China is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, accounting for around half of the world's coal consumption and half of its coal-fired energy capacity. Climate change think tank E3G said in a report released on 14 September that China has reduced its coal power projects pipeline by 74% since committing to the Paris Agreement, but added that the country needs to do more.	Yes	https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpreter/china-world-s-biggest-polluter-and-climate-activist https://www.scmp.com/business/article/3148609/china-should-stop-building-more-coal-power-plants-soon-climate-change
China	Climate emergency	Frequent flooding resulting in several casualties. The recent flooding in China's Henan province in July, in which over 300 were killed, served as another reminder of the country's vulnerability to extreme weather events. Chinese state media highlighted the role of extreme weather and climate change in causing the record floods. After the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its report in August, Hong Kong's scientists warned that the city will witness more severe typhoons, drought and heatwaves if global warming exceeds 2 degrees Celsius by 2050.	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-weather-idUSKCN1TF031 https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/3144433/super-typhoons-droughts-and-heatwaves-dire https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1229284.shtml
China	Hydropower projects/river basins	The Yangtze River Protection Law came into effect in March and it seeks to protect China's longest river. The law has provisions for biological protection, sewage treatment, flood control, and ecological restoration. On 28 June, Baihetan Hydropower Station in Southwest China, the world's largest hydropower project under construction, generated electricity for the first time, according to state media reports. This comes against the backdrop of increased concerns from environmentalists about the massive damming of the river, with many saying that the projects have had a detrimental effect on the habitat.	Yes	https://news.cgtn.com/news/2021-02-25/New-law-to-protect-Yellow-River-Basin-ecosystems-Ya6HeeVNTu/index.html https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/chinas-giant-baihetan-hydro-plant-begins-generating-power-cctv-2021-06-28/
France	Climate activists	There are a number of young climate activists, including 22-year-old Camille Etienne, whose YouTube channel has over 30,000 subscribers. Another activist, Iris Duquesne, was one 15 young activists who filed a complaint with the UN against the French government for failing to act on the climate crisis. She has been described as the French "Greta Thunberg" and, just like Greta, has addressed the European parliament. She is the leader of the On est Pret! (We are ready!) campaign for the climate (https://twitter.com/onestpret).	Yes	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Mw5ADaHyFo
France	Adaptation and resilience	Emmanuel Macron says "more must be done regarding adaptation and resilience".	Yes	https://www.climateambitions summit2020.org/ondemand.php
France	Air pollution	Air pollution is officially responsible for around 48,000 premature deaths in France every year.	Yes	https://www.lesechos.fr/politique-societe/societe/pourquoi-la-france-lance-un-nouvel-indice-de-qualite-de-lair-1277258
France	Biodiversity and nature	French President Emmanuel Macron opened a global summit on biodiversity on 3 September, saying the world needs to act promptly and decisively to safeguard the Earth's natural resources. "There is no vaccine for a sick planet," he warned. France's Environmental Code has an objective of "no net loss of biodiversity". Speaking at the One Planet Summit for biodiversity held in Paris in January 2021, President Macron promised to set aside a significant portion of climate finance for projects that help soils and plants soak up carbon, while creating habitats for wildlife. As part of the summit, Macron led a pledging conference for the Great Green Wall - an ambitious vision to create a 15 kilometre wide and 8,000 kilometre long strip of vegetation across 11 countries in the Sahel.	Yes	https://apnews.com/article/europe-france-environment-and-nature-climate-change-biodiversity-0d2e5fcd79b9f633dfb14f69c38179c https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-foreign-policy/climate-and-environment/the-preservation-of-biodiversity/article/biodiversity-france-s-positions-and-actions https://www.climatechangenews.com/2021/01/11/france-uk-lead-push-climate-finance-restore-nature/
France	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	The initiative will halt desertification, bolster food security and create millions of jobs, Macron said. More than 70% of France's electricity is currently produced by its 58 nuclear reactors. France is behind on renewable energy production, compared to elsewhere in Europe, because its energy policy is still too anchored in nuclear which artificially drives down the price of electricity, making it difficult to develop renewables, according to activists.	No	https://www.rfi.fr/en/france/20210113-covid-19-stunts-growth-in-france-s-lagging-renewable-energy-sector-nuclear-solar-wind-electricity
France	Cities	Paris is a member of C40 Cities, a network of 97 of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. France has also launched an environmental programme for cities under 20,000 residents called "Small cities of the future".	Yes	https://www.c40.org/about https://www.data.gouv.fr/en/datasets/programme-petites-villes-de-demain/
France	Climate change	According to a poll conducted by the European Investment Bank, 53% of the French believe there is still time to stop global warming; 40% believe the damage is done; 7% are sceptical of the idea of climate change.	Yes	https://www.linfoodurable.fr/education/citoyennete/les-francais-preoccupes-par-les-changements-climatiques-selon-une-enquete-de
France	Extreme weather and disasters	Flooding is the main natural risk in France. According to the French state weather agency Météo France, 17 million people are exposed to this risk.	Yes	https://meteofrance.com/actualites-et-dossiers/actualites/changement-climatique-2-fois-plus-de-catastrophes-naturelles-en
France	Fake news or denial	Some of the biggest companies in the world, including from France, are funding climate misinformation by advertising on YouTube, according to a study from activist group Avaaz. The companies said they were unaware that their adverts were being played before and during the videos.	Yes	https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2020/jan/16/youtube-ads-of-100-top-brands-fund-climate-misinformation-study
France	Finance	France is a regular contributor to the annual 100bn-dollar fund mobilised by developed countries in favour of developing ones. In 2019, France allocated 5.95bn euros to developing countries. For the period of 2020-2023, France is the 2nd biggest contributor to the Green Climate Fund with a contribution of 1.5bn euros. France also earmarks funds for other climate initiatives including the Global Environment Fund, the World Bank's climate fund; The Adaptation Fund and others.	Yes	https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-et-rangere-de-la-france/climat-et-environnement/la-lutte-contre-le-changement-climatique/le-financement-un-enjeu-essentiel-dans-la-lutte-contre-le-changement-climatique/
France	Fossil fuels	The French government promised in October 2020 that France would stop financially supporting oil exploration abroad by 2025 and gas exploration abroad by 2035 – a measure which Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire called a "world first", but NGOs criticised as insufficient.	Yes	https://www.lemonde.fr/economie/article/2020/11/12/c-limat-le-timide-plan-de-la-france-pour-diminuer-son-soutien-aux-energies-fossiles_6059466_3234.html
France	Global warming	A report by Oxfam France accuses 40 of the biggest French companies of contributing to global warming and leading to a +3.5C degree rise in global temperatures by 2100.	Yes	https://www.euractiv.fr/section/developpement-durable/news/cac-40-vers-un-rechauffement-climatique-de-35-c/

France	Health	In September 2020, France faced a heatwave that a weather forecaster described as "extremely remarkable for its period". The tiger mosquito, a vector of several viruses, arrived in metropolitan France in 2004, and imported or autochthonous cases of dengue, chikungunya and Zika are now regularly detected.	Yes	https://www.francetvinfo.fr/meteo/climat/meteo-pourquoi-la-vague-de-chaueur-qui-touche-de-la-france-est-extremement-remarquable-pour-la-periode_4104597.html ; https://www.anses.fr/en/content/vector-control-multiple-strategies-combat-vectors
France	Justice	The EU has taken France to court for flouting limits on air pollution for more than a decade. The EU's top court already ruled in 2019 that France had breached limits on nitrogen dioxide pollution in 12 regions. In 2021, four NGOs successfully sued the French state for failing to tackle climate change.	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-environment-france-idUKKBN27F1Zy ; https://www.france24.com/en/americas/20210304-indigenous-groups-sue-french-retailer-over-destruction-of-amazon-rainforest ; https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/03/court-convicts-french-state-for-failure-to-address-climate-crisis
France	Mitigation	From 2001 to 2019, France lost 1.14Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 6.8% decrease in tree cover since 2000. (Globalforestwatch.org) French NGOs have complained that the climate bill working its way through parliament does not contain measures to fight deforestation – the words "forest" or "trees" are absent from the draft of the law.	Yes	https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2021/03/02/les-forets-grandes-absentes-du-projet-de-loi-climat-et-resilience_6071718_3244.html
France	Net zero	France has set the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, according President Macron.	Yes	https://www.climateambitions summit2020.org/ondemand.php
France	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Transport is France's major source of greenhouse gas emissions (31% of total emissions in 2018), ahead of industry (28%), agriculture (19%) and the tertiary sector (19%). Car transport contributes the most to these emissions.	Yes	https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2020/06/24/la-france-a-enregistre-un-leger-flechissement-des-emissions-de-gaz-a-effet-de-serre-en-2019_6044003_3244.html
France	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Macron said in February 2021 that France had reduced its greenhouse gas emissions in 2019 by 1.7 percent, which is "beyond our objective".	Yes	https://www.rfi.fr/en/france/20210208-france-far-surpassed-2019-carbon-emissions-reduction-target-says-president-macron-climate-change-greenpeace
France	Climate emergency	France declared a state of natural disaster in summer 2019 after rain and hail destroyed crops in the south of the country and killed two people.	Yes	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/16/france-to-declare-natural-disaster-after-storms-rip-through-crops
Germany	Climate activists	Climate activist groups, such as Fridays for Future (FFF), push for a much more radical change of the system to make Germany climate-neutral as early as 2035. Activists from the coalition group August Rise Up took to the streets in Berlin on 16 August to call for more climate action ahead of the German federal election. The action kicked off a week of protests organised by Extinction Rebellion, Fridays for Future and around 50 other climate action groups. They seek the establishment of a citizen's assembly on climate and push political parties across to back the 1.5°C global warming limit outlined in the Paris Climate Agreement.	Yes	https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/preview-2021-we-have-radicalise-all-parties-adopt-more-ambitious-climate-plans https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/climate-activists-take-streets-berlin-ahead-national-election
Germany	Adaptation and resilience	Federal Environment Minister Svenja Schulze said at the 2020 online conference on climate resilience organised by the Federal Ministry for the Environment and the German Environment Agency: "Certain consequences of climate change cannot be avoided even with the greatest efforts in climate change mitigation. That is why it is important for Germany to adapt to these consequences. One piece of good news is that many adaptation measures will also contribute to the quality of life in Germany." Some of last year's Blauer Kompass award-winning projects included a resilient climate change forest, a cool oasis in the middle of a hot city, climate-friendly building materials made from natural resources, and a coaching programme to assist municipalities in adapting to climate change. "We must drastically reduce the pollution and overexploitation of water, soil and air, and invest in massive greening of open spaces and buildings. We need to transform landscapes and cities so that they can absorb and release water like a sponge without damaging ecosystems, homes and infrastructure. We need to reduce asphalt surfaces or replace them with water-permeable building materials, create open spaces and greenery, and reduce land use as soon as possible," said Dirk Messner of the German Environment Agency.	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/climate-change-adaptation-in-germany-specialist https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/new-study-shows-risks-of-climate-change-in-germany
Germany	Air pollution	Measured concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in 2020 exceeded the annual average limit of 40 µg/m³ of air in only six cities, whereas there were 25 cities still exceeding the NO2 limit value in 2019. Nitrogen dioxide pollution overall continues to decline throughout Germany, according to the 2020 data from all air monitoring stations in the country. The transport sector is the only major sector whose nationwide CO2 emissions did not fall between 1990 and the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Nitrogen emissions are expected to fall by a further one third up to 2030, according to Environment Minister Schulze. Germany's 1,817 stationary installations included in the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) emitted around 320m tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2-eq), which is 12% less than in 2019 and 33% less than in 2013, the first year of the third trading period, according to a report by the German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHST). The decrease in emissions is largely due to cuts in the energy sector and the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/final-data-on-nitrogen-dioxide-pollution-2020 ; https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/european-emissions-trading-emissions-from-germany https://www.vcd.org/service/presse/pressemitteilungen/ein-stopp-des-strassenneubaus-und-eine-neuausrichtung-der-infrastruktur-und-mobilitaetsplanung-sind/ https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/federal-environment-minister-svenja-schulze-calls-for-a-2030-nitrogen-reduction-target/
Germany	Biodiversity and nature	Recognising the impact that climate change, among other factors, may have on biodiversity, in January the German government decided to set up a national biodiversity monitoring centre in Leipzig. Speaking at the World Economic Forum, European Commission head Ursula von der Leyen (Germany) pitched the idea of an international biodiversity agreement along the lines of the Paris accord. She called it urgent for the world. The National Strategy on Biodiversity adopted in 2007 continues to be a comprehensive and ambitious programme for the protection of biological diversity, according to the Environment Ministry website. It is expected to be updated in line with new EU and UN target systems for the protection of biodiversity.	Yes	https://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilung/bundesregierung-beschliesst-einrichtung-des-nationalen-monitoringzentrums-zur-biodiversitaet/ https://www.dw.com/en/eus-ursula-von-der-leyen-calls-for-paris-style-agreement-for-biodiversity/a-56351725

		<p>The share of renewable energy in gross electricity consumption will be around 46 percent for the full year 2020 – a good four percentage points higher than the figure for the full year 2019 (42%).</p> <p>The increase was due to a surge in electricity generation from renewable sources of about five per cent, but also in particular to a decrease in electricity consumption in the course of the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>Germany's renewable energy association BEE and several labour unions together have called on the next government to speed up the transformation towards a climate neutral economy and protect or create as many jobs as possible in the process.</p> <p>Together with unions, including IG Metall, DGB and IG BCE, which represents many workers from the coal industry, the renewables lobby group said an ambitious energy transition that comes with "competitive power prices" would have to be made "the central industrial policy strategy" of a new government.</p>	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/coronavirus-pandemic-stormy-february-lead-to https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/road-btw21-tracking-climate-and-energy-germanys-election-year
Germany	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	<p>Numerous German cities, such as Cologne, have begun to develop climate adaptation concepts over the last several years. They have tasked experts with developing improved measures for dealing with storms and heavy rain in the future. Hamburg offers a roof greening programme, Bonn launched a project "Nature in the gray zones" to "unseal" hard surfaces.</p> <p>In June 2021, Environment Minister Svenja Schulze said: "Municipalities are the first to be affected by the consequences of climate change. Cities, districts and municipalities should therefore now receive the support that matches their needs. From July, the Federal Environment Ministry will support municipalities in finding individual solutions with a dedicated advisory centre. We will also promote the assignment of adaptation managers who promote climate adaptation on the ground."</p>	Yes	https://www.dw.com/en/german-cities-ready-themselves-for-climate-change/a-39974211 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/new-study-shows-risks-of-climate-change-in-germany
Germany	Cities	<p>"There has been a significant water deficit building up in many regions in Germany, especially in the last three years," explains Dietrich Borchardt, head of the UFZ Water Resources and Environment Research Unit. "But actually there have been deviations from the long-term average of the water balance there for several years."</p> <p>"Summers like the ones in 2018 and 2019 could become the norm in Germany in 30 years' time, because we are in the midst of climate change," Borchardt said. "Currently we are facing a stress test."</p> <p>In June 2021, Environment Minister Svenja Schulze said: "Climate change is threatening the sources of livelihood of future generations and limiting their freedoms. The most important precaution is resolute climate action. But we also need comprehensive precautionary measures for the consequences of climate change that are already unavoidable: Germany needs more trees in the cities, more greenery on the roofs, more space for rivers and much more. And it has to happen quickly, because many measures take time to take effect."</p> <p>Following the devastating floods in Rhineland-Palatinate and North Rhine-Westphalia in July 2021, 52% of Germans said in a survey they are "very concerned" about climate change, compared to 46% at the beginning of the year. And 62% said they saw a direct relationship between the catastrophe and climate change.</p>	Yes	https://www.dw.com/en/is-germany-facing-a-water-shortage-crisis/a-56309473 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/new-study-shows-risks-of-climate-change-in-germany https://www.bmu.de/themen/natur-biologische-vielfalt-arten/naturschutz-biologische-vielfalt/allgemeines-strategien/nationale-strategie/ https://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/bundestagswahl/klimaschutz-wird-wichtiger-zeigt-umfrage-nach-flut-17456877.html?printPage&Article=true#pageIndex_2
Germany	Climate change		Yes	
Germany	Extreme weather and disasters	<p>German forests have been heavily damaged by drought, bark beetle infestations, storms and forest fires in recent years. In 2020, more surveyed trees died than in any year before, said the Forest Condition Report 2020 by the Agriculture Ministry. The government has set up a 1.5bn-euro support programme to help forest owners with reforestation, coping with damage and adjusting the forest to the changing climate.</p> <p>After weeks of a roller coaster ride of high temperatures and dryness followed by episodes of heavy precipitation in early July, multiple regions across western Germany and neighbouring states were hit by catastrophic flooding in which 150 people died.</p>	Yes	<p>"This is the new normal [...] As an industrial country, Germany is heating up twice as fast as the global warming rate," said Johannes Quaas, a meteorologist at Leipzig University in eastern Germany. "That means the chances of heavy rainfall are 20% higher compared to the 19th century - and 10% higher than four decades ago."</p> <p>https://www.dw.com/en/is-climate-change-fueling-floods-in-germany/a-58282637 https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/german-forests-massively-damaged-due-droughts-heat-waves-2020-report</p>
Germany	Fake news or denial	<p>Public broadcaster Deutsche Welle: "As Germans shiver through double-digit negative temperatures and more than 80 centimeters (30 inches) of snow in parts of the country, climate science deniers have taken to social media to argue that global warming is a hoax. Their claim — which has been repeatedly debunked by climate scientists — is that extremely cold weather shows that carbon dioxide emissions are not warming the Earth."</p>	Yes	https://www.dw.com/en/cold-winter-global-warming-polar-vortex/a-56534450
Germany	Finance	<p>At the Climate Ambition Summit 2020, Chancellor Angela Merkel pledged under 500m euros of additional funding to climate control mitigation; to work for the launch at international level of a post-2020 climate financing process (to be concluded before COP26); to double its budget climate financing to 4bn euros annually; launched the Green Recovery Initiative along with the World Bank and other partners; and pledged further support for developing countries with ambitious climate pledges within the framework of the NAMA Facility.</p>	Yes	https://www.climateambitionsummit2020.org/ondemand.php
Germany	Fossil fuels	<p>The German federal government and energy companies have officially signed the public law agreement to end lignite-based power generation in the country by 2038. The operators will receive compensation for the early closure of their power plants.</p> <p>The main energy company RWE shut down its first lignite unit in North Rhine-Westphalia, west Germany at the end of 2020.</p> <p>It is Angela Merkel's stated goal to phase out not only nuclear energy but also coal-fired power generation and further expand renewables.</p> <p>Merkel on 15 May 2021 rejected calls to bring forward the country's exit date for coal in power generation, currently set at 2038.</p> <p>Economy minister Peter Altmaier expects the country to complete its coal power phase-out earlier than the original deadline of 2038. "The coal exit will happen faster than initially thought, as it is fuelled by the significant rise in the European emissions trading system (ETS)," Altmaier said.</p>	Yes	https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/german-government-and-coal-power-companies-sign-lignite-phase-out-agreement https://www.climateambitionsummit2020.org/ondemand.php https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/merkel-rejects-bringing-forward-germanys-exit-from-coal/ https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/road-btw21-tracking-climate-and-energy-germanys-election-year
Germany	Global warming	<p>The Federal Environment Agency: "The summers in Germany have also become significantly hotter in all regions and at all altitudes. What was once an extremely hot summer is now an average summer. Even the cooler summers of the last 25 years usually remained well above the long-term temperature average before 1990."</p> <p>According to Tobias Fuchs, Head of Climate and Environment at the Deutscher Wetterdienst, the average annual temperature in Germany has already risen by 1.6C, more than anywhere else in the world. "We are feeling the effects here at home: the number of hot days with maximum temperatures above 30C has almost tripled and winter precipitation has increased by 27 percent," he added.</p>	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate-change-adaptation/impacts-of-climate-change/climate-impacts-germany/climate-impacts-field-of-action-human-health#extpart-1 https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/new-study-shows-risks-of-climate-change-in-germany

Germany	Health	<p>The Federal Environment Agency: "It is feared that under future changes in climate conditions in Germany, conditions will be more favourable both for the animal carriers and for the pathogens themselves (such as West Nile virus, dengue- or Q fever). As a result, the risk of infection for humans may also increase. This can also affect domestic carriers and pathogens (e.g. Orthohantavirus)."</p> <p>In order to minimize the health risks for the population, the Federal Environment Agency has developed recommendations for a "heat action plan". Some of the steps include the creation of a central control centre; the use of the heat warning system of the German Weather Service; informing retirement and nursing homes, kindergartens, doctors and health services; preparation of health and social systems; and long-term urban planning.</p> <p>The Federal Environment Agency has launched a Schattenspender hands-on campaign inviting communities, initiatives and individuals to put the issue of heat stress on the local agenda. It developed a brochure "The Heat Etiquette" with practical tips for the population and especially vulnerable groups, explaining heat dangers, providing recommendations on heat protection, and suggestions for change.</p>	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/climate-energy/climate-change-adaptation/impacts-of-climate-change/climate-impacts-germany/climate-impacts-field-of-action-human-health#textpart-1 https://www.swr.de/swr2/wissen/wie-der-klimawandel-krank-macht-sw2-wissen-2020-11-18-100.html https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/hitzeknigge https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/klimafolgen-anpassung/anpassung-an-den-klimawandel/anpassung-auf-kommunaler-ebene/schattenspender-die-mitmach-kampagne-des-uba#der-hitzeknigge-alles-wissenswerte-an-einer-stelle
Germany	Justice	<p>Nine young people, aged 15-32, filed a lawsuit against the German Federal Climate Protection Act and for their right to a humane future. They wanted to have Germany's climate policy reviewed by the Federal Constitutional Court because they believe that the Federal Government is not doing enough to combat the climate crisis with the Climate Protection Act and is thereby violating their fundamental rights - in particular their right to a humane future. The aim of the constitutional complaint was to ensure that the law is adopted, but above all that laws with a conclusive reduction path towards greenhouse gas neutrality are enacted and implemented as quickly as possible.</p> <p>On 29 April 2021, the German Federal Constitutional Court (BVerfG) announced its decision to set a new standard for climate action and the protection of fundamental rights. The Court states that today's insufficient climate policies affect tomorrow's freedoms and fundamental rights. It is a constitutional requirement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and this must no longer be delayed at the expense of younger generations.</p>	Yes	https://www.germanwatch.org/en/constitutional-complaint
Germany	Mitigation	There are sectoral programmes to address particular problems, including a reforestation programme, a "heat action plan" (see above), etc.	Yes	
Germany	Net zero	<p>The German government's climate target is based on the EU's goal of reducing greenhouse gases by 80 to 95 per cent by 2050. However, given the Paris Agreement and its goal of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions to net zero during the second half of the century, Germany seeks to become largely greenhouse gas neutral by 2050.</p> <p>The German government initially oriented its first Climate Action Plan in the medium term to the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in by at least 55 percent compared with 1990 no later than 2030. However, updating the plan in spring 2021, the new target is at least 65 percent by 2030.</p>	Yes	https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Pool/Broschueren/klimaschutzplan_2050_en_bf.pdf https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/german-government-agrees-climate-pact-reach-more-ambitious-targets
Germany	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	<p>Although the export of plastic waste from Germany has declined in recent years, the country remains Europe's largest exporter of plastic waste. Exports are also criticised over their impact on the environment. Only a third of household plastic waste in Germany is recycled or incinerated.</p> <p>Germany's greenhouse gas emissions went down 8.7 percent in 2020, thus a positive trend of recent years continued. Germany emitted a total of 739 million tonnes of CO2 equivalents in 2020. This is roughly 70 million tonnes or 8.7% less than in 2019, according to the specifications of the Federal Climate Protection Act for the first time. However, the available data also shows that around one third of the reductions is a reflection of the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, especially in the transport and energy sectors.</p>	Yes	https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/deutschland-ist-export-europameister-beim-plastikmuell-a-52785ee9-b6dc-4c22-a59b-bcbb48423b32#ref=ss https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/final-account-of-2019-greenhouse-gases-in-germany https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/germanys-greenhouse-gas-emissions-down-87-percent
Germany	Climate emergency	<p>Not yet, but there are deep concerns about water shortages, for example.</p> <p>According to the German Environment Agency (UBA), "only a few regions in Germany have so far been very intensively affected by heat, drought or heavy rainfall". It added that the greatest changes to the climate relative to today would occur in the west and south of Germany. Climate extremes would occur most frequently in the southwest and east.</p>	Yes	https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/press/pressinformation/new-study-shows-risks-of-climate-change-in-germany
India	Climate activists	<p>India has several campaigning organisations and young activists who have gained prominence in the mainstream and social media. Among them are Ridhima Pandey, one of one of the 16 children who filed a complaint in the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, calling out countries that were failing to take action against climate change.</p> <p>Shyam Sundar Jani was given the UN Land for Life conservation award for promoting the idea of Familial Forestry, where people plant trees and treat them as family members.</p> <p>Down to Earth is a campaigning news site which carried environmental news stories and analysis.</p>	Yes	https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/magazines/panache/meet-lcypriya-kangujam-the-8-yr-old-indian-greta-who-is-urging-leaders-at-cop25-to-save-the-planet/articleshow/72493089.cms https://www.downtoearth.org.in/ https://www.vogue.in/culture-and-living/content/indian-climate-warriors-paving-the-path-for-a-more-sustainable-tomorrow
India	Adaptation and resilience	<p>Government introduced a disaster management act, but has been criticised for not doing enough. The city of Mumbai is busy preparing a plan to deal with the impact of climate change which it expects, including rising sea levels, rising temperatures and flooding.</p> <p>Farmers in Maharashtra state are being encouraged to implement climate resilient practices.</p>	No	https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/india-must-focus-on-resilience-and-adaptation/story-Bi7MwbR8HiW0eEHFjNTRM.html https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/mumbai-climate-action-plan-explained-7479703/
India	Air pollution	<p>The World Health Organisation's new air quality guidelines mean that nearly entire India would be considered a polluted zone for most of the year.</p> <p>Capital city Delhi is called the "smog capital of the world".</p>	Yes	https://indianexpress.com/article/india/air-quality-new-who-norms-now-almost-entire-india-polluted-7528266/ https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-11-05/why-new-delhi-is-turning-smog-capital-of-the-world-quicktake https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/air-pollution-could-cut-life-expectancy-by-9-years-in-north-india-in-maharashtra-mp-by-additional-25-years-study/article36219128.ece
India	Biodiversity and nature	<p>India has lost a third of its wetland habitat, according to the World Wildlife Fund.</p> <p>It could lose 18% of its tree species due to forest clearance for various projects including exploitation for timber, medicine; and the spread of invasive pests and diseases.</p>	Yes	https://science.thewire.in/environment/wwf-living-planet-report-india-freshwater-biodiversity-agricultural-waste/ https://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/indias-18-tree-species-stare-at-extinction-41-extinct-in-indo-malaya-region-101630489678860.html
India	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	<p>India has a ministry dedicated to promoting renewable energy. The government is trying to increase the use of electric vehicles.</p> <p>The National Hydrogen Mission aims to produce hydrogen from renewable energy.</p>	Yes	https://mnre.gov.in/img/documents/uploads/file_f-1612941710983.pdf https://twitter.com/UNDP_India/status/1362733673817067528?s=20 https://blogs.worldbank.org/endpovertyinsouthasia/farmers-learn-climate-adaptation-open-sky-schools-india
India	Climate change	Despite delayed and less monsoon rains in North India, excessive rainfall in Mumbai, floods in Kerala, the general public appears to lack an awareness of the gravity of climate change.	Yes	https://www.edf.org/climate/india-development-while-fighting-climate-change https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/renewable-energy/survey-highlights-gap-between-climate-emergency-perception-action-in-india-79072
India	Extreme weather and disasters	Landslides and floods below the Uttarakhand Chamoli glacier in the Himalayas in 2021.	Yes	https://www.news18.com/news/india/toll-in-avalanche-in-uttarakhands-chamoli-rises-to-72-3480317.html

India	Fake news or denial	Climate change denial not seen so far by anyone prominent.	No	Reports say that fake news has been circulated at times but no evidence found https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/india-to-oppose-regressive-proposal-by-rich-nations-on-carbon-tax-121062901291_1.html
India	Finance	Funds have been allocated to bodies under the Ministry of Environment.	Yes	http://www.unindia.com/govt-committed-to-generate-40-qr-energy-from-non-fossil-fuels-by-2030-450gw-from-renewables/east/news/2328280.html
India	Fossil fuels	India has committed to producing more energy from renewable sources but there are still dozens of coal-power projects in the pipeline.	Yes	http://mahenvis.nic.in/Pdf/Report/report_ccm_GLOBAL_WARMING.pdf
India	Global warming	Increase in floods, droughts and cyclones over the past years.	Yes	https://www.livemint.com/mint-lounge/features/is-extreme-heat-making-india-unlivable-11601034638011.html , https://nvbdcp.gov.in/
India	Health	Pollution and heatwaves have caused major health issues. Vector-borne diseases are expected to increase. India introduced the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981 as a powerful tool to fight air pollution. But over the decades the governments and courts have allegedly ignored it while Indian cities climbed to top positions in global air pollution assessments. A National Green Tribunal handles cases related to environmental protection and is meant to assure people of their right to a healthy environment.	Yes	https://india.mongabay.com/2020/11/indias-40-year-old-law-to-combat-air-pollution-languishes-as-the-crisis-intensifies/ https://legaldesire.com/15-landmark-judgments-on-environmental-protection/#:~:text=of%20india%20passed%20the%20National,the%20cases%20of%20environmental%20pollution.&text=Judgment%2D%20in%201985%2C%20M.C.,effluents%20in%20the%20Ganga%20River.
India	Justice	Delhi has created an app where citizens can file complaints against people adding to pollution.	Yes	https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/indias-efforts-towards-mitigating-climate-change/article29931763.ece
India	Mitigation	Government has been criticised for not allocating sufficient funds for afforestation.	Yes	https://www.bloomberqunt.com/business/what-net-zero-means-and-how-indian-firms-plan-to-meet-targets
India	Net zero	No commitment has been given yet. The government seems to be considering it.	No	https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/locals-rally-against-delhi-s-okhla-waste-plant-threaten-poll-boycott/story-FgSopSKnhpMsQW7DwdOeWM.html
India	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Waste-to-energy plant in Delhi located near residential area of Sukhdev Vihar continues to face protests.	Yes	https://www.aqi.in/blog/here-are-the-10-main-causes-of-air-pollution/
India	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Stubble burning on farms, open waste burning, the burning of fossil fuels, industrial emissions, pollution caused by vehicles.	Yes	https://theprint.in/environment/more-floods-severe-heatwaves-govt-predicts-climate-change-impact-on-india-this-century/443747/
India	Climate emergency	An increase in floods and heatwaves has been observed.	Yes	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-49481090 https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/Indonesia-s-capital-relocation-plan-still-on-jokowi-says https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/09/16/jokowi-wants-infrastructure-projects-for-new-capital-city-to-continue.html https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/feart.2020.00005/full
Indonesia	Adaptation and resilience	Although Indonesia has plans to adapt infrastructure to the changing climate, these plans have largely been halted due to budget issues caused by Covid-19. The capital Jakarta is predicted to be submerged under water by 2050, partly because it is sinking. The city is also dealing with numerous other problems, including worsening flooding and overcrowding. To combat this, the country has decided to relocate its capital to a new, planned city in Borneo in a project expected to take up to 20 years. There are concerns that the move could be a "major biodiversity catastrophe unless a multidisciplinary and sustainable transition is implemented".	Yes/No	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indonesia_LTS-CCR_2021.pdf
Indonesia	Air pollution	Air pollution is a significant issue all year round but especially when haze is produced by regular slash-and-burn fires each year. World Health Organisation guidelines classify Indonesia's air quality as "moderately unsafe" but during haze incidents, air pollution rises to dangerous and even hazardous levels. Air pollution has also been worsened by the increase in coal-fired power stations and rising vehicle ownership (cars and motorbikes).	Yes	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-34265922 https://phys.org/news/2019-03-worsening-air-pollution-lifespans-indonesia.html https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/indonesian-court-rules-top-officials-negligent-air-pollution-lawsuit-2021-09-16/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-58554331
Indonesia	Biodiversity and nature	Indonesia, which occupies 1.3% of the world's land surface, is considered one of the world's 17 "megadiverse" countries by Conservation International in terms of flora and fauna. Biodiversity loss and species extinction in Indonesia is attributed to climate change, forest and land fires, pollution, habitat degradation and fragmentation, landscape changes, overexploitation, alien species, and the economic and political crises occurring in the country. By 2050, due to the effects of climate change, it is expected that more than half of Indonesia's medicinal plants will no longer be able to grow in the majority of their current locations. According to one academic, this will be caused by medium to high greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and 2080 along with rising sea levels and deforestation. Indonesia's moratorium on palm oil plantations expired on 19 September 2021, and had not been renewed by the end of that month despite calls by environmental activists for its renewal. This is a cause of concern for further deforestation.	Yes	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-49888876 https://www.reuters.com/article/diIndia-50265920100720 https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2021/06/25/securing-indonesias-future-by-building-on-its-climate-response.html https://news.mongabay.com/2021/08/calls-mount-for-indonesian-ban-moratorium-on-new-palm-oil-plantations-to-be-extended/
Indonesia	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	COVID-19 had a marked impact on Indonesian emissions, but Indonesia looks set to miss an opportunity to lock in deep emissions reductions as it recovers from the pandemic, Climate Action Tracker said in early 2021. Indonesia opened the Sidrap Wind Farm in Sindereng Rappang regency, South Sulawesi in 2018. It is the first wind farm in Indonesia and the largest in Southeast Asia. A second wind farm in Jeneponto, South Sulawesi opened in late 2019. There are two other wind farm projects currently under construction.	Yes	https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/how-a-covid-19-recovery-with-less-coal-could-benefit-indonesia/ https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2018/07/02/jokowi-inaugurates-first-indonesian-wind-farm-in-sulawesi.html https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/indonesian/indonesia-electric-car-batteries-09152021181159.html
Indonesia	Cities	Indonesia is developing an electric vehicle industry and is also expanding biofuel production.	Yes	https://news.mongabay.com/2021/07/indonesia-bets-on-biofuels-over-oil-but-evs-could-render-both-moot/
Indonesia	Climate activists	Young people are increasingly concerned about climate change, with 90% saying they are worried about its effect on water, food and disease. There are young activists in Indonesia who have taken part in international climate crisis events, although they do not have the same reach on social media as youth activists in other countries. Organisations like Wahli and Greenpeace Indonesia have a bigger influence than individuals on social media.	Yes	https://www.c40.org https://www.ifpri.org/publication/impact-global-climate-change-indonesia-economy https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2020/09/26/180600023/survei-90-persen-anak-muda-indonesia-khawatirkan-dampak-krisis-iklim?page=all
Indonesia	Climate change	Indonesia is predicted to experience temperature increases of approximately 0.8C by 2030. Moreover, rainfall patterns are predicted to change, with the rainy season ending earlier and the length of the rainy season becoming shorter, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute. There has been growing concern in Indonesia about climate change during the past few years and the country has begun to see protests calling for action.	Yes	https://www.iisd.org/articles/indonesians-demanding-climate-action

		Indonesia has seen a dramatic increase in flooding and landslides as monsoon season has become shorter and more severe. These floods necessitate mass evacuations in urban areas and often leave casualties. During the dry season, Indonesia is hit by drought, affecting the farming and fishing industries. The increase in extreme weather events have begun to be attributed to climate change. The National Disaster Mitigation Agency said the country went from seeing 1,664 hydrometeorological disasters in 2015 to 3,023 in 2020. The agency warned that more extreme weather is expected in the coming years. Development Planning Minister Suharso Monoarfa said that 99 per cent of disasters in 2020 were related to climate change. April's cyclone Seroja, which killed over 100 people, has been attributed to climate change.	Yes	https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asia/jakarta-flooding-relocation-giant-seawall-anies-baswedan-13864908 https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2021/04/07/indonesias-climate-crisis.html https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/tackle-global-warming-or-indonesia-will-be-hit-by-more-frequent-cyclones-experts https://www.thejakartapost.com/adv/2021/05/11/reducing-net-zero-emissions-key-to-climate-action.html https://voi.id/en/berita/82260/bnpb-notes-from-january-1-to-september-1829-natural-disasters-occurred-throughout-indonesia
Indonesia	Extreme weather and disasters			https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-23773-8_16
		Climate change denial is strong but decreasing in Indonesia. A 2019 YouGov-Cambridge Globalism Project survey found that 18 per cent of Indonesians do not believe there is a link between human activity and climate change. This was the largest percentage of all countries surveyed. However, recent surveys by Indonesian firms indicate that a larger portion of the public believes in and is concerned about climate change, but more than half who believe in climate change believe it is a natural phenomenon. Religion has played a large role in climate change denial in Indonesia. Climate change issues historically received little press coverage in Indonesia, although this has begun to change in 2021. However, it is still rarely addressed in education settings.	Yes	https://erist.org/article/with-sea-levels-rising-why-dont-more-indonesians-believe-in-human-caused-climate-change/ https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2021/03/17/surya-el-kedalkopi-peran-pemerintah-masih-kurang-dalam-perubahan-iklim
Indonesia	Fake news or denial			
		Indonesia has often said that it cannot fight climate change without financial support. In 2020 the UN Green Climate Fund awarded Indonesia \$103.8m due to its reductions in emissions from 2014 to 2016. The government also has the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund, which accepts contributions from overseas donors towards climate change related projects in Indonesia.		https://www.un-redd.org/post/indonesia-receives-results-based-payments-from-the-green-climate-fund https://climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds/indonesia-climate-change-trust-fund/ https://www.straitstimes.com/business/economy/indonesia-may-tax-top-earners-polluters-for-more-state-revenue https://setkab.go.id/en/mef-2021-indonesia-reaffirms-commitment-on-energy-climate/
		In May 2021, the Ministry of Finance said it is considering implementing a carbon tax.		
		President Joko Widodo reiterated the need for a global partnership and Indonesia's openness to partnerships and foreign investments in order to transition to cleaner energies and develop biofuels, lithium battery industry, electric vehicles, carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, hydrogen energy, green industrial areas, and carbon market.		https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/indonesia/indonesia-electric-car-batteries-09152021181159.html
Indonesia	Finance	Chinese companies have invested \$US6bn in the Indonesian nickel industry and according to the Indonesian government a Chinese company has planned to invest \$US5bn in a lithium battery plant in Indonesia, to be built in 2024.	Yes	https://www.climatechangenews.com/2021/09/20/indonesia-ends-forest-protection-deal-norway-raising-deforestation-fears/
		Indonesia is the world's biggest coal exporter and shows no signs of abandoning this source of income. It will no longer approve new coal power plants, but those already under construction will be allowed to continue. Under the government's current plans, coal will remain the country's dominant energy source until 2050.	Yes	https://news.mongabay.com/2021/03/king-coal-how-indonesia-became-the-fossil-fuels-final-frontier/ https://www.statista.com/chart/20587/biggest-coal-exporters/ https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/no-new-coal-plants-in-indonesia-in-another-bid-to-cut-emissions
Indonesia	Fossil fuels			
		Indonesia is predicted to see a temperature increase of 0.8C by 2030, although estimates by the Indonesian government places this figure at a much lower 0.2-0.3C range. The Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency says this is likely caused by global increases in greenhouse gases but reassures the public that the temperature is unlikely to get too extreme in Indonesia.	Yes	https://en.antaranews.com/news/128091/indonesia-to-experience-temperature-increase-from-2020-2030-bmkg https://www.ifpri.org/publication/impact-global-climate-change-indonesian-economy
Indonesia	Global warming			
		Indonesia has regular outbreaks of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever during its rainy season. These infections are predicted to worsen as climate change affects the temperature, sea-levels, food ecosystems and population displacement in Indonesia, although they may not be felt for several decades.		https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/30683843.pdf https://news.mongabay.com/2021/07/indonesia-eyes-less-severe-fire-season-but-covid-19-could-turn-it-deadly/
		According to Unicef, Indonesian children are at "high risk" of the effects of climate change in terms of health, education, and protection. Indonesia came 46th Unicef's world ranking based on children's exposure and vulnerability to climate and environmental shocks.	Yes	https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/press-releases/children-indonesia-high-risk-impacts-climate-crisis-unicef
Indonesia	Health			
		In a landmark court ruling delivered in September 2021, President Joko Widodo and other senior government officials were found guilty of environmental negligence in tackling air pollution. They were ordered to improve Jakarta's air quality. The ruling followed a civil lawsuit filed by 32 plaintiffs. The Ministry for the Environment and Forestry has said it intends to appeal.		https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/jakarta-residents-join-forces-to-sue-government-over-poor-air-quality https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asia/indonesia-jakarta-flood-victims-sue-government-damage-12257252 https://edition.cnn.com/2021/05/19/asia/jakarta-air-pollution-lawsuit-intl-hnk/index.html https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/9/citizens-lawsuit-tests-indonesias-commitment-to-clean-air https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/indonesian-court-rules-top-officials-negligent-air-pollution-lawsuit-2021-09-16/
		In August 2021 a court acquitted six villagers in a criminal case widely seen as an attempt to silence them by a company accused of polluting their village. Experts say the ruling sets a precedent for future cases where environmental defenders are censored, intimidated and silenced by lawsuits.		https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/9/17/indonesians-hail-unexpected-win-in-jakarta-pollution-case
		The environment ministry declared on 8 July 2021 that some companies sued by the government for deliberately setting fires to clear land in their concessions or negligently allowing fires to spread have failed to pay US\$233m in court fines due to "technical issues".		https://news.mongabay.com/2021/07/indonesia-mining-law-judicial-review-constitutional-court/
		On 21 June 2021, Indonesian activists from the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (Walhi) and the East Kalimantan provincial chapter of the Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam) filed a judicial review seeking to revoke a 2020 mining law seen as undermining environmental protections to the advantage of mining companies and at the expense of the environment, local communities and critics.		https://news.mongabay.com/2021/08/acquittal-of-indonesian-villagers-protesting-pollution-marks-rare-win-against-slapo-bangka-asindo-agri/
Indonesia	Justice	Another ongoing judicial review concerns the 2020 "omnibus law on job creation", which amends more than 70 existing laws, and includes rolling back some environmental regulations in its effort to reduce bureaucracy and increase investments.	Yes	https://news.mongabay.com/2021/07/technical-problems-holding-up-enforcement-of-rulings-in-indonesian-fire-and-haze-cases-official-says/
		Indonesia has seen significant deforestation since 2000, but the rate of deforestation has begun to slow since 2017 due to new policies and strengthened law enforcement to prevent forest fires and land clearing. However, in some regions, including West Papua, Maluku and East Kalimantan, deforestation rates have been increasing despite overall drops in the country.		https://www.wri.org/blog/2019/07/indonesia-reducing-deforestation-problem-areas-remain https://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-mining-environment-exclusiv-idUSKBN2A50UV
Indonesia	Mitigation	In February 2021, Indonesia announced it will no longer allow deep sea tailings disposal (DSTD) of mining waste in hope of upholding "green standards" and to attract contracts with the likes of Tesla.	Yes	https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/16/indonesias-rehashed-climate-action-commitments-not-ambitious-enough.html https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qs1v5x435/indonesia-sets-to-reach-net-zero-emission https://en.antaranews.com/news/172934/bappenas-prepares-scenarios-for-achieving-net-zero-emissions-target https://www.reuters.com/article/us-indonesia-mining-environment-exclusiv-idUSKBN2A50UV
Indonesia	Net zero	Indonesia submitted its first Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 report to the UNFCCC. It presents plans to reach net-zero by 2060 or sooner, which is 10 years earlier than originally suggested by the government in March 2021. In this scenario, Indonesia would reach the highest GHG emissions peak by 2030.	Yes	

Indonesia	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Indonesia still faces issues surrounding sustainable transport and waste management. Private vehicle ownership continues to grow in cities. Although there has been an improvement to public transport in recent years, including the opening of the Jakarta Metro, these options remain limited. Policies used to limit vehicle movement are often reversed after being found to be ineffective. Indonesia has also struggled to manage waste, although it does have a National Plastic Waste Reduction plan.	Yes	https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.1182/2/32898/NPWRSI.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y , https://www.uncred.or.jp/content/documents/4EST-B1G202.pdf
Indonesia	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Indonesia is a key polluter due to its reliance on coal and palm oil plantations. President Jokowi declared that Indonesia has joined the Global Methane Pledge, an initiative to reduce global methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030 which will be launched at COP26. Reducing methane, he indicated is part of Indonesia's NDC. Indonesia is a hotspot for the air pollutant sulfur dioxide. Most of the SO2 comes from volcanic activity but a quarter of its sulfur dioxide emissions come from nickel smelters. Indonesia is the only country with increased SO2 emissions in 2020. Indonesia is the world's largest producer of nickel. The government is planning to build 53 smelters by 2024.	Yes	https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/ https://jakartaglobe.id/vision/jakartas-environmental-activists-raises-the-alarm-for-climate-crisis https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/pakar-itb-bukan-jakarta-ada-112-daerah-di-ri-yang-akan-lebih-cepat-tenggelam.html
Indonesia	Climate emergency	While activists and the media are increasingly mentioning a climate crisis, the government has not taken to using terminology indicating an emergency.	No	
Iran	Adaptation and resilience		No	
Iran	Air pollution	Vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industrial waste contribute to poor air quality. Many cars use leaded gas and lack emission control equipment. Tehran is rated as one of the world's most polluted cities	Yes	https://www.iqair.com/us/world-most-polluted-countries . https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/air-in-tehran-unbreathable-as-pollution-peaks/2109552
Iran	Biodiversity and nature	Iran is the one of the top West Asian countries regarding biodiversity and a member of Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries Initiative. Azerbaijan Plateau, Alborz, Central Alborz, Zagros, the and Kopet Dagh-Khorassan are identified as areas of endemism in the Iranian Plateau based on data from Asteraceae	Yes	https://mmmc.mybis.gov.my/ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1617138117300018
Iran	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)		No	
Iran	Cities	Big cities, especially Tehran, Esfahan, Mashhad, Ahvaz have major environmental issues including air pollution. Over population, mass migration, factories and refineries near the cities, and inefficient waste management systems are some of the main contributors.	Yes	https://financialtribune.com/tags/environmental-problems-in-iran-0
Iran	Climate action	Although there are activists who work on environmental issues, Iran does not have really well known climate activists. One of the reason for this is harsh reaction to activists and in many cases being arrested because of their activities. Kaveh Madani is one of the most well known activists.	Yes/No	https://twitter.com/KavehMadani ... https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/11/22/iran-environmentalists-sentenced ... https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/10/world/middleeast/iran-environmentalist-dead-prison.html
Iran	Climate crisis	Drought is, perhaps, the most serious environmental issue facing the country. Iran has struggled with water shortages for decades and as of last year, around 97% of the country was experiencing drought conditions. As a result, thousands of villages have been deserted and officials have predicted that millions more people will be displaced. In July, water shortages led to deadly protests in the southwestern province of Khuzestan before spreading across the country.	Yes	https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/drought-climate-change-turn-iran-sistan-and-baluchestan-into-dust-bowl ... https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/432532/97-of-iran-affected-by-long-term-drought-expert https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c20201yq https://www.bbc.com/news/58012290
Iran	Climate change	Iran's leaders have been outwardly vocal in their support for climate action, but emphasise their nation's status as a developing country that needs international support to cut emissions. Sanctions against the country are damaging to the environmental reforms, and has given the officials an excuse which they use to hide their mismanagement.	Yes	https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/11/iran-green-climate-change-khamenei.html ... https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-iran ... https://www.theguardian.com/world/iran-blog/2014/nov/21/iran-environmental-consequences-of-sanctions
Iran	Extreme weather and disasters	Drought in many parts of the country. Dust storms in the south.	Yes	https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2018/02/iran-khuzestan-drought-dust-storms-rouhani-budget.html https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c20243m https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/f202qy8v
Iran	Fake news or denial		No	
Iran	Finance	No major changes in budgets and financing regarding climate Change	No	
Iran	Fossil fuels	Iran is very oil dependent, and more than 95% of the country's electricity is produced by using fossil fuel. The country also subsidizes fuel and energy	Yes	https://www.eia.gov/international/analysis/country/IRN
Iran	Global warming	Average temperature rise compared to the pre-industrial baseline is already 1.8C, one and a half times the mean global temperature rise. It has created various environmental issues in the country	Yes	https://www.dw.com/en/irans-climate-efforts-not-affected-by-conflict-with-us/a-41374237
Iran	Health	Intense heatwaves in the South. Diseases and conditions caused by air pollution in major cities, and by dust storm in the South.	Yes	https://journals.lww.com/enviroepidem/fulltext/2019/10001/air_pollution_and_cardiovascular_death_in_tehran_598.aspx
Iran	Justice		No	
Iran	Mitigation	Keeping the population growth policies which have doubled the country's population since the Islamic Revolution in 1979. Supporting the inefficient and high-emission domestically produced cars. Supporting the local production, especially in agriculture which is the main contributor to Iran's water crisis	Yes	
Iran	Net zero		No	
Iran	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Major pollutants are passenger cars and motorcycles (about 80 %) and power plants. Main sources of carbon emissions are power plants, construction, transport, and industrial combustion	Yes	https://www.worldometers.info/co2-emissions/iran-co2-emissions%20
Iran	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'		No	
Italy	Adaptation and resilience	Italian cities 'failing to adapt' to climate change.	Yes	A study has found an almost total absence of comprehensive and stand-alone urban climate change adaptation plans in Italian cities, except for two, Ancona and Bologna. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264275118307017
Italy	Air pollution	Italy 'failing on air pollution'.	Yes	In November 2020, the European Court of Justice ruled that Italy has been "systematically and persistently" exceeding daily and annual limits of particulate matter pollution permitted by EU rules. Milan, Padua, Venice, Brescia and Turin are among the top 10 EU cities with the highest costs stemming from air pollution. It is estimated that air pollution in Italy costs €1,535 per person each year. https://euobserver.com/green-deal/150024
Italy	Biodiversity and nature	Half of Italy's species at risk.	Yes	More than half of species on the Italian territory are at risk, due largely to agricultural exploitation of the land. https://www.agronline.it/ambiente-territorio/wwf-biodiversita-in-italia-la-meta-a-rischio_21732
Italy	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Italy making strides toward renewables.	Yes	Italy has emerged as the sixth biggest market for adding new solar capacity in the last decade, and also recently ranked as the EU market with the highest demand for renewables power purchase agreements. https://www.ft.com/partnercontent/embassy-of-italy-in-the-uk/green-manufacturing-the-steps-italy-is-taking-to-reduce-impact-on-the-environment.html

Italy	Cities	Some of Italy's northern cities are setting examples by planting trees and encouraging alternative transport.	Yes	Research published in 2018 indicated that Italian cities are more focused on mitigation than to adaptation https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264275118307017 Florence and Bologna are examples of cities which have taken more proactive approaches. Florence was added to the Carbon Disclosure Project Cities A List in 2020 for projects including planting 20,000 trees by 2023, a tram system, recycling, introducing car and bike sharing and electric mobility and encouraging alternative transport. https://www.cdp.net/en/cities/cities-scores . https://www.theflorentine.net/2020/11/17/florence-leader-climate-change/
Italy	Climate action	Powerful NGOs exert pressure on government. On 3 June, environment campaigners sued the government for failing to sufficiently tackle the climate crisis in what is the first legal action of its kind in the country.	Yes	Italy has powerful and vocal NGOs involved in lobbying the government and raising public awareness of environmental issues. Legambiente is the key player. https://www.legambiente.it/english-page/ 203 plaintiffs asked the court to recognise that the Italian government is not complying with respect to its obligation to protect the population from climate change and to order Italy to set an emissions-reduction target for 2030 that is three times what it is today. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/05/italian-climate-activists-sue-government-over-inaction?CMP=Share_AndroidApp_Other
Italy	Climate crisis	Wildfires, floods and landslides attributed to climate change are becoming a growing worry for Italians.	Yes	Italians are becoming increasingly conscious of weather related events which are being attributed to climate change, including the ever-increasing severe flooding in Venice. In November 2019 over 70% of the city was reported to have been submerged. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2019/11/15/venice-is-underwater-what-climate-change-will-bring-coastal-cities/
Italy	Climate change	Awareness of climate change growing among Italians.	Yes	Italians have become increasingly aware of climate change. Environmental issues have risen to the fore especially since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2021-03-05/northern-italy-covid-deaths-air-pollution-possible-role
Italy	Extreme weather and disasters	Wildfires, floods and landslides becoming more frequent.	Yes	Vast swathes of Italy are plagued by wildfires every year. It is accepted that climate change is causing irregularities in precipitation and temperatures, causing frequent landslides and floods across the whole country - well-documented and sadly regular occurrences. The summer of 2021 saw wildfires burn huge swathes of land in Sicily, Calabria and other southern regions - which in turn make the land particularly prone to landslides in the winter. In September, the national federation of Italian farmers said that Italy had registered an average of 14 "extreme weather" events a day over the summer, including hailstorms, thunderstorms and violent downpours. https://www.siciliareport.it/adnkronos-news/sostenibile/clima-questestate-piu-di-14-eventi-estremi-al-giorno/ https://www.climatechange.org.uk/italy/avalanches-and-landslides/
Italy	Fake news or denial	Populist papers give space to climate denial.	Yes	Several populist-leaning daily newspapers have frequently given space to climate change denial, often bolstered by far-right voices - not least former minister of the interior Matteo Salvini. https://pagellapolitica.it/blog/show/545/tra-politica-media-e-accademia-com%C3%A8-fatta-la-rete-dei-negazionisti-climatici-italiani
Italy	Finance	Italy to benefit from EU Covid recovery funds.	Yes	Italy's Recovery Plan must be handed to the European Commission by April to tap more than 200 billion euros of funds needed to revive the recession-hit economy. Under an EU agreement, 37% of this money must be dedicated to the transition to a low carbon economy. https://energymonitor.ai/policy/green-deals/can-italy-marry-clean-energy-and-economic-prosperity
Italy	Fossil fuels	Italy aims to phase out coal-fired power by 2025 and to reach 30% of renewables in final energy consumption in 2030.	Yes	WWF, Legambiente, Greenpeace, Transport & Environment e Kyoto Club Recovery Fund are lobbying the Italian government to exclude fossil fuels. In 2016, about 67% of Italy's electricity production came from fossil fuels, while renewable energy, including hydroelectricity, was responsible for roughly 33% of the country's electricity production. The government's National Energy Strategy called for renewables to surpass natural gas as the primary fuel for electric power generation by 2020. https://www.eia.gov/international/analysis/country/ITA
Italy	Global warming	Temperature rises could amplify inequalities between Italy's north and south.	Yes	There are concerns that north/south inequalities will grow further because of climate change, which will amplify risks which are already emerging at a social level. In August 2021, a record temperature of 48.8C was recorded near Siracusa in Sicily - the highest temperature ever recorded in Europe. https://www.vanityfair.it/news/cronache/2021/08/12/sicilia-caldo-record-florida-la-temperatura-piu-alta-della-storia-europea https://yaleclimateconnections.org/2020/09/warming-will-widen-italys-north-south-economic-gap/
Italy	Health	Pollution has been a big problem; potential for vector-borne diseases and extreme heat growing.	Yes	Medics speculate that pollution may have aggravated the impact of Covid-19 in Italy's northern cities. https://www.latimes.com/world-nation/story/2021-03-05/northern-italy-covid-deaths-air-pollution-possible-role There is a potential for increase in vector-borne diseases such as West Nile Virus (WNV) https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30145430/ The elderly, the disabled and the most vulnerable are expected to be most impacted by the increase in average and extreme temperatures.

				In January 2021, prosecutors in Taranto (Puglia) charged that poisonous emissions from the steelworks plant in the city played a key part in the death of five-year-old Lorenzo Zaratta on 30 July 2014. Nine company executives are under investigation for manslaughter. They are suspected of knowing and abetting the dispersion of toxic fumes and harmful substances which caused serious neurological issues in Lorenzo when he was still a foetus and, later, an illness which caused his death. Lorenzo's mother worked in the vicinity of the plant while pregnant. An expert who testified in the trial said that "simply living in certain neighbourhoods of Taranto meant a much higher risk of foetuses developing cancer, and in particular brain cancer". https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2021/01/15/taranto-mori-a-5-anni-di-cancro-al-cervello-9-dirigenti-ex-ilva-indagati-per-omicidio-colposo-malattia-causata-da-polveri-dell'acciaieria/6067301/
Italy	Justice	Steelworks executives are under investigation for manslaughter over the death of a five-year-old.	Yes	
Italy	Mitigation	Italian forest cover is growing.	Yes	Good news: since WW2, the total area of forests in Italy has doubled. https://www.agi.it/economia/energia/clima_ambiente_pao_lo_mori_foreste-6895522/news/2020-01-17/
Italy	Net zero	Italy is committed to net-zero by 2050.	Yes	Net-zero commitment for 2050, like the rest of Europe. A report by McKinsey stated that Italy would be "particularly well-placed" to achieve the objective due to the easy accessibility of natural resources. https://europa.today.it/lavoro/emissioni-zero-2050-5-milioni-posti-lavoro.html
Italy	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Greenhouse gas emissions have reduced. The energy and transport sectors are the country's two biggest polluters.	Yes	Italy, like the UK, emits one percent of the world's greenhouse gases. However, greenhouse gas emissions fell by 17% between 1990 and 2018. https://www.snpambiente.it/2020/04/21/calano-i-gas-serra-in-italia/
Japan	Climate activists	Young activists in "Fridays For Future Japan" campaign; veteran campaigners such as Kenro Taura and NGOs. Inspired by Greta Thunberg, local networks of young activists have started to emerge in a "Fridays for Future Japan" campaign. In addition, Japan has several environmental NGOs such as Friends of the Earth Japan, No Coal Japan, and Kiko Network, whose leadership includes veteran environmentalist Kenro Taura.	Yes	http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/13303138 ; https://www.jemun.net/kenro-taura.html
Japan	Adaptation and resilience	Adapting to typhoons in 2020 with "adaptive recovery", which combines post-disaster initiatives to "Build Back Better" with long-term climate change mitigation to prevent extreme climate events. Japan is often susceptible to natural disasters due to its location and topography (mostly steep, mountainous terrain and surrounded by the sea), and has continued to evolve its efforts to counter and recover from such disasters with an approach called "bousai", meaning "disaster preparedness". As the impact of climate change raises the likelihood and scale of floods, typhoons and other disasters in the region, it has stepped up both disaster responses (e.g., the installation of home-based devices for disaster information after typhoons in 2020 and the use of temporary housing after a 2011 earthquake and tsunami) and climate change mitigation efforts. To this end, in 2015 Japan also adopted a National Plan for Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change.	Yes	https://www.undrr.org/news/japan-calls-adaptive-recovery-response-climate-crisis ; https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/10/08/national/homes-japan-devices-disaster-info/ ; https://adaptation-platform.nies.go.jp/en/plan/national_plan.html
Japan	Air pollution	Air pollution due to industrial activities and occasionally haze from neighbouring countries. Japan has faced issues with air pollution for a long time to due its rapid industrialisation since the late 19th century. After anti-pollution protests in the 1960s and 1970s, the parliament passed 14 laws aimed at countering these effects in what came to be called the "Pollution Diet of 1970". Such efforts have led to a gradual improvement, but the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers (IAMAT) still classifies Japan's air quality as "moderately unsafe" and residents still face health issues due to air pollution.	Yes	https://www.iamat.org/country/japan/risk/air-pollution ; https://www.japantimes.co.jp/life/2019/05/11/environment/reading-air-tokyo-still-work-air-pollution/ ; https://www.azcleantech.com/article.aspx?ArticleID=918
Japan	Biodiversity and nature	Loss in biodiversity traditionally linked to rice paddies. Japan's rice paddies and their associated biodiversity are beginning to reduce in number due to a combination of several factors, such as climate change as well as urbanisation and demographic changes leading to abandonment of agriculture. As a result, rare flora and fauna living in symbiosis with these fields are now in danger of extinction due to the loss of rice paddies.	Yes	https://www.nature.com/scitable/blog/eyes-on-environment/vanishing_rice_paddies_mean_biodiversity/
Japan	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Combining the traditional approach of adapting and improving technologies and facilities after disasters with overall climate change mitigation efforts to reduce the impact of natural disasters. In Japan, the concept of "Build Back Better" has long been applied to evolve the response to natural disasters by rebuilding after each disaster with improved technologies, facilities and methods to prevent similar damage in the future. This has traditionally been more of a post-disaster approach with a focus on improving housing and measures to better detect and mitigate the impacts of catastrophic events, but in recent years the government has also recognised the need to balance such efforts (e.g., the installation of disaster information systems in homes, or more resilient buildings to deal with typhoons, earthquakes and tsunamis) with long-term climate change mitigation through sector-specific initiatives.	Yes	https://www.undrr.org/news/japan-calls-adaptive-recovery-response-climate-crisis ; https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/10/08/national/homes-japan-devices-disaster-info/ ; https://adaptation-platform.nies.go.jp/en/plan/national_plan.html
Japan	Cities	Zero Emissions Tokyo Strategy (2019) and increased use of renewable energy in Tokyo. Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike - a former environment minister - has made climate change a key part of her platform and in 2019 proposed a strategy to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions in Tokyo by 2050. Tokyo has begun using clean and renewable energy sources, implementing energy-saving materials in housing and construction, and a move to increase reuse and recycling for packaging, among other measures.	Yes	https://www.japantimes.co.jp/2020/11/09/special-supplements/tokyo-government-making-efforts-mitigate-climate-change-meet-un-sdgs/
Japan	Climate change	Increasing public concern about climate change and calls for renewable energy. According to the UNDP-conducted People's Climate Vote, a global poll whose results were released in January 2021, 82% of Japanese citizens with post-secondary education called for action on climate change. 79% of those polled believe this to be a "climate emergency". There are clear calls for action, with 68% backing the use of renewable energy and 59% supporting increased investment in green businesses and jobs, among other measures.	Yes	https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/climate-and-disaster-resilience/The-Peoples-Climate-Vote-Results.html
Japan	Extreme weather and disasters	Frequent natural disasters, some exacerbated by climate change and others (2011 earthquake and tsunami) also damaging the environment. Japan is prone to natural disasters, with events such as typhoons in 2020 believed to be increasing in frequency and impact due to climate change. However, such disasters can also further contribute to climate change. Studies suggest that a 2011 earthquake and tsunami in eastern Japan, which in turn led to the massive Fukushima nuclear disaster, released thousands of tonnes of climate-warming and ozone-depleting chemicals into the atmosphere, in addition to devastating natural resources such as forest land as well as urban settlements.	Yes	https://news.agu.org/press-release/deadly-japan-quake-and-tsunami-spurred-global-warming-ozone-loss/
Japan	Fake news or denial	Climate change denial is rare, but in the past the impact may have been downplayed in some quarters and government planning. Japanese citizens rarely dispute the existence of climate change or its impact, although in the past some sections of society have been accused of downplaying climate change or not doing enough to combat it. Recent surveys as well as new government initiatives, however, suggest that it is being taken increasingly seriously.	No	https://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/05/science/japan-global-warming.html
Japan	Finance	Pledge to provide funding for global climate change initiatives as well as domestic efforts for carbon neutrality targets. Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga in December 2020 pledged to provide roughly \$11.8 billion for global decarbonisation and contribute up to \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund, in addition to establishing a 2 trillion yen (\$19.2 billion) fund to help develop green technologies domestically and work towards the government's goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.	Yes	https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/12/d728c8c98768-suga-vows-to-review-japans-efforts-toward-2030-emissions-cut-target.html

Japan	Fossil fuels	Continued dependence on oil, natural gas and coal. Despite recent efforts to boost the use of renewable energy in a bid to achieve carbon neutrality, Japan still largely relies on fossil fuels like oil and coal for its energy needs. This particularly increased after the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, as the use of nuclear energy reduced and traditional energy sources took its place. According to the US Energy Information Administration, as of 2019 oil, natural gas and coal accounted for as much as 87% of Japan's energy consumption.	Yes	https://www.eia.gov/international/analysis/country/JPN
Japan	Global warming	Concern about temperature rise and its effects on overall weather and climate patterns as well as essential needs such as food. Rising global temperatures have had a marked effect on Japan, affecting snowfall, agricultural production, oceans and fishing, causing heatwaves, and natural disasters such as typhoons and floods, among other issues.	Yes	https://www.tokyoweekender.com/2020/04/how-climate-change-is-directly-affecting-japan/
Japan	Health	Concern about heatwaves and natural disasters. Climate change has led to increased concerns about the growing number and scale of natural disasters in Japan, as well as "heat stress" and health issues caused by heatwaves due to global warming.	Yes	https://www.climatecorecard.org/2019/10/the-social-cost-of-climate-change-in-japan/
Japan	Justice	Cases against the continued use of coal power. Environment-related legal cases in Japan are infrequent and seldom attract much attention, but there have been some cases filed by civil society organisations against the use of coal-fired units and funding of coal mines.	Yes	http://climatecasechart.com/non-us-jurisdiction/japan/
Japan	Mitigation	Emphasis on climate change mitigation as part of natural disaster management. Natural disasters are arguably the biggest environmental concern in Japan, and over the past decade there have been efforts to integrate climate change mitigation in plans for dealing with natural disasters.	Yes	https://adaptation-platform.nies.go.jp/en/plan/national_plan.html
Japan	Net zero	Government commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga has consistently pledged to implement reforms aimed at cutting greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 while sustaining economic growth. This pledge was formally enshrined in law after parliament passed a revision to the existing Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures in May 2021, a change that will take effect from April 2022. In April 2021, Suga also announced a goal of reducing emissions by 46-50% with respect to 2013 levels by 2030, a significant increase compared to the earlier target of 26%.	Yes	https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2020/10/7a5539cd0324-japan-pm-suga-vows-goal-of-net-zero-emissions-by-2050.html ; https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210526/p2g/00m/0na/048000c ; https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page6e_000236.html
Japan	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	"Build Back Better" an essential part of the Japanese approach to continuous development and recovery from setbacks. By Japan's very nature, the concept "Build Back Better"/"Building Forward" is key to recovery from frequent disasters. As such, this is built into practically every sector and over the past decade the concept has also been linked increasingly to long-term climate change mitigation.	No	https://www.undrr.org/news/japan-calls-adaptive-recovery-response-climate-crisis
Japan	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Seventh-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, with heavy reliance on fossil fuels. Japan was the seventh-largest emitter of greenhouse gases as of 2018, despite relative stability since 1990 in terms of quantities emitted and more recent pledges to cut emissions to net zero by 2050. This is in part linked to major industrialisation, with the dependency on fossil fuels further increased after the 2011 Fukushima nuclear plant disaster.	Yes	https://www.carbonbrief.org/carbon-brief-profile-japan
Japan	Climate emergency	Frequent natural disasters, with typhoons in 2020 leading to usage of the term "climate crisis". Japan is often plagued by natural disasters, which are now increasingly linked to the long-term effects of climate change. After typhoons affected several parts of the country in 2020, Environment Minister Shinjiro Koizumi described climate change as a "climate crisis" and highlighted the need to recognise its threat and work to reduce its impact.	Yes	https://www.undrr.org/news/japan-calls-adaptive-recovery-response-climate-crisis
Kazakhstan	Climate activists	There is no tangible public activism on the climate change issue from the global point of view.	No	
Kazakhstan	Adaptation and resilience	The country's new Environmental Code makes climate change adaptation measures a legal norm for regional and sectoral policy planning. The Code was signed into law by President Tokayev in January 2020, and its efficiency and impact are yet to be seen.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202a4t2
Kazakhstan	Air pollution	In most Kazakh cities air pollution exceeds the admissible level by 8-10 times. The situation is particularly bad in the capital Nur-Sultan, former capital Almaty, and Temirtau, a satellite town around the Arcelor Mittal Temirtau mining and metals combine in central Kazakhstan (the enterprise emits over 200-230 tonnes of waste every year).	Yes	https://www.nur.kz/fakty-i-faylaki/1666860-ekologicheskie-problemy-kazakhstana/ ; https://rus.azattyq.org/a/kazakhstan-temirtau-ecology-air-emissions-unsolvable-problem/31133623.html
Kazakhstan	Biodiversity and nature	Pollution is reducing the area suitable for wildlife – 11 species of mammals, and 19 species of birds and insect have gone extinct in recent years, and another 15 species of mammals, 15 species of birds, and five species of fresh water fish have been added to the endangered list.	Yes	https://evolvelium.com/ecology/ekologicheskie-problemy-kazakhstana/
Kazakhstan	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	The government says in 2020 it achieved its moderate target to raise the share of renewable energy to 3 percent of the overall consumption. The country hosted EXPO 2017 (International Exposition), making green economy technologies its main focus. However, the country cannot boast of major achievements yet.	No	
Kazakhstan	Cities	Environmental activism is highest in the former capital Almaty, mostly around the issue of air pollution, but it has not yet grown into a national movement.	No	
Kazakhstan	Climate change	General concern about climate change.	Yes	
Kazakhstan	Extreme weather and disasters	According to USAID, a 2.1–2.6°C temperature increase is expected by 2050, which would diminish vegetation cover, which along with increased precipitation and glacial melt would increase mudflows. Mudflows already threaten 156 towns and cities, including the largest city Almaty.	Yes	https://www.climate-links.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID%20ATLAS_Climate%20Risk%20Profile%20-%20Kazakhstan.pdf
Kazakhstan	Fake news or denial	There is no visible public debate on climate change.	No	
Kazakhstan	Finance		No	
Kazakhstan	Fossil fuels	With the economy in decline as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, Kazakhstan is likely to continue to rely on and try to make the most of its oil and gas sector. Much of the production is carried out by foreign investors under long-term contracts, which it is assumed include certain privileges that cannot be re-negotiated.	Yes	
Kazakhstan	Global warming	Some concern about temperature rise.	No	
Kazakhstan	Health	There is lingering concern about the health impact from the Soviet nuclear tests. The country is planning to complete in 2021 a comprehensive environmental assessment of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground (18,311 sq.km). The government is also planning to adopt a Law on The Semipalatinsk Nuclear Safety Zone aimed at ensuring radioactive security at the site. (local reports, 5 March)	Yes	
Kazakhstan	Justice		No	
Kazakhstan	Mitigation		No	
Kazakhstan	Net zero	Kazakhstan has set a carbon neutrality target for 2060, but it has not been made part of the law.	Yes	
Kazakhstan	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Desertification, soil erosion, excessive use of soil for wheat production and livestock grazing are serious issues. Desertification has made considerable areas unsuitable for farming. Oil production, which is concentrated in the country's west creates serious environmental issues (production at major Tengiz field creates large hydrogen sulphide lakes). There is also the aftermath of the Soviet nuclear tests (70 percent of Soviet nuclear tests in 1949-91 were carried out on Kazakh soil). The Russian space launches from Baykonur space site in central Kazakhstan are another continued source of air and soil contamination with highly toxic substances.	Yes	https://evolvelium.com/ecology/ekologicheskie-problemy-kazakhstana/
Kazakhstan	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Kazakhstan is one of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions, with its energy sector as of 2015 accounting for 82 percent of them. More than 80 percent of electricity comes from coal-based thermal stations, 7 percent from natural gas and 8 percent from hydropower. Kazakhstan intends to achieve a 15% - 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. According to Climate Action Tracker the measures being taken by Kazakhstan are not yet sufficient to meet its targets and would lead to emissions of 402-414 MtCO2e by 2025 (of 1-4 percent up on 1990 levels) and 426-439 MtCO2e by 2030 (6-9 percent up on 1990 levels). The current policy prioritises energy sector emissions. Energy-related activities accounted for 84 percent of the country's annual GHG emissions in 2018. Most of the country's water resources are polluted with industrial and agricultural waste, and some with radioactive waste.	Yes	https://www.usaid.gov/kazakhstan/environment-and-global-climate-change ; http://cait.wri.org/indc/#/profile/kazakhstan ; https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/kazakhstan/current-policy-projections/ ; https://evolvelium.com/ecology/ekologicheskie-problemy-kazakhstana/
Kazakhstan	Climate emergency	Perception of an environmental crisis is low.	No	
Kuwait	Climate activists	Fatma Zalzale launched Eco Star recycling campaign.	Yes	https://www.instagram.com/eco.star.kw/?hl=en
Kuwait	Adaptation and resilience	Kuwait has set up a National Adaptation Plan, committing to preserving the environment. Kuwait, along with other signatories to the Group Statement from the UAE Regional Climate Dialogue, vowed during an event in April 2021 in Abu Dhabi that they are committed to accelerate climate action and work together to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement and will cooperate with global partners to strengthen climate ambition.	Yes	https://epa.org/kw/Portals/0/PDF/NAPCompleted.pdf https://wam.ae/en/details/1395302924224

Kuwait	Air pollution	Air quality is considered unsafe in several areas. Factors contributing to the poor local air quality are most notably vehicle traffic, industrial emissions, oil refineries and dust storms. Kuwait's environment body EPA launched a project for monitoring pollutants from the sources to improve air quality in a phased manner from 2020 to 2035.	Yes	https://epa.org.kw/en-US/Air
Kuwait	Biodiversity and nature	The Environmental Protection Agency vows action against trade in endangered animal. It frequently posts about various species, highlight efforts and crackdowns to prevent smuggling of rare species.	Yes	https://twitter.com/EPA_KW/status/1367374935723630593
Kuwait	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	The CEO of the Kuwait's national oil company said (20 June) a mega project for environment-friendly fuel will fully start operation soon. Kuwait is keen to launch this project as it is consistent with the world trend to produce substances that preserve the environment and reduce harmful carbon emissions. Kuwait discussed with India cooperation in renewable energy and green cover.	Yes	https://bit.ly/2S2vNx0 https://twitter.com/EPA_KW/status/1401603492771401731
Kuwait	Cities	Cities taking a lead on climate. Urbanisation or migration	No	
Kuwait	Climate action	Green Hands voluntary teams cleans coastal areas in Kuwait.	Yes	https://instagram.com/greenhands_kw?utm_medium=copy_link/ https://epa.org.kw/InspectionCampaigns/d/1062
Kuwait	Climate change	The most sensitive sectors to climate change in Kuwait are coastal zones, marine life and fisheries, according to the NAP. The heat makes it difficult to live in Kuwait, especially in summer.	Yes	https://epa.org.kw/InspectionCampaigns https://manshoor.com/society/climate-change-kuwait/
Kuwait	Extreme weather and disasters	NGOs hold an annual conference on control of disaster risks. Kuwait recorded the highest temperature in the world for this year 2021, registering 53.2C. Sand storms also hit the country from time to time.	Yes	http://kps.org.kw/1746
Kuwait	Fake news or denial	The country acknowledges the problem of climate change.	No	
Kuwait	Fossil fuels	Kuwait is ranked fourth in the world in terms of reliance on fossil fuels. Kuwait is expected to start refining crude oil to produce clean fuel from al-Zour refinery of a daily capacity 615,000 barrels later this year.	Yes	https://bit.ly/3y0VQn https://bit.ly/362cob3
Kuwait	Global warming			
Kuwait	Health	Rising temperatures have major health implications.	Yes	
Kuwait	Justice	The EPA has been taking action on complaints on climate violations, including overgrazing, dumping waste in farms. It carried out search campaigns to check on sites of plants and chemical storehouses to make sure they abide by the Environment Protection Act. It also launched campaigns to spread awareness on various environment issues, like waste management.	Yes	https://epa.org.kw/InspectionCampaigns
Kuwait	Mitigation	Kuwait's response to the climate change crisis has been extremely weak and there has been no real commitment to achieve the global objectives to reduce carbon emissions. There is a lack of projects introducing sustainable technologies to curb climate change impacts. KISR launched a project to develop sustainable and safe strategies to reduce the excessive use of poisonous pesticides.	No	https://manshoor.com/society/climate-change-kuwait/ https://bit.ly/3y8Bu4o
Kuwait	Net zero	The UAE, Qatar and Kuwait said during a climate event in April 2021 in Abu Dhabi that they are committed to reducing emissions by 2030 and beyond and working collectively to help the region adapt to the serious impacts of climate change. EPA's executive committee for ozone discussed (on 14 June) a plan to present a suggestion to amend the initial draft for the unified system for the GCC states on ozone depleting substances.	Yes	https://wam.ae/en/details/1395302924224 https://twitter.com/EPA_KW/status/1404491684235390981
Kuwait	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Oil extraction, use in industry.	Yes	
Kuwait	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Kuwait continues to be a major exporter of oil. However, it is expected to start refining crude oil to produce a cleaner fuel from al-Zour refinery later this year.	Yes	https://bit.ly/362cob3
Mexico	Adaptation and resilience	Adapting to natural gas shortages caused by dependency on the US; adapting to natural disasters; adapting to water crises/drought- Mexico is experiencing the worst drought crisis in the last 30 years while the Covid-19 pandemic is ongoing.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202dua7
Mexico	Air pollution	Poor air quality especially in large cities like Mexico City, one of the most polluted cities in the world; the Environment Secretariat and the US Environmental Protection Agency signed the Environmental Programme Mexico-United States Border 2025 to confront atmospheric pollution generated in the border zone and find solutions to environmental challenges and public health. See cities section- Mexico City among most polluted cities.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c200tf6 ; https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/firman-semarnat-y-la-epa-programa-ambiental-mexico-estados-unidos-frontera-2025?idiom=es
Mexico	Biodiversity and nature	Specific concern among indigenous communities; tourism a major revenue source for Mexico, especially beaches, so preserving them is critical; increased focus on restoring biodiversity and rainforests; efforts to preserve and repair damage in the Magdalena River and avoid soil erosion, which had increased due to flooding and landslides; secretariat of the Environment of Mexico City as well as public, private and community sector began the Natural Park La Canada project.	Yes	https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/dia-mundial-contra-la-desertificacion-y-la-sequia-2021?idiom=es https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/opinion/manuel-velasco-coello/sin-energias-verdes-no-hay-futuro
Mexico	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Focus on need for "greener" energy sources, especially due to Mexico's dependence on US natural gas.	Yes	
Mexico	Cities	Migration out of major cities a trend due to socio-economic inequality and climate change factors—also migration from Central America through Mexico due to natural disasters like hurricanes; Mexico City has the largest "urban agglomeration" in America and the ninth largest in the world Issues include hydric stress (using more naturally-sourced water than it can provide), pollution (among the most polluted cities in the world, partly because public transportation services are insufficient so there is a high amount of vehicular traffic) and waste production (generates 13,000 tonnes of solid waste a day).	Yes	https://www.elmundo.es/ciencia-y-salud/medio-ambiente/2021/08/30/612926a0fc6c83bc438b45f7.html
Mexico	Climate action	Many climate/environmental activists are killed in Mexico. Of 227 defenders of the environment who were killed world wide in 2021, 30 were killed in Mexico. Government is making efforts ensure energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, managing waste and protecting biodiversity.	Yes	https://justiceinmexico.org/environmental-activists-under-attack-in-mexico/ ; https://www.dw.com/en/mexicos-endangered-conservationists/av-53698768 ; https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/se-suma-mexico-a-la-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-convocada-por-la-onu-para-el-proximo-decenio?idiom=es
Mexico	Climate crisis	Susceptible to storm damage due to geographical position; climate change is also a factor in the increase of migration in Mexico and Central America, in particular after major natural disasters like Hurricane Eta and Iota; efforts to reduce CO2 emissions, restore biodiversity, reduce methane gas emissions, etc.	Yes	https://www.meteored.mx/noticias/ciencia/la-contaminacion-del-aire-conducira-una-migracion-masiva- crisis-climatica.html ; https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/dia-mundial-contra-la-desertificacion-y-la-sequia-2021?idiom=es
Mexico	Climate change	General concerns about climate change.	Yes	
Mexico	Extreme weather and disasters	Hurricanes, landslides (especially during hurricane season), earthquakes; extreme desertification in the past year affecting access to water and farming/livestock; worst drought in 30 years, primarily concentrated in the north of the country; issues of drought are ongoing even during rainy season - the north is affected by continued drought while the south is facing heavy rains, flooding, overflowing rivers; to combat drought, the Mexican Air Force and Environment Secretariat are seeding clouds with chemicals to promote precipitation. "The effects of weather events like hurricanes, are catastrophic. What we are seeing from climate change is a great variety in those [...] they are occurring in greater frequency in some regions, greater intensity in others [...] they can also be associated with droughts"- Rafael Ortiz of the Environmental Defence Fund of Mexico (EDF in Mexico); Mexico is one of the countries with the highest frequency of earthquakes.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2022x91 ; https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202ngit ; https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202mr9y
Mexico	Fake news or denial	President Lopez Obrador says that energy reforms are part of the "neo-liberal" agenda.	Yes	
Mexico	Finance	Main objective from the COP 25 and will be an objective in the COP 26 is financing environmental plans, receiving support; financing projects like the controversial Tren Maya.	Yes	https://cambioclimatico.gob.mx/mexico-participo-en-la-cop-25-de-manera-constructiva-y-con-el-objetivo-de-fortalecer-la-cooperacion-en-materia-climatica/
Mexico	Fossil fuels	Efforts to move away from oil/natural gas dependency; promised to put a cap on petroleum production to avoid excess fossil fuels, stop the export of crude oil, develop more hydroelectric plants (however, little action has been seen to take place); "recovering rainforests and reducing methane gas" were priorities for Mexico and the US during a bilateral meeting.	Yes	https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/recuperar-selvas-y-reducir-gas-metano-prioridad-de-mexico-y-eu/1444600 ; https://www.eleconomista.com.mx/opinion/AMLO-ni-el-cambio-climatico-ni-quedar-bien-con-otros-es-lo-suyo-20210422-0158.html ; https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202j9m6
Mexico	Global warming	Concern about general global warming trends, increased amount of O3 in the atmosphere; Greater increase in temperatures in the north of Mexico- raise chances of forest fires; Opinion piece by Pablo Necoechea on 8 September: Mexico "presents a lack of ambition regarding international commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions".	Yes	

Mexico	Health	Concern about air pollution contributing to a greater number of Mexicans experiencing respiratory diseases, cancer; this is an even greater concern amid the Covid-19 pandemic; Fight against climate change and global access to Covid-19 vaccines were the primary concerns during the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) summit in Mexico City in mid-September	Yes	https://www.gob.mx/inecc/es/articulos/estado-de-la-calidad-del-aire-en-mexico?idiom=es ; https://www.infobae.com/america/mexico/2021/02/27/concentracion-de-contaminacion-a-partir-de-marzo-podria-complicar-los-sintomas-de-los-enfermos-de-covid-19/
Mexico	Justice	Indigenous groups used the courts to temporarily halt construction of the Tren Maya railway which is to traverse the Yucatán Peninsula. Opponents of the project worry about its effect on migratory routes of animals. Overall reporting shows little justice for climate change activists killed (see climate action section) - this continues to be an issue in Mexico amid high levels of impunity.	Yes	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/4/21/tren-maya-suspension-fuels-indigenous-community-rift
Mexico	Net zero	Signed on to the Paris Climate Accord		
Mexico	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Focus on greenhouse gas emissions, ozone levels (see above on global warming, initiatives with US); second country with the most emissions in Latin America, behind Brazil.	Yes	https://www.gob.mx/inecc/articulos/inscribete-al-curso-en-linea-acciones-de-mitigacion-de-emisiones-de-gases-de-efecto-invernadero-263217
Mexico	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	State-owned oil and electricity companies the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) and Mexican Petroleum (Pemex).	Yes	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-02-24/mexico-s-lower-house-passes-amlo-s-electricity-bill
Mexico	Water	Conflict with US over water treaty; the nation-wide drought has raised concern about mismanagement of water resources.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202170s ; https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2021baw
Poland	Climate activists	Aleksandra Wiczorek, Zero Waste campaigner and leader of the Polish Zero Waste society.	Yes	https://www.msk.earth/
Poland	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Young Climate Strike, an NGO which has branches in many Polish cities.	Yes	https://zero-waste.pl/o-nas/
Poland	Adaptation and resilience	The Polish Environment Ministry has a dedicated website on climate change adaptation, with a list of regional adaptation projects (in Polish, no English version yet). Projects include flood management, development of tourist infrastructure, protection of wildlife etc. The website's stated objective is to maintain dialogue with the public. However, no sign of any ongoing discussions could be noted as of 4 March 2021. The website also has the Polish National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAS 2020) (in Polish and English) and a handbook for climate change adaptation in cities (in Polish). On 16 June, deputy energy ministers of V4 states (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia) met to discuss "financing of essential technologies for energy and climate transformation, plans to expand the use of hydrogen in the context of EU and national strategies".	Yes	http://klimada.mos.gov.pl/en/daptation-to-climate-change-in-poland/local-adaptation-initiatives/ ; https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat/wiceminister-guibourg-czetwertynski-na-spotkaniu-wiceministrow-energii-v4
Poland	Air pollution	Poland is among Europe's leading polluters due to a large coal industry.	Yes	https://smogowe.info/mapa-jakosci-powietrza-sprawdz/?gclid=CjwKCAIAp4KCBhB6EiwAxRxbpAMhzbS21YFb1Vtn1rHB4LFamISwCgk6g8iDBHXsleUxzcG2mHBoCWnMQAvD_BwE
Poland	Biodiversity and nature	With its vast territory, Poland is a biodiverse country. The country has successfully reintroduced bison. Their current number is 1,900 and growing.	Yes	https://www.lasy.gov.pl/pl/informacje/kampanie_i_akcje/zubryonline
Poland	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Wind is the biggest source of renewable energy in Poland with 10% of total electricity production. However, Poland is lagging behind in the ratio of renewables in its energy balance.	Yes	https://wysokienapiecie.pl/15011-ministry-wind-turbines-will-scrapped-within-17-years/
Poland	Cities	The Polish Environment Ministry has the ongoing project of cities adapting to climate change. The number of cities that have joined the project was 37, as of September 2021.	No	
Poland	Climate change	The European Court's ruling ordering the closure of Turow coal mine has reignited anti-coal protests in Poland. The Youth Climate Strike NGO that calls itself "part of the global initiative Fridays for Future in late March held rallies in Warsaw and other Polish cities "against the government's pro-coal policies".	Yes	https://krakow.wyborcza.pl/krakow/7,44425,27141404,młodzieżowy-strajk-klimatyczny-przeciw-pro-węglowej-polityce.html?_ga=2.61430572.187
Poland	Extreme weather and disasters	With major factors being heat waves, storms and floods, a number of Polish cities have anti-flood programmes. Polish media have reported on the effects of a June heatwave with daytime temperatures soaring to 30 centigrade. Heat is detrimental for bats that "cook" under roofs which is their usual habitat.	Yes	https://wyborcza.pl/7,177851,27219116,upaly-zabojcze-dla-nietoperzy-mozna-im-pomoc.html
Poland	Fake news or denial	Few people, if any, in Poland dispute that coal is the major environment hazard. The Leon Kozminski Academy NGO campaigns against climate change denial. The popular Polish daily Rzeczpospolita on 27 May carried an survey of "truth and myths" about the Turow mine. The paper argues that allocating huge funds to maintain coal-fired power plants and coal mines makes little environmental and financial sense. https://klimat.rp.pl/technologie/7918-prawda-i-mity-o-kopalni-w-turowie/	Yes	https://www.kozminski.edu.pl/pl/zaprzeczenie-zmian-klimatu-internetowe-kultury-otwartej-wspolpracy-przeciwko-nauce
Poland	Finance	Poland is at odds with the EU over climate funds. The country was upset when a part of the EU climate fund was reallocated for post-Covid recovery. Meanwhile, Poland continues to finance coal-fired power plants.	Yes	During the Atlantic Council Fireside Chat with Ambassador Richard Morningstar on 4 December 2020, Polish environment minister Kurtyka was asked about differences Poland was having with Brussels about carbon neutrality agreement and how they affected his job as minister. Source: Atlantic Council website, https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/event/the-challenges-and-opportunities-of-polands-energy-transition/ counter reading 2307 onwards.
Poland	Fossil fuels	Hard coal and lignite account for most of the country's electricity, with renewable Energy Sources (RES) accounting for over 20% (7,490 MW) in 2019 and constituted a 12.8% growth in comparison with 2018.		https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/poland-energy
Poland	Global warming	Occasional heatwaves in summer raise concerns in Poland.	Yes	https://wiadomosci.onet.pl/lubuskie/pobity-rekord-temperatury-w-polsce-najwyzsza-temperatura-w-tym-roku-w-polsce/qvwwml
Poland	Health	As Poland has a moderate climate, it doesn't suffer from climate change as much as some other countries.	Yes	The Climate Coalition NGO has published a paper on climate change impact on health. https://oko.press/images/2018/06/Wplyw_zmiany_klimatu_na_zdrowie_ost2.pdf
Poland	Justice	Government efforts to close down coal mines meet opposition from the country's coal lobby. In the wake of the order to close Turow mine, Polish media argued that their country handled the legal complaint filed by the Czech Republic improperly and lost the case as a result. The Polish newspapers also said that the EU Court of Justice failed to consider domestic and economic implications its "radical ruling" may have.	Yes	https://www.money.pl/gospodarka/fiasco-rozmow-ministra-ze-gorniczymi-zwiazkami-moze-byc-goraco-6552847235681216a.html
Poland	Mitigation	The Polish government is determined to phase out coal. There are plans to launch a first nuclear reactor by 2030. The nuclear energy programme was recently joined by private Polish investors.	Yes	https://www.rp.pl/Opinie/210529729-Tomasz-Pietryga-o-decyzji-ws-kopalni-Turow-Koktajlem-Molotowa-w-relacji-z-UE.html
Poland	Net zero	Poland is the only EU state that has refused to pledge climate neutrality by 2050 due to its huge coal energy sector. Poland is heavily dependent on coal, which accounts for 76% of the energy share, but it hopes to reduce this to 11 % by 2040.	Yes	https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/event/the-challenges-and-opportunities-of-polands-energy-transition https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/opinion/a-way-to-climate-neutrality/
Poland	Climate emergency	Poland consumes large amounts of coal. However, its pro-environment organisations are not strong. Coal remains a cheap and reliable source of energy.	No	

		Qatar is improving its water supplies and has started an air conditioned dairy industry.		
		Abdulhadi Almarri, Director, Climate Change Department of the Qatari Ministry of Municipality and Environment, said: "We are closely monitoring various mitigation and adaptation projects within the process of developing an updated National Determined Contribution (NDC), aligned with the requirements of the Paris Agreement, which will be submitted to UNFCCC before COP26."		Qatar is improving its water desalination and storage capacity and is making efforts to ensure food security by establishing a dairy industry with cows in air conditioned enclosures. https://www.sciencemag.org/sites/default/files/Qatar_adv_ertorial.pdf // https://www.britishcouncil.qa/en/about/press/our-planet-our-future-climate-change-qatar /// https://wam.ae/en/details/1395302924224
Qatar	Adaptation and resilience	Qatar, along with other signatories to the Group Statement from the UAE Regional Climate Dialogue, vowed during an event in April 2021 in Abu Dhabi that they are committed to accelerate climate action and work together to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement and will cooperate with global partners to strengthen climate ambition.	Yes	
Qatar	Air pollution	Qatari urban areas suffer from high levels of pollution and occasionally from dust storms.	Yes	Qatar hopes to reduce pollution by switching to cleaner energy sources. The health authorities recognise pollution as a major health problem. The sources of pollution in Qatar are oil extraction, power generation, industry and transport. https://bit.ly/3u6wCdW
Qatar	Biodiversity and nature	Qatar has taken some measures to protect its biodiversity, including the Arabian Oryx which came close to extinction.	Yes	Qatar has laws and nature reserves and encourages research to save several endangered species. https://bit.ly/3woRfml
		Qatar has afforestation programmes, has commissioned a carbon capture plant and plans to reduce flaring.		Qatar fights desertification through projects to preserve green spaces and planting trees, including 3,280 saplings planted in 2019. https://bit.ly/2PDYMOV Qatar commissioned a carbon capture and storage plant and aims to sequester 5 million tonnes of carbon from its liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities by 2025. https://www.nasdaq.com/articles/qatar-opens-co2-storage-plant-targets-5-mn-t-a-year-by-2025-2019-10-08 https://www.reuters.com/article/us-soccer-worldcup-climate-idUSKBN1WB2X1 https://twitter.com/QGBC/status/1402562414625935363
Qatar	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Qatar said it developed climate-controlled stadiums for World Cup 2022 and that the event will have the smallest carbon footprint of any before it. Nasser Al Khater, CEO of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022, said Doha's compact tournament will eliminate the need for domestic flights and a new metro system will further cut emissions.	Yes	
Qatar	Climate action	QGBC delivered the 3rd workshop of the "Green Hotels For Qatar - Challenges & Pathways" series in June.	Yes	
Qatar	Climate action	Female initiative in collaboration with the environment ministry to plant trees at a public park as part of the country's initiative to plant one million trees	Yes	https://twitter.com/albaladiya/status/1407363212518035457
Qatar	Climate crisis	Temperatures are rising in Qatar.	Yes	Temperatures have been rising in Qatar, apparently more rapidly than elsewhere. https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/world/climate-environment/climate-change-qatar-air-conditioning-outdoors/
		General concerns about climate change.		Protecting green spaces and plants; air pollution and protecting the environment during World Cup 2022. The environment ministry imposed a two-year ban in 2019 on grazing camels to give chance for natural plants to grow. Qatar announced in March 2019 an initiative to plant one million trees by 2021 in order to enhance biological diversity, improve air quality, and reduce the country's carbon footprint.
Qatar	Climate change	Ahead of the COP26 global summit, Doha hosted on 13 September the first Qatar Climate Change Conference 2021 which urged the world to "unify efforts to address the catastrophic effects of climate change".	Yes	
Qatar	Extreme weather and disasters	Qatar has experienced extreme heat events. Sand storms also hit the Gulf countries, the last one was in June 2021.	Yes	Qatar has experienced days when temperatures have risen to 50C.
Qatar	Fake news or denial	Qatar presents a green front.	Yes	Qatar claims to be preparing for a carbon neutral World Cup but environmentalists doubt that this is possible. https://bit.ly/3wbT0o2
Qatar	Finance	Qatar supports international efforts to fund green projects.	Yes	Qatar's disbursement of \$10 million toward the GGGI has enabled direct work to be conducted on sustainable energy, water and sanitation, sustainable landscapes, and green cities. Qatar is also supporting international efforts to help countries adapt to climate change: https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/small-states-and-climate-change-case-qatar
Qatar	Fossil fuels	Qatar is massively stepping up its production of LNG.	Yes	Qatar is planning a massive increase in its production of Liquefied Natural Gas for export. https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/steady-course-strong-fundamentals-and-robust-diversification-strategy-support-continued-economic
Qatar	Global warming	There is some concern in Qatar about climate change.	Yes	There is a concern in Qatar about global warming. https://bit.ly/39uR7cs
Qatar	Health	Air quality is a major concern for Qatari health authorities.		Qatar acknowledges in its public health strategy that air quality is a serious concern due to dust storms and pollution. https://extranet.who.int/ncdcset/Data/QAT_B3_QPHS%202017-2022.pdf https://www.dw.com/en/climate-fueled-heat-stress-threatens-worker-productivity/a-58035291
		Qatar introduced amendments to heat stress legislation in May 2021 banning work outside from 10 am to 3:30 pm from June through September. And workers must stop what they are doing if workplace temperatures top 32.1 degrees.	Yes	
Qatar	Mitigation	Qatar is planning to clean up its oil production process and improve energy efficiency across all sectors.		Qatar claims to be helping fight climate change by supplying clean energy in the form of LNG. It is encouraging the improvement of energy efficiencies in all sectors and is also seeking a reduction in the associated gaseous emissions of fuel consumption used for water desalination, including through the usage of renewable energy. https://bit.ly/3vz1AFI https://bit.ly/363T517
		The Qatari United Development Company launched a project, the first of its kind in the country, to curb maritime pollution and protect species in the waters of Loaloo island. This also involves recycling of waste.		
Qatar	Mitigation	Qatar's environment minister said "we used the best available technologies to reduce emissions".	Yes/No	
Qatar	Net zero	Qatar has given no commitment to carbon neutrality. Qatar along with other countries said during a climate event in April 2021 in Abu Dhabi that they are committed to reducing emissions by 2030 and beyond and working collectively to help the region adapt to the serious impacts of climate change.	Yes	Qatar's NDC of 2015 makes no promise to strive for net-zero emissions. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDStaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=QAT https://wam.ae/en/details/1395302924224
Qatar	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Qatar is a major producer and user of fossil fuels.	Yes	Qatar is one of the highest users of energy per capita.
		Qatar has no plans to reduce its production of hydrocarbons, and it is increasing air conditioning - including outdoors. https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/world/climate-environment/climate-change-qatar-air-conditioning-outdoors/ https://www.aljazeera.net/ebusiness/2021/6/4/%D9%83%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B1		
Qatar	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Qatar's oil industry is expanding; air conditioning is increasing. Qatar emir said his country will increase LNG production by 60% by 2026.	Yes	
Russia	Climate activists	Arshak Makitchan, an activist of Russian Fridays For Future. However, strict Russian protest laws do not permit large protests to take place.	Yes	https://www.bbc.com/russian/features-50823012.amp
Russia	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Russia is among the world top four emitters of greenhouse gases, with the energy sector burning fossil fuels being its biggest polluter.	Yes	

		The government approved a plan for the adaptation to climate change in January 2020. It outlines measures to be taken by federal and regional authorities to "reduce the vulnerability of the population, economy and natural environment to the impacts of climate change."		
		It defines possible opportunities arising from climate change, including a reduction in energy consumption for heating, an expansion in crop and livestock production, and an increase in the productivity of boreal forests.		
		The country is already acting on some of the changes, including the development of the Northern Sea Route through the Arctic. The route along the Russian Arctic coast would be opened up as temperatures rise and the ice melts and would allow cargo to move more rapidly from Asia to Europe than via the Suez Canal.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201d0dz https://rg.ru/2020/11/30/kak-izmeneniia-klimata-vliiait-na-razvitiie-severnogo-morskogo-puti.html https://www.highnorthnews.com/en/russia-unveils-climate-change-adaptation-plan
Russia	Adaptation and resilience			
		Air pollution is a major problem in Russia, especially in single-industry towns dependent on metals and mining corporations. However, reliable data about the extent of pollution is often lacking. In addition, standards of general air quality requirements are considered to be low, while a lack of data is due to an insufficient number of air quality monitoring stations, outdated equipment and lack of official publications. The situation may change soon, as Putin recently signed a law stipulating that the information about air quality must be available to the public.	Yes	https://greenpeace.ru/blogs/2021/03/01/v-rossii-uzhestochili-trebovaniia-k-kachestvu-vozduha/ https://www.vtimes.io/2021/02/24/chem-dishit-rossiya-chast-3-a3297
Russia	Air pollution			
		A threat to biodiversity in Siberia, especially in the tundra caused by global warming.	Yes	https://www.dw.com/ru/rossija-mozhet-poterjat-tundru-rybnye-bogatstva-arktiki/a-56616384
Russia	Biodiversity and nature			
		Russia is to start its first trial of a marketplace to trade carbon credits on the remote Far East region of Sakhalin starting in 2022. It plans to make the island carbon neutral by 2025. Emissions, forest absorption and other criteria will be measured to ensure international standards are met. The experiment is to be expanded to other regions if successful.	Yes	https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/4711442 https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-03-26/russia-to-begin-carbon-trading-trial-in-sakhalin-next-year
Russia	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)			
		According to Putin, climate change is a great concern for Russia as it is likely to have a major effect on the Russian Arctic zone. At the same time, polls suggest that almost 50% of Russians consider pollution the most significant modern threat to humanity.	Yes	https://rg.ru/2020/10/22/putin-problema-izmeneniia-klimata-trebuie-reallyh-deistvii.html https://ria.ru/20191219/1562575702.html
Russia	Climate change			
		Forest fires in Siberia, heatwaves, floods and droughts.	Yes	https://www.bbc.com/russian/features-53532961
Russia	Extreme weather and disasters			
		Some Russian scientists claim that climate change is a natural process and that an increase in CO2 is in fact useful for agriculture. Putin has also expressed doubt that climate change is caused by human activities.	Yes	https://newizv.ru/news/world/26-05-2020/kramolnye-fakty-globalnoe-poteplenie-eto-feyk
Russia	Fake news or denial			
		Experts believe there is good potential for a trade in Russian "green bonds" which would finance green industries.	Yes	Experts believe that the market has huge potential in Russia https://www.forbes.ru/newsroom/finansy-i-investicii/402877-rossiya-mozhet-vypustit-zelenye-obligacii-na-4-mlrd-posle
Russia	Finance			
		Russia continues to set ambitious goals for its coal industry. Since 2017 Russia has been extracting over 400m tons of coal a year, while over half of it has been exported, mostly to the Asian-Pacific region, as Putin said in March 2021.	Yes	https://iz.ru/1131470/2021-03-02/putin-prizval-vystraivat-dolgosrochnye-plany-razvitiia-ugolnoi-otrasli https://www.finanz.ru/novosti/aktsii/putin-prizval-napravlyat-dokhody-ot-eksporta-uglya-na-razvitiie-ugledobyvayushchikh-regionov-rf-1030139941
Russia	Fossil fuels			
		Concern about the Arctic zone temperature rise, thaw of the permafrost.	Yes	https://nauka.tass.ru/nauka/10798645
Russia	Global warming			
		Heatwaves in Russia usually lead to forest fires as well as fires in peat bogs, which significantly affect the air quality and as a result peoples' health. Poor air quality is also of great concern in industrial towns.	Yes	https://ru.euronews.com/2020/09/24/siberia-s-zombie-fires
Russia	Health			
		A Russian court ordered Nor Nickel, the world's largest producer of palladium and nickel, to pay \$2 billion for environmental damage caused by the May 2020 oil spill at a subsidiary in the Arctic region.		
		In March 2021, the Supreme Court refused to consider a lawsuit filed by activist Eduard Kadyrov over lower courts' decisions that the Rospotrebnadzor public health watchdog had the right not to inform the general public of air pollution. The case concerned toxic emissions in the town of Sibay in central Russia in November 2018. The lower courts ruled that Rospotrebnadzor was obliged to inform the local authorities but not the general public. The activist said he intended to take the case to the European Court of Human Rights.	Yes	https://www.rbc.ru/business/02/10/2020/5f748a779a79478068822a48 ; https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/4693327#id1905466 ; https://www.idelreal.org/a/31153700.html ; https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2019/02/20/resident-s-smog-hit-russian-town-sue-over-health-complications-a64556
Russia	Justice			
		Russia is taking some measures to combat climate change but at the same time is increasing the production and export of fossil fuels. It is the world's biggest exporter of natural gas and the third largest exporter of coal.	Yes	https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/russian-federation/ https://rpn.gov.ru/activity/fresh-air/info/ https://www.vtimes.io/2021/02/20/chem-dishit-rossiya-chast-1-a3082
Russia	Mitigation			
		A commitments to achieve net zero applies only in Sakhalin Region for now, which aims to fully decarbonise by year 2025.	No	
Russia	Net zero			
		According to Russian experts, the coal industry, followed by the oil industry have been most reluctant to make any decarbonising efforts and have also been resisting state initiatives.	Yes	
Russia	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'			
		Cold snaps and heat waves affect different parts of Russia annually, causing major transport disruptions and electricity failures in the winter, and fires in the spring and summer.	Yes	https://plus-one.ru/news/2021/02/23/anomalnye-holoda-pobochnyy-effekt-izmeneniia-klimata-ekspert
Russia	Climate emergency			
		Several environmental non-profits have established themselves in recent years and partnered with the authorities.	Yes	https://www.almowaten.net/2020/12/%D9%85%D8%B0%D8%B3%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%87%D9%85-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%B2-%D8%AA%D9%86%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86/
Saudi Arabia	Climate activists			
Saudi Arabia	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases			
Saudi Arabia	Adaptation and resilience			
		The quality of air is considered to be unsafe by World Health Organisation standards. The main contributors to this poor quality air are emissions from both vehicles and industry and from the naturally occurring dust storms.		https://www.iqair.com/saudi-arabia
		Saudi Arabia augments its meagre water supplies by desalinating sea water in an extremely inefficient process which creates a lot of CO2.		https://al-sharq.com/article/11/03/2017/%D8%AA%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%82-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%B3-%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%B8%D8%A9-%D8%B3%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%AD%D8%AF-%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B5%D9%81%D8%A9-%D8%B1%D9%85%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9
		Oil extraction generates a lot of pollution.		
		Fuel is subsidised, encouraging wasteful use of energy for air conditioning and private transport.		
		Sand storms often interrupt life in Saudi Arabia and lead to school closures and low visibility on the roads.	Yes	
Saudi Arabia	Air pollution			
		Several fragile habitats in Saudi Arabia are impacted by desertification and rising temperatures. For many Saudis, wildlife conservation is the visible side of environmental issues.	Yes	issues. https://twitter.com/MotEBinFahad
Saudi Arabia	Biodiversity and nature			
		Vision 2030 includes a plan for "Green Riyadh".	Yes	https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/
Saudi Arabia	Cities			
		Ordinary Saudis have become increasingly concerned about pollution in cities and the conservation of wildlife.	Yes	
Saudi Arabia	Climate change			
		Drought is a regular occurrence in Saudi Arabia, as well as flooding and land slides when it rains.	Yes	
Saudi Arabia	Extreme weather and disasters			
		The Saudi government does not deny global warming but says there needs to be a managed transtion that includes fossil fuels.	Yes/No	https://www.aleqt.com/2017/11/16/article_1284286.html
Saudi Arabia	Fake news or denial			
		Saudi Arabia's massive economic reform programme and the Public Investment Fund have made the environment one of their priorities.	Yes	https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202bue2
Saudi Arabia	Finance			
		Saudi Arabia has gradually reduced subsidies on fossil fuels at home, but it seeks to conserve its role as global oil producer.	Yes	https://www.aleqt.com/2021/03/05/article_2043781.html
Saudi Arabia	Fossil fuels			
		Saudi Arabia is particularly vulnerable due to its weather and lack of water.	Yes	
Saudi Arabia	Global warming			
		Saudi Arabia plans to build 1,000 new dams to take advantage of rainfall.	Yes	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yEYfRHe6-gc
Saudi Arabia	Mitigation			
		Saudi Arabia aims to reduce its emissions by 130m tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2030.	No	
Saudi Arabia	Net zero			
		Saudi Arabia remains committed to producing and exporting large quantities of oil.	No	
Saudi Arabia	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'			
		Fears of desertification and pollution in the Red Sea.	Yes	
Saudi Arabia	Climate emergency			

SIDS	Climate activists	360 Pacific	Yes	https://twitter.com/350Pacific
SIDS		SIDS as a group of countries contributes less than 1% to total greenhouse gas emissions but have been and will continue to be among the earliest and most impacted countries.	No	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf
SIDS	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases Marine pollution	SIDS have geographical and cultural ties with the oceans, many even possessing maritime zones larger than their land territory. Issues include debris, plastics, acidification, overfishing. The threat is both to lives and livelihoods (fishing, tourism). In the Caribbean, solid waste and wastewater are the most pervasive sources of marine pollution, including petroleum exploration.	Yes	https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46529/1/CCAR2020_16_en.pdf http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/482391554225185720/pdf/Marine-Pollution-in-the-Caribbean-Not-a-Minute-to-Waste.pdf
SIDS	Climate emergency	The UN recognises that the climate emergency is the biggest threat to the survival of island states.	Yes	https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2019-09-27/small-island-developing-states-accelerated-modalities-of-action-remarks
SIDS	Adaptation and resilience	Rising sea levels pose one of the most immediate threats to island states. Tuvalu and the Maldives lie within 5m above sea level; their very existence is threatened. 2015 research shows that as much as 29% of major resort properties in the Caricom countries would be partially or fully inundated by a 1m sea-level rise.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/library/pa/ge/environment-energy/sgp/local-solutions.html
SIDS	Air pollution	Air pollution is not a prime concern. SIDS expect to be affected by reduced air quality along with the rest of the world. A 2006 study covering air pollution/atmosphere and climate change in small island developing states notes the use of traditional energy sources such as charcoal and also the transport sector as affecting air quality.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf https://www.un.org/sg/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.17/2006/7&Lang=E
SIDS	Biodiversity and nature	Biodiversity is central to the livelihood of many SIDS which are reliant on tourism and fisheries. Across the SIDS regions, the abundance of coral species is rapidly declining, particularly across the Pacific as well as the Caribbean where it has decreased by over 80% (2015 study). Islands harbour 20% of all bird, plant and reptile species, many species are endemic. The rate of extinction for birds is 95%.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf
SIDS	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	The 2012 Barbados declaration lists voluntary commitments by SIDS aimed at change in relation to renewable energy (Annex I). There is a push to adopt solar energy and move away from the dependence on fossil fuels. Barbados has successfully moved to solar water heating. SIDS are pioneering new ways to finance and plan climate change mitigation strategies by becoming a testbed for climate resilience technologies. SIDS favour partnerships in ongoing projects in the blue economy in sectors like sustainable tourism, aquaculture and renewable energy.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5149258Barbados%20Declaration.pdf https://www.un.org/ohrls/sites/www.un.org.ohrls/files/solar_under_storm_for_policymakers_2020.pdf https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs/seizing-the-sunshine-barbados-thriving-solar-water-heater-industry https://www.devex.com/news/small-island-states-turn-to-innovation-to-build-climate-resilience-94865 https://www.un.org/ohrls/news/building-blue-economy-partnerships-and-pandemic-recovery-small-island-developing-states
SIDS		A lot of islanders live in coastal areas. High sea levels have already displaced people in a number of the Pacific islands. In 2015, the UN did a study: Urbanization and Climate Change in Small Island Developing States. It recommends well managed cities as well-placed to tackle environmental degradation, resource depletion, vulnerability to the effects of climate change. The adverse impacts of climate change have directly and indirectly contributed to the migration of thousands of people in SIDS in the last decade alone. People move inland to save their lives and livelihoods. Willy Telavi, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, noted that the fear that migration brings a loss of sovereignty.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/blogs/governments-discourses-climate-change-migration-tuvalu-and-kiribati
SIDS	Cities			
SIDS	Climate change	No evidence found of a pan-SIDS co-ordinated movements but many states took part in the 2019 global protests with the slogan from Kiribati becoming one of the most prominent: "We are not sinking, we are fighting".	Yes	https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news/global-climate-strike-2019/h_83530eade97901cb062ebct7d96efa5d
SIDS	Extreme weather and disasters	SIDS are particularly vulnerable to climate events such as tropical cyclones. The WHO provides figures for the number of climate-related disasters in all SIDS between 1966 and 2015. Covering storm, flood and drought, there were 782 events, 18K deaths, costing over \$43.5bn.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/279987/9789241514996-eng.pdf
SIDS	Fake news or denial	N/A	No	
SIDS	Finance	Financing recovery or adaptation is a huge issue across all the SIDS. World Bank estimates suggest that Pacific SIDS will need between \$350 million and \$1 billion annually during 2020–2029 to adapt to climate change. European Union institutions lead the way in climate funding toward SIDS with Haiti receiving \$109.1 million (in 2017). But many SIDS are classified as middle-income countries, barring them from access to official development assistance and other forms of concessional financing. Climate finance from a range of climate finance institutions, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) are listed in a study by The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS).	Yes	https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/page/561776/framework-financing-needs-sids-discussion-paper.pdf https://www.devex.com/news/what-does-the-data-tell-us-about-climate-funding-in-small-island-states-96522 https://www.un.org/ohrls/sites/www.un.org.ohrls/files/assessment_of_financing_for_development_flows_sids_24_06_2020.pdf
SIDS	Fossil fuels	Many SIDS are heavily dependent on imported oil and other fossil fuels. In the 2012 Barbados Declaration, states commit to transition to renewable energy.	Yes	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5149258Barbados%20Declaration.pdf
SIDS	Global warming	SIDS frequently outline the effect of rising temperatures on the oceans which will ultimately render the SIDS uninhabitable if unchecked. Warmer waters affect marine resources, food security and tourism. There is a strong focus on trying to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees centigrade. Under higher temperatures tropical cyclones are expected to increase in intensity. The effect on marine species is a concern as marine species move to cooler waters, affecting biodiversity, fishing industry and food security.	Yes	https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/protecting-small-island-developing-states-pollution-and-effects-climate-change https://casclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CASA-guide-to-science-of-climate-and-oceans-FINAL-April-2020.pdf https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf

SIDS	Health	The increasing temperatures bring risk of intense heat waves and fires, and increased risk of food/water/vector-borne disease, malnutrition, loss of productivity and lack of protection for outdoor workers.		https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2189SIDS-IN-NUMBERS-CLIMATE-CHANGE-EDITION_2015.pdf https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/279987/9789241514996-eng.pdf
SIDS	Justice	The WHO launched a Special Initiative in 2017 at COP23: Climate Change and Health in SIDS. It says that in terms of risk, SIDS are on the "front line". Water insecurity, mental health disorders, disruption to health facilities which can be located on coasts.	Yes	
		No evidence of a case brought by SIDS as a group. There does not appear to be legal redress for loss of sovereignty due to territorial extinction. A decade ago, Palau investigated whether countries have a legal responsibility to ensure that any activities on their territory that emit greenhouse gases do not harm other states. In 2018, Vanuatu looked at taking legal action against the major fossil fuel companies.	No	https://www.thehagueinstituteofglobaljustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/PB9-Climate-security.pdf https://news.un.org/en/story/2011/09/388202 https://www.sprep.org/news/three-point-q-and-a-with-hon-ralph-regenvanu-minister-of-foreign-affairs-international-cooperation-and-external-trade-vanuatu https://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/the-world-today/2021-02/human-tragedy-climate-crisis
SIDS	Mitigation	Island states are not homogenous and are diverse in terms of economic structures and would therefore respond in a variety of ways to the need to mitigate the effects of climate change.	Yes	
SIDS	Net zero	By 2050, contingent on assistance from the international community.	Yes	https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/sustainable/sids-on-climatechange-front-line-need-more-assistance.html
SIDS	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	SIDS low emissions are linked with transport, tourism, food - over 60% is imported in the Pacific and Caribbean; general waste - many islands have overflowing landfill sites; chemical waste from agriculture threatens water supplies.		http://unohrrls.org/custom-content/uploads/2013/08/SIDS-Small-Islands-Bigger-Stakes.pdf http://www.fao.org/sids/en/ https://sdg.iisd.org/news/sids-launch-initiative-to-tackle-chemical-and-waste-management/
			Yes	
South Africa	Climate activists	Ayakha Melithafa, Yola Mdogwana	Yes	https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/opinionista/2020-09-22-heed-the-voices-of-greta-thunberg-vanessa-nakate-and-ayakha-melithafa-they-are-our-earths-future/
South Africa	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	South Africa is one of the world's biggest emitters of greenhouse gases because of its reliance on coal. Considered the world's 12th-biggest producer of greenhouse gases.	Yes	https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-south-africa https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-06-04/south-africa-pushed-by-presidential-body-to-boost-climate-target
South Africa	Adaptation and resilience	An adaption strategy was approved in 2019.		http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2020-08/19/c_139300403.htm https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/nationalclimatechange_adaptationstrategy_ue10november2019.pdf
South Africa	Air pollution	Air pollution is blamed for thousands of premature deaths every year.	Yes	http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/inter/treaties/ccd.htm#:~:text=South%20Africa%20ratified%20the%20on,human%20activities%20and%20climatic%20variation.s.&text=Combating%20desertification%20is%20essential%20to,term%20productivity%20of%20inhabited%20rlyands https://www.environment.gov.za/mediarelease/southafricaparticipatesatcop13
South Africa	Biodiversity and nature	South Africa is home to 10% of the world's plant species and 7% of its animal species. It has lost some of its species and some are under threat. It is not a signatory of the Leaders' Pledge for Nature.	Yes	https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/mail-guardian/20201009/281487868813880 https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2019-10-11-mega-climate-shocks-for-sa-biodiversity-government-report/
South Africa	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Initial proposals for post-COVID-19 economic recovery indicate a government intention to focus on carbon-intensive investments instead of prioritising a 'green' recovery. In 2019 the president vowed to support the use of renewable technologies.	No	https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-safrica-power-idUSKBN29VONT
South Africa	Cities	Several cities have joined the C40 Cities grouping of mayors champion action against climate change.	Yes	https://www.c40.org/cities
South Africa	Climate change	Protests by young people, organised by Fridays for Future.	Yes	https://mg.co.za/article/2019-03-15-00-pollution-kills-nine-million-a-year/
South Africa	Extreme weather and disasters	South Africa has suffered from droughts and cyclones. Cape Town, one of the main cities, almost ran out of water.	Yes	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08b02ed915d622c000a43/08-South-Africa-Talks-Climate.pdf
South Africa	Fake news or denial	The power company Eskom has been accused of ignoring the deadly effects of using coal in its power stations.	Yes	https://mg.co.za/environment/2021-03-08-south-africa-to-get-another-commission-this-one-to-tackle-the-climate-crisis/
South Africa	Finance	Recipient of a £3 million grant from the UK to aid efforts to reduce emissions.	Yes	https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-pact-south-africa-announces-project-portfolio-of-over-3m
South Africa	Fossil fuels	World's 7th biggest producer of coal. Dependent on coal for power. Produces oil and gas.		
South Africa	Fossil fuels	South African banks are beginning to shun coal, with some of them now refusing to finance coal mining or coal-fired plants.	Yes	http://www.energy.gov.za/files/coal_frame https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-09-15/new-coal-power-stations-are-cut-off-from-funding-by-first-strand
South Africa	Global warming	South Africa is heating at twice the global rate.	Yes	http://www.csag.uct.ac.za/2019/09/25/twice-the-global-rate/
South Africa	Health	Air pollution; increase in vector-borne diseases such as malaria.	Yes	
		In a landmark court case, the South African government is being sued for the first time by environmental activists for alleged violation of the constitutional right to clean air.		https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-06-02-deadly-air-a-case-about-real-lives-and-real-people/ https://www.reuters.com/article/us-safrica-pollution-idUSKBN23M16P https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-06-24-kzn-marine-treasures-sasol-offshore-oil-drilling-sustains-a-major-legal-broadside/ https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-09-23-mantashe-must-abandon-plans-to-develop-1500mw-of-coal-powered-electricity-or-face-court-case-say-activists/
South Africa	Justice	Activists have challenged the energy minister to drop plans for coal-fired plants or face them in court.	Yes	
South Africa	Mitigation	South Africa has support from the UK to implement mitigation projects involving energy, mobility and finance.	Yes	https://www.esi-africa.com/industry-sectors/finance-and-policy/sa-climate-change-mitigation-projects-receive-uk-funding-boost/
South Africa	Net zero	Aiming to achieve net zero by 2050.	Yes	https://earth.org/south-africa-coal/
				https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-07-30/eskom-sasol-emit-over-half-of-south-africa-s-greenhouse-gas https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-11-25/eskom-arcelor-among-safrican-firms-without-emissions-targets
South Africa	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Eskom, the electricity provider, Arcelor, a steel company and Sasol, an energy and chemical company, have been accused of doing too little. Eskom and Sasol emit over half of the country's greenhouse gases.	Yes	

South Africa	Climate emergency	Protestors and activists have called for a climate emergency to be declared.	Yes	https://www.thesouthafrican.com/news/activists-call-for-government-climate-emergency-2020/ ; https://allafrica.com/stories/201912050756.html
South Korea	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	As part of its Green New Deal and push for carbon neutrality, the government intends to build a post-pandemic "green" economy with a long-term vision. Amid economic ups and downs caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, South Korea's government last year unveiled a Green New Deal and a new vision for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Rather than adding these targets on top of existing economic activities, the government envisions a new green economy with renewable energy replacing fossil fuels and digital and green sectors being prioritised at the heart of a new, sustainable economy.	Yes	https://www.carbonbrief.org/the-carbon-brief-profile-south-korea ; https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/South-Korea-s-Moon-stakes-legacy-on-138bn-K-New-Deal
Turkey	Adaptation and resilience	Enhancing Climate Adaptation Action in Turkey Project (funded by the EU, UNDP and Turkey's Ministry of Environment and Urbanization). Project to map out flood risk areas across country. President Erdogan touts efforts to increase forestation saying over 5.1bn saplings have been planted in 18 years. Major cleaning project launched in the Marmara Sea.	Yes	Turkish officials and academics appear to be focusing on preparedness and long term solutions. There are few examples of immediate, on-the-ground action, although several major projects have been launched recently. The recent environmental issues in the Marmara Sea ("sea snout"), wildfires and deadly flash floods and the ensuing discussions about reasons and solutions have received much interest. https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/editordosya/iklim_degisikligi_stratejisi_EN(2).pdf https://klimeuyum.org/en/enhancing-adaptation-action-in-turkey-project/ https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkey-leads-in-forestation-efforts-in-europe-un-report-says/news https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/sel-risk-haritasi-cikarilacak-77534 https://www.oecd.org/green/growth/sustainable-agriculture/46171860.pdf https://www.tccb.gov.tr/konusmalar/353/127662/iklim-liderler-zirvesi-nde-yaptiklari-konusma https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202mtix https://yesilekonomi.com/paris-anlasmasi-ve-yesil-mutabakati-gundemimize-aldik/
Turkey	Air pollution	Poor air quality recorded across country, ranks Turkey at 61 for air quality in Yale University's environmental performance report. An NGO has suggested that more people in Turkey died of air pollution-related causes in 2019 than of Covid-19 in 2020.	Yes	A report citing the European Environment Agency (EEA) says 97.2% of the urban population in Turkey is exposed to "unhealthy levels" of air pollution. Turkish media frequently report on which cities have the worse air pollution in the country. Lockdowns or emergency warnings over air pollution are rarely observed. https://env-health.org/IMG/pdf/150220_factsheet_air_and_health_turkey_en_final.pdf https://epi.yale.edu/epi-indicator-report/AIR?country=https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/air-pollution-levels-decrease-in-istanbul-due-to-lockdowns-162016 https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/air-pollution-in-turkeys-prominent-cities-reaches-alarming-levels-160455 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201ok5m https://bianet.org/5/101/228962-report-air-pollution-becoming-more-lethal-in-turkey-while-scientists-struggle-to-access-data https://www.evrensel.net/haber/434546/cmodan-hava-kirliligi-raporu-kirlilik-artiyor-hava-boguluyor
Turkey	Biodiversity and nature	Government is monitoring biodiversity and collecting data. 70% of bird species face extinction. A mucus-like substance spread in the north-western Marmara Sea, near Istanbul, in June, killing fish due to lack of oxygen. The mucilage has since been cleaned up. A top environment ministry official said in April that climate change would make local species of fish harder to find in coming years. Reports of bees dying in Turkey due to climate change. Warnings that wheat and sunflower production may decrease due to climate change. Food productivity expected to decrease by 2-13% by 2050 due to climate change, a minister recently said. More than 3,000 flamingos died in Turkey's Salt Lake in July, media reports said.	Yes	Turkey has an "exceptionally rich" biodiversity with about 33% of the plant species endemic to the country, reports say. While the government's focus is on forestation, experts note heightened risk in wetlands and other areas. Turkish media sometimes report on near-extinct species and efforts to protect them. While climate change is sometimes cited among the reasons for heightened risks, reports usually focus on other reasons or give limited space to climate change discussions. https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/2015/countries/turkey https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320711002527# https://www.afd.fr/en/actualites/protecting-forests-turkey-climate-change-adaptation-and-biodiversity-protection https://www.dailysabah.com/life/environment/turkeys-lake-meke-dries-up-water-turns-red https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkeys-maldives-lake-salda-faces-drought-threat/news https://www.oecd.org/environment/environment-at-a-glance/Biodiversity-Archive-July-2020.pdf https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-biodiversity-richness-monitored-closely-153144 https://blogs.scientificamerican.com/extinction-countdown/70-percent-of-turkeys-birds-are-headed-toward-extinction/

Turkey	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Investment in renewable energy capacity reportedly up from 12,000 MW in 2002 to 50,000 MW in 2021. 10% of electricity generated from wind in January "for the first time in history". Ambition to double solar power capacity. President Erdogan said on 22 April that renewable energy had a share of 52.3% in Turkey's current installed power capacity. "At this rate, we rank sixth in Europe and 13th in the world," he said. Turkey will increase its electricity generation from solar power to 10 gigawatts by 2030 and from wind energy to 16 gigawatts, he added. Turkey's top climate negotiator has said that Turkey broke "records" in green energy in 2020.	The Turkish government has been promoting its efforts to invest more in renewable energy. But the country continues to invest heavily in coal. https://www.dailysabah.com/business/energy/turkey-boosts-share-of-renewables-in-power-generation-erdogan https://www.dailysabah.com/business/energy/wind-contributed-to-over-10-of-turkeys-electricity-minister https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Eurasia/Turkey_Eurasia_RE_SP.pdf https://www.trtworld.com/turkey/turkey-aims-to-double-its-solar-energy-capacity-in-2021-compared-to-2020-43452 https://www.dailysabah.com/energy/2020/02/13/renewables-account-for-almost-half-of-turkeys-installed-power https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020.pdf https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/turkey-expects-up-to-21-decline-of-emissions-until-2030/2217416 https://www.dunya.com/ekonomi/cevre-ve-sehircilik-bakan-yardimcisi-prof-birpinar-paris-anlasmasin-da-hakaniyet-ariyoruz-haberi-620653
			Yes/No
Turkey		Twenty-four municipalities issued a joint declaration in support of the Paris Climate Agreement, vowing to take action. Specific climate plans in several large cities, including Istanbul and Bursa. Special websites and several projects by Turkey's largest city Istanbul's municipality. Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu attended the C40 summit and voiced interest "in being a part of the change". Announced ambition to be net zero by 2050. EU-supported focus from central government on local municipalities' role. Projects from the Union of Municipalities of Turkey. Turkey's climate change negotiator said in April that a rise in sea levels would mean luxury residences by the Bosphorus could go under water in the near future. He warned municipalities to prepare climate plans and take precautions for possible water shortages next summer, noting that drought is a "a big problem".	Some cities, including Istanbul, encourage planning with climate change in mind and realise concrete projects. EU funding seems to be a driving force in some of these efforts. It is not clear if any of these efforts are coordinated with the central government. https://www.unsdn.org/24-turkish-local-authorities-say-we-are-in-on-the-paris-climate-agreement https://www.iklim.istanbul/ https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/reverse-vending-machines-istanbul https://www.bursa.bel.tr/dosyalar/birimek/190306101119_Bursa-Surdurulebilir-Enerji-ve-iklim-Degisikligi-Uyum-Plani-BUSECAP-2017.pdf http://www.iklimin.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/modul_10_en.pdf https://www.tbb.gov.tr/en/ https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56701147 https://www.ibt.istanbul/News/Detail/37826 https://istanbulyatirimajansi.istanbul/iklim-degisikligi-ile-mucadelenin-aktif-parcasi-olmak-istiyoruz/ https://t24.com.tr/haber/imamoglu-2050-yili-icin-net-sifir-karbon-hedefi-koymus-bulunmaktayiz-ve-bir-iklim-degisikligi-eylem-plani-ni-hayata-gecirmek-uzere-hazirliklarimizi-surduruyoruz,978150 https://twitter.com/Mbirpinar/status/1425011954838560775
	Cities		Yes
Turkey	Climate activists	Environmental movement dating back to 1980s. Several young activists - similar to Greta Thunberg - emerging. 14-year-old Atlas Sarrafoglu very vocal. Considerable participation in and media attention to the 2019 Global Climate Strike. Local environmental groups or villagers active against power plants, sometimes with success (Canakkale mining project). Increased interest from the public after wildfires and flash floods in the summer of 2021.	Environmental groups are mostly local. While small in scale, they are very vocal and sometimes achieve success in delaying, halting projects deemed harmful. https://bianet.org/english/youth/224581-climate-activist-atlas-sarrafoglu-wins-wwf-international-youth-aw https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2013njp https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c200zuwp https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2015qgh https://tr.boell.org/sites/default/files/perspectives_4_say_i_pdf_eng.pdf https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201elot#section13 https://www.sivilsayfalar.org/2021/03/19/iklim-aktivistleri-bosvaatleristemiyoruz-sloganiyla-harekete-geciyor/
			Yes
Turkey	Climate emergency	The parliament's climate change commission has listened to experts on various aspects of the issue in recent months. The environment minister has reiterated that Turkey is preparing a Climate Law. Climate strategy and action plan documents are also due to be updated by 2022. A Green Deal action plan was released. President Erdogan has made high profile remarks on the environment amid the spread of mudslide in the Marmara Sea. Nine ministers recently met to coordinate efforts in tackling climate change.	There appears to be increased interest in climate change and environmental issues both in politics and media amid the Leaders' Climate Summit in April, the upcoming COP26 and disasters this summer. Media reporting has increased, with possible climate change aspects of disasters also covered. https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/bakan-kurum-iklim-degisikligi-butun-dunyayi-ilgilendiren-ortak-bir-mesledir-570689.html https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56701147 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202mtix https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/turkiye/bakan-kurum-iklim-kanunumuzla-mucadelemizi-hizlandiracagiz/2220191 https://yesilekonomi.com/paris-anlasmasi-ve-yesil-mutabakati-gundemimize-aldik/ https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/cevre/turkiyenin-iklim-degisikligi-ile-mucadele-raporu-hazirlanacak/2307341 https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/60f1200013b876eb28421b23/MUTABAKAT%20YE%C5%9E%C4%B0L.pdf
			Yes

Turkey	Climate change	New action plan with a goal to pass bill in parliament. First lady Emine Erdogan leads in raising alarm. Surveys suggest 86% of public "believes global warming is happening". 50% "very worried", 26% "extremely worried".		<p>Turkey released the "Fight Against Climate Change Declaration" in February 2021 with a goal to pass a bill in the parliament too. "Today, the world's most important agenda is the climate crisis. In this regard, the alarm bell rings non-stop," Emine Erdogan has said rallying for further action. Surveys suggest that there is a consensus on climate change. The latest Green Party was founded in 2020.</p> <p>https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/turkey-sets-new-goals-in-fight-against-climate-change/news https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/turkish-first-lady-urges-action-against-climate-change/2091094 https://www.iklimhaber.org/climatesurvey2018/ https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkeys-newly-launched-green-party-says-it-is-last-exit-before-extinction-158586 https://www.iklimhaber.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ih_ar-20.png</p>
			Yes	
Turkey	Extreme weather and disasters	Significant wildfires and flash floods made headlines in 2021. The glaciers in Mount Cilo started to melt. Droughts continued to be a major concern with wide media coverage. Rain prayers in December 2020. "Unprecedented" tornado in western province. 2020 hit "all time record for extreme incidents" with 984 floods, storms etc. Experts say more extreme weather events expected in 2021. Turkey will face significant water shortages in 2050, a top scientist told parliament in April. But intense rain is also expected more often as a result of climate change.		<p>Droughts have been a major concern in Turkey as low water levels in reservoirs affect people's access to water. Media have widely covered lakes drying up. There continues to be significant coverage of droughts in local media. While extreme weather and related incidents are widely covered in the Turkish media, they usually don't prompt a significant debate on climate change. But this appears to be changing.</p> <p>https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/glacier-on-mount-cilo-melting-fast-due-to-climate-change-166468 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2028huo https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2028lps https://www.reuters.com/article/instant-article/idUSKBN2AC19J https://www.aa.com.tr/en/turkey/floods-kill-6-in-turkeys-black-sea-region/1950410 https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/nearly-1000-extreme-weather-incidents-occurred-in-2020-says-report-161815 Local media coverage on drought available on BBCM portal https://www.trthaber.com/haber/turkiye/iklim-degisikligi-ve-turkiye-2021-yilina-dikkat-576760.html https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56701147 http://enerjivesehir.com/index.php/cevre/asi-ri-hava-olaylarinin-sayisi-10-yilda-kiye-katlandi/ https://birpinar.com/tekrar-gelecek/</p>
			Yes	
Turkey	Fake news or denial	Climate change denial not prominent according to survey. Only 5% say it's "not changing", while 57% say it is "changing" and "humans are responsible". A top environment ministry official said in April that 85% of the population now believe in climate change. Youth are particularly sensitive, surveys suggest. Generation Z think businesses not doing enough to tackle climate change - survey. Some 95% of the youth view climate change as a significant danger, according to a report by the British Council.	No	<p>While fake news in general is prevalent in Turkey there is no evidence to suggest that there is a specific focus on climate change coverage. It appears to be mostly a case of not reporting or mis-reporting the issue rather than a deliberate effort to distort the story.</p> <p>https://docs.cdn.yougov.com/rhokagcmxq/Globalism2020%20Guardian%20Climate%20and%20Lifestyle%20after%20COVID.pdf https://www.digitalnewsreport.org/survey/2020/how-people-access-news-about-climate-change https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56701147 https://ekoia.com/2021/05/03/turkiyede-gencler-iklim-degisikligi-konusunda-endiseli/ https://www.dunya.com/surdurulebilir-dunya/z-kusagi-icin-sirada-iklim-degisikligi-kapsayicilik-ve-esitlik-var-haberi-631599 https://m.bianet.org/english/youth/250592-survey-95-percent-of-youth-in-turkey-view-climate-change-as-a-big-threat</p>
Turkey	Finance	Funding from the EU for biodiversity, environment assessment, capacity building, local municipalities. Some UNDP investment for sustainable cities, clean water, climate action. The UK launched the Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA) programme in Turkey in June. "Turkey is the single largest recipient of EU climate finance, receiving €667m per year on average between 2013 and 2016, far above any of the more vulnerable least developed countries," according to Carbon Brief. Environmental groups argue that ratifying the Paris Agreement would benefit Turkey's economy.		<p>Turkey receives some funds from the EU and elsewhere to mitigate climate change. The Turkish government said in 2019 that it would invest \$11bn in energy efficiency by 2023. Ankara says it needs further funding to fight climate change.</p> <p>https://www.avrupa.info.tr/en/flagship-projects-environment-and-climate-change-693 https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/en/home/about-us/funding-and-delivery.html https://www.aa.com.tr/en/energy/renewable/turkeys-renewable-energy-investments-reach-7b-in-2020/31659 https://www.aa.com.tr/en/energy/finance/turkey-to-invest-109b-in-energy-efficiency-up-to-2023/25115 https://www.carbonbrief.org/carbon-brief-profile-turkey https://www.yuva.org.tr/paris-onayla/ https://www.haberturk.com/ingiltere-nin-ankara-buyukelciligi-iklim-finansmani-hizlandirma-programini-turkiye-de-baslatiyor-3101386-ekonomi https://twitter.com/ukinturkey/status/1403303513254465537</p>
			Yes	

Turkey	Fossil fuels	Natural gas, coal and oil are the main energy sources, according to a 2018 report. Recent finds in Black Sea. Continuing efforts to find gas in the Mediterranean. In June, more gas reserves were announced to have been discovered in the Black Sea. Coal not sustainable for Turkey, Greenpeace warns. Turkey "has no plans for a coal phase-out or an end to new coal construction. But the real economy is ahead of Government policy. The pipeline of projects has almost halved within the last year and shrunk by 79% since 2015," a recent E3G report said.		<p>Despite a much-promoted focus on renewable energy, Turkey continues to use imported fossil fuels as its main source of energy with both environmental and geopolitical impact.</p> <p>https://www.reuters.com/article/us-turkey-energy-blacksea-idUSKBN2720LC https://www.iea.org/countries/turkey https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/security/report/s/2018/07/10/453281/turkey-can-ensure-successful-energy-transition/ https://ipc.sabanciuniv.edu/Content/Images/Document/coal-report-turkeys-coal-policies-related-to-climate-change-economy-and-health-b509f8/coal-report-turkeys-coal-policies-related-to-climate-change-economy-and-health-b509f8.pdf https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020-WEB.pdf https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202mai2 https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/greenpeacein-raporuna-gore-komur-zonguldak-icin-surdurulebilir-degil-1865753 https://9tj4025o153byww26jdkao0x-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/No-New-Coal-by-2021-the-collapse-of-the-global-pipeline.pdf</p>
Turkey	Global warming	"2020 third hottest year" recorded since 1971. Experts warning of further increase. Hottest September, Yes October and January recorded in dozens of cities. Turkey was 1.4 degrees hotter in 2020, according to one report. July was the "second hottest" in the last 51 years. An expert told a parliamentary commission in April that Istanbul could soon see temperatures of up to 45 degrees, and that some food products could disappear as a result of increased temperatures in other parts of the country.	Yes	<p>Turkish media frequently report on "hottest" month/year observed across the country or in specific provinces. Unexpectedly warm winters or sudden changes in temperature have become a common conversation topic for many Turks. It is not unusual to see trees flowering in the middle of winter.</p> <p>https://www.trtworld.com/life/climate-change-responsible-for-spring-and-winter-within-weeks-43363 https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/2020-a-hot-and-extreme-year-for-weather-in-turkey/news https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/hottest-january-record-breaks-in-72-sites-of-turkey-162307 https://www.cnnurk.com/turkiye/iklim-zirvesi-oncesi-2050-uyarisi-insanlar-sicaktan-olebilir?page=3 https://www.trthaber.com/haber/turkiye/iklim-degisikligi-ve-turkiye-2021-yilina-dikkat-576760.html https://tr.sputniknews.com/aksam_postasi/202104011044173566-iklim-bilimci-prof-dr-murat-turkes-turkiyede-bazi-illerde-5-dereceye-varan-sinma-egilimi-var/ https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/turkiyede-gecen-ay-son-51-yilin-en-sicak-2-temmuz-ayi-yasandi/2328073</p>
Turkey	Health	Mortality rates reflect change parallel to heatwaves, report suggests. Death from floods and historic rise in malaria cases in line with temperature increase also documented. Alarming reporting observed in recent months on possible impact of increased heat on public health.	Yes	<p>While there is academic evidence suggesting rising temperatures cause more deaths it is not always covered by the media or discussed/observed by the general public. Deaths in flash floods or other climate-related events are often reported as sporadic incidents.</p> <p>http://www.tuba.gov.tr/files/yayinlar/raporlar/T%C3%9CBA-The%20Report%20on%20Climate%20Change%20And%20Public%20Health%20in%20Turkey.pdf https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/security/report/s/2018/07/10/453281/turkey-can-ensure-successful-energy-transition/ https://ipc.sabanciuniv.edu/Content/Images/Document/coal-report-turkeys-coal-policies-related-to-climate-change-economy-and-health-b509f8/coal-report-turkeys-coal-policies-related-to-climate-change-economy-and-health-b509f8.pdf https://www.env-health.org/strengthening-turkish-health-sector-engagement-on-climate-and-environmental-policies/ https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020-WEB.pdf https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/iklim-degisikligine-bagli-her-yil-250-bin-artan-olum-bekleniyor-1839612</p>
Turkey	Justice	Many local examples where environmental activists use the judicial system to stop/postpone mining projects (in Eskisehir, Kutahya provinces) or stone quarries. Grandmother saves olive grove from power plant.	Yes	<p>Turkey's small but active environmental activist groups use the judiciary effectively to delay or sometimes halt mining or power plant projects. These are often covered in detail by local newspapers.</p> <p>https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c2015qgh https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c20285r2#section12 https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201vt4u#section16 https://www.reuters.com/article/idUSKBN2800VY</p>
Turkey	Mitigation	Turkey's GHG emissions have increased by 134% (1990-2017). Projections under current policies show No 2030 emissions will be below the government's target. Despite a focus on renewable energy, fossil fuels still make up most of Turkey's energy mix. (Source: climate-transparency.org)	No	<p>Despite Turkey's announced intentions to tackle climate change, there doesn't appear to be a significant change in the current situation.</p> <p>https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020-WEB.pdf</p>

Turkey	Net zero	Turkey has pledged to cut emissions by "up to 21%" by 2030 - compared to BAU. But this would mean 348% emissions increase from 1990 levels, according to Carbonbrief.org. Several large Turkish companies (Sabanci, Koc) have announced their own targets to be carbon neutral by 2050. Turkey's top climate negotiator has told parliament that Turkey could work on a plan to achieve net zero by 2060 or 2071 but it would have to be analysed.	No	<p>Turkey's intention to cut emissions by 21% by 2030 is seen as "critically insufficient" and "not at all consistent" with the Paris Agreement. "We cannot make a green house gas emission reduction commitment by taking a specific baseline year", the country says in its Climate Change Strategy report, citing needs as a developing country.</p> <p>https://www.carbonbrief.org/carbon-brief-profile-turkey https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/iklim/editordosya/iklim_degisikligi_stratejisi_EN(2).pdf https://apnews.com/press-release/pr-newswire/technology-business-turkey-europe-climate-738da31efad67efe56c62e42fd40edd9 https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-turkiye-56701147 https://ekoiaq.com/2021/06/08/tusiad-cop26-oncesi-paris-anlasmasi-sureci-tamamlanmali/ https://www.diken.com.tr/koc-holding-2050de-karbon-notr-olma-yolunda-bir-adim-daha-atti/</p>
Turkey		"TurkStat figures show that the biggest share, with 86.3% of total carbon dioxide emissions, was the energy sector while 34% of total carbon dioxide emissions stemmed from electricity and heat production." In Turkey, per capita emissions from transport are around the G20 average, but have been rising more than in any other G20 country in recent years, reports say.	Yes	<p>The energy sector leads in carbon emissions. However, reports also cite building emissions, industry and transportation.</p> <p>https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/2019/04/12/turkeys-greenhouse-gas-emissions-hit-over-526-million-tons https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020-WEB.pdf</p>
Turkey	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Construction and urbanisation major concerns. Canal Istanbul waterway project seen as further risk in Istanbul. The Turkish government started what it describes as initial work for the canal on 26 June, increasing concern among the opposition and environmental experts/activists. Turkish Environment Ministry officials defend the projects as "necessary". Some 72% of companies in Turkey have analysed climate change impact, according to a report in April.	Yes	<p>Construction has been Turkey's leading sector over the last decade with urbanisation efforts focusing on larger cities. Experts say Turkey needs to "halt the expansion of residential areas and large-scale infrastructure projects" while creating new forests.</p> <p>https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Turkey-CT-2020-WEB.pdf https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c201gfnp https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271615751_The_transition_to_low_carbon_urbanization_in_Turkey_Emerging_policies_and_initial_action https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/kanal-istanbul-marmaranin-tabutuna-dorduncu-civi-yi-cakacak-1841610 https://www.enerjigunlugu.net/turkiyede-sirketlerin-yuzde-72si-iklim-degisikligi-analizi-yapti-42132h.htm https://monitoring.bbc.co.uk/product/c202o9f8 https://www.dailysabah.com/opinion/op-ed/maritime-developments-make-kanal-istanbul-necessary</p>
Turkey	Recycling	<p>Turkey launched the "Zero Waste" recycling project in 2017. First Lady Emine Erdogan sponsors the project. The country's recycling rate has gone up from 13% to 19% as a result of the project, with a 17bn Turkish lira benefit on the economy and 2.4m tonnes of potential emissions saved, Turkey's chief climate negotiator said in May. President Erdogan said at the 22 April Leaders' Climate Summit that the recycling rate would be increased to 60% by 2035. Twenty-three major companies have agreed on steps to reduce plastic. Turkey had already imposed a fee on plastic bags.</p> <p>Turkey is banning the import of most plastic waste after an investigation revealed British recycling was left to burn or be dumped on beaches and roadsides. Turkey reportedly reversed this ban just days after it was imposed.</p> <p>Greenpeace visited 10 sites in the southern province of Adana in March 2021. Investigators found waste including British supermarket packaging in waterways, on beaches and in illegal waste mountains. Britain has exported more plastic waste to Turkey than any other country since China banned imports in 2018.</p>	Yes	<p>Recycling is a fairly new concept in the Turkish society. The government and local authorities have increased the number of recycling bins and collection points to support efforts. The habit is not yet widely adopted. However, Emine Erdogan and the government say they will be further investing in the zero waste project.</p> <p>http://zerowaste.gov.tr/en/zero-waste/what-is-zero-waste https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/turkey-in-2019-free-bag-ban-made-plastic-use-plummet/1674887 https://www.dunya.com/ekonomi/cevre-ve-sehircilik-bakan-yardimcisi-prof-birpinar-paris-anlasmasin-da-hakkaniyet-arioruz-haberi-620653 https://www.aa.com.tr/en/environment/turkey-expects-up-to-21-decline-of-emissions-until-2030/2217416 http://enerjiveshir.com/index.php/cevre/sirketler-plastik-kirilligine-karsi-hareket-geciyor/ https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/may/19/turkey-to-ban-plastic-waste-imports https://www.dunya.com/sectorler/plastik-atik-ithalatinda-yasak-yerine-denetim-haberi-627510 https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-07-28/turkey-resumes-trade-that-made-it-europe-s-top-trash-destination/ https://inews.co.uk/news/environment/turkish-government-reverses-ban-polythene-plastics-eight-days-after-introduced-1098246</p>
UAE	Climate activists	Dubai Voluntary Diving teams take part in removing marine waste from the sea.	Yes	https://twitter.com/dubaipost/status/1359792764490309634
UAE	Recycling	The government has turned to recycling to convert waste into a resource. The target is to recycle 75% of waste in 2021.	Yes	https://www.moccae.gov.ae/ar/knowledge-and-statistics/wastes-and-chemicals.aspx
UAE	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Growing amounts of emissions from industry and cars.	Yes	https://gulnews.com/uae/vehicular-pollution-drives-healthcare-cost-in-dubai-1.460881
UAE	Adaptation and resilience	UAE has launched initiatives and plans to protect the environment. The UAE, along with other signatories to the Group Statement from the UAE Regional Climate Dialogue, vowed during an event in April 2021 in Abu Dhabi that they are committed to accelerate climate action and work together to ensure the success of the Paris Agreement and will cooperate with global partners to strengthen climate ambition.		
UAE	Adaptation and resilience	The UAE said the pandemic was a prompt to increase its environmental efforts.	Yes	<p>https://wam.ae/en/details/1395302924224 https://www.wam.ae/en/details/1395302914216</p>
UAE	Air pollution	The United Arab Emirates was named as the country with the worst air in 2015 by the World Bank. It suffers from high pollution due to the exploitation of the country's natural resources, its rapid population growth, high energy demand and dust storms.	Yes	<p>https://fanack.com/pollution-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/air-and-water-pollution-uae/#:~:text=The%20UAE%20has%20more%20heavily,polluting%20particles%20in%20the%20air.</p>
UAE	Biodiversity and nature	UAE regulates trade in animals to preserve endangered animals; organises Green Planet Dubai, an indoor rainforest.	Yes	<p>https://twitter.com/MoCCaEUA/status/1366045217502208002 https://twitter.com/MoCCaEUA/status/1365024684996235271</p>

		The UAE is promoting the use of solar energy.		
		UAE's first high-speed electric sky pod was tested at Sharjah Research Technology and Innovation Park.		
		The UAE is commissioning its first green hydrogen plant - the first in the Middle East - that will provide clean fuel to power transportation during Expo 2020 Dubai, the energy and infrastructure minister said in May.		
UAE	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	Abu Dhabi's renewable energy company, Masdar, is advancing the development of a hydrogen demonstrator project as part of an alliance of state-backed entities; whose design will be complete by the end of 2021, the company's director of clean energy, Fawaz Al Muharrami, said.	Yes	https://www.wam.ae/en/details/1395302914216 // https://bit.ly/3hcPset https://bit.ly/3w3JMsw
UAE	Cities	Dubai, Sharjah have organisations trying to address environmental problems. The UAE created Masdar City 15 years ago to be one of the world's most sustainable urban communities, a low-carbon development made up of a rapidly growing clean-tech cluster, business free zone and residential neighbourhood with restaurants, shops and public green spaces.	Yes	https://bit.ly/3w3JMsw
UAE	Climate change	The UAE and the UK signed a MoU on Climate Change and Environmental Cooperation which focuses on sharing best practice for climate neutrality and accelerating the low carbon transition nationally and globally.	Yes	https://bit.ly/2XzMyur
UAE	Extreme weather and disasters	Sand storms. A sand storm in Gulf countries in June sparked an online debate among Twitter users who hoped this storm would draw attention to the need to curb desertification.	Yes	
UAE	Fake news or denial	The country acknowledges the problem.	No	
UAE	Fossil fuels	UAE is a major producer of oil and gas	Yes	https://bit.ly/3y0VWQn
UAE	Global warming	The UAE is classified among the categories of countries with highest rate of vulnerability to the potential impacts of climate change.	Yes	https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/environment-and-energy/climate-change/climate-change
UAE	Health	Concern about heatwaves or vector-borne diseases	Yes	https://gulfnws.com/uae/environment/study-suggests-uae-residents-health-to-be-affected-by-climate-change-1.2210324
UAE	Justice	The environment minister said the UAE has finalized a law on climate change to be the first in the region representing a general legal framework for climate mechanisms and efforts.	Yes	https://attaqa.net/2021/06/13/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%87%D9%8A-%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B9-%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A-%D9%84/
UAE	Mitigation	The UAE is restoring mangroves.	Yes	https://www.thenationalnews.com/uae/environment/mangrove-planting-drones-set-to-swoop-in-to-restore-uae-coastline-1.984279
UAE	Net zero	The UAE has said it has been assessing plans for a net-zero emissions target, a process that may not be finished in time for the COP26 climate talks. "Don't expect us to announce anything by the COP26, but we are considering a net-zero target like any other part of the world," Qais Al Suwaidi, head of the ministry's climate change department, said	Yes	https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2021/8/24/uae-assesses-net-zero-emissions-goal-ahead-of-cop26-talks
UAE	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	UAE is a major producer of oil and gas.	Yes	
UAE	Climate emergency	There is some awareness of the climate crisis.	Yes	https://www.uaeu.ac.ae/en/news/2018/may/climate_awareness.shtml
UK	Adaptation and resilience	An official plan for adapting to climate change (the Adaptation Communication to the UN, issued by the government in December 2020) is meant to deal with flooding, protect infrastructure from extreme weather and maintain supply chains. The plan includes nature-based solutions, including rewilding, a growing movement in Britain. However, in June 2021, the government's the Climate Change Committee (CCC) said that UK adaptation was so bad that the country was now "worse off" than five years ago.	Yes	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-adaptation-communication-to-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change-unfccc-2020 https://www.rewildingbritain.org.uk/ https://news.sky.com/story/climate-change-government-failing-to-ensure-uk-can-cope-with-what-is-already-happening-12333316
UK	Air pollution	Large areas of the country have pollution levels breaching World Health Organisation limits. Smog episodes and poor air quality are a major problem in London. In August 2021, it was reported that children in London were four times more likely to go to school in areas with high pollution levels than children in the rest of England, and that 3.1m children in England were going to schools in areas with toxic air.	Yes	https://www.blf.org.uk/taskforce/data-tracker/air-quality/pm25 https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/mayor-of-london-issues-high-air-pollution-alert https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/31m-kids-going-to-schools-in-areas-with-toxic-air
UK	Biodiversity and nature	Biodiversity is declining, with both fauna and flora under threat. The State of Nature 2019 report by conservation charities highlights a sharp decline in wildlife, plants and fungi caused by a variety of factors that range from climate change to urbanisation. In June 2021, a committee of MPs said the government had failed to stop huge losses of plants and species. July 2021, Nature England launched a new Biodiversity Metric and two other tools, all designed to help measure biodiversity impacts.	Yes	https://www.countrylife.co.uk/news/state-nature-britains-biodiversity-threat-can-yet-saved-205064 https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5802/cmselect/cmenvaud/136/136-report.html https://www.gov.uk/government/news/biodiversity-30-metric-launched-in-new-sustainable-development-toolkit
UK	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	The government published its Build Back Better plan in March 2021, and talks of a Green Industrial Revolution. However, it has been criticised for providing Covid-19 recovery support to dirty industries.	Yes	The Build Back Better plan for a post-Covid-19 recovery includes several mentions of climate change mitigation: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/build-back-better-our-plan-for-growth The country has made major strides in developing renewable energy sources.
UK	Cities	London is a member of the C40 group of cities committed to addressing climate change, but it is also one of the UK's most polluted cities.	Yes	https://www.centreforcities.org/reader/cities-outlook-2020/air-quality-cities/ https://www.c40.org/
UK	Climate activists	Sir David Attenborough and more and more local and national campaigners are fighting to save the environment. Apart from the big campaign groups such as Extinction Rebellion, there are hundreds of grassroots campaign organisations fighting for clean air or challenging plans to build roads, airports and unsustainable housing developments.	Yes	https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?ll=53.43502260766067%2C3.0572545922591976&z=6&mid=13yu348GgZojatU3lc5FG6krm3MhcNyD
UK	Climate crisis	Parliament and dozens of local authorities declared climate emergencies in 2019 following climate protests. While campaigners welcomed this as an important political step, they say much concrete follow-up action is needed now.	Yes	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-48126677
UK	Climate change	Many Britons are considered to be aware of and concerned about climate change. A survey found that Britons were the most worried about climate change in the world, while another survey found that some 76% of UK residents had some concern about climate change. An August 2021 survey found that climate change and pollution were the second-biggest concerns for Brits (behind Covid), with the worries increasing with 16% since July	Yes	https://www.telegraph.co.uk/environment/2021/01/27/britons-worried-world-climate-change-un-survey-finds/ https://www.statista.com/statistics/426733/united-kingdom-uk-concern-about-climate-change/ https://www.politico.eu/article/british-publics-concern-over-climate-change-reaches-near-record-level/
UK	Extreme weather and disasters	The UK has been experiencing a range of extreme weather events from floods to storms to heatwaves. It is generally accepted that Britain will face an increasing frequency of extreme weather events due to climate change.	Yes	https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/past-uk-weather-events https://www.carbonbrief.org/guest-post-are-uk-floods-becoming-worse-due-to-climate-change https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/storm-dennis-flooding-climate-change-crisis-extreme-weather-rainfall-a9341201

		The British establishment has been slow to embrace the science of climate change and large sections of it have been actively spreading doubt, for reasons including to protect their vested interests. Lately, some of the mainstream media which have been sceptical appear to have gone green, but in June 2021, new TV channel GB news was said to be "letting the British public down with its sceptical climate crisis coverage". In August 2021, leaked WhatsApp messages from a Conservative party group indicated that its members worried over the political impact of stern climate change regulations.		https://news.co.uk/opinion/global-warming-climate-scepticism-uk-press-finally-met-881764 https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/opinion/gb-news-andrew-neil-climate-change-b1873921.html https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/15833895/boris-johnson-red-wall-voters-green-revolution-whatsapp/
UK	Fake news or denial	The BBC has in the past faced repeated criticism for enabling "false balance" on the topic of climate change, but now advises that "you do not need a 'denier' to balance the debate".	Yes	
UK	Finance	The 2021 budget includes the establishment of an infrastructure bank to invest mainly in green projects, but also shields drivers from a fuel duty rise. Critics say the budget stopped short of action needed to tackle the climate emergency.	Yes	https://www.cityam.com/government-slammed-over-lack-of-climate-change-plan/
		There are issues with new oil and gas licences 'stopping the UK from achieving Paris Agreement targets'; a new coal mine and a new oil field being planned and subsidies for aeroplane traffic. The new oil field came about after politicians were given more than £400,000 by donors connected to the oil and gas industry. The granting of new oil and gas licences is stopping the UK from achieving Paris Agreement targets, according to Greenpeace.	Yes	https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/news/new-oil-and-gas-licences-could-cause-emissions-equivalent-to-25-cumbria-coal-mines/ https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/mar/10/uk-set-to-cut-air-passenger-duty-on-domestic-flights https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/news/new-oil-and-gas-licences-could-cause-emissions-equivalent-to-25-cumbria-coal-mines/ https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/uk-prepares-to-approve-oil-field-despite-cop26-climate-conference-0w1xjm7tv https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/cambo-oil-field-shetland-cop26-b1883816.html https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/tip/news/politics/scottish-politics/3262855/tories-were-given-400000-from-oil-and-gas-donors-before-north-sea-decision/
UK	Fossil fuels		Yes	https://www.express.co.uk/news/weather/1376323/UK-weather-news-Climate-Christmas-snow-2021-greenhouse-emissions-climate-change-ont https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-55179603 https://institutions.newscientist.com/article/2194992-why-is-the-uk-so-hot-and-can-we-enjoy-the-winter-sunshine-guilt-free/
UK	Global warming	There is worry over lack of winter snow and over warmer summers being an indication of climate change.	Yes	
		Air pollution is the biggest environmental threat to health in the UK, with between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths a year attributed to long-term exposure, according to the government. Heatwaves are a growing worry.	No	The Met Office has a heat healthwatch: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/heat-health/?tab=heatHealth&season=normal . The Charity Age UK advises the elderly on how to cope with heat: https://www.ageuk.org.uk/information-advice/health-wellbeing/mind-body/staying-cool-in-a-heatwave/ . Transport for London warns all passengers of heat-related illness when travelling on the underground on warm days
UK	Health	A coroner's court finding that air pollution "made a material contribution" to Aduo Kissi-Debrah's death in London has inspired hope that the authorities will do something to prevent other children sharing her fate. A number of campaign organisations have resorted to legal action with some success, if only to temporarily halt big projects, such as the third runway for Heathrow. Greenpeace is suing the UK government over BP's new oil drilling project in the North Sea.		https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/dec/16/ella-kissi-debrah-mother-fight-justice-air-pollution-death https://www.theplanner.co.uk/opinion/legal-landscape-heathrow%E2%80%99s-supreme-court-victory-does-not-clear-third-runway-for-take-off https://news.sky.com/story/uk-government-challenged-in-court-by-greenpeace-over-bp-north-sea-oil-drilling-licence-12396353 https://www.newcivilengineer.com/latest/judge-throws-out-legal-challenge-to-dfts-27bn-road-building-plan-26-07-2021/
UK	Justice	In July 2021, a court ruled that the transport secretary did not break the law when approving a £27.4bn Road Investment Strategy (RIS2).	Yes	
		There is strong lobbying against climate change mitigation. Transport is the biggest polluter in the UK, but many organisations oppose clean air legislation. There is also opposition against agricultural pollution mitigation with campaigners saying lobbyists' access to negotiators in 2020 risked the UK taking "a huge step backwards" in its efforts to tackle climate change, and against general climate change mitigation. In July 2021, it was revealed that ExxonMobil, BP, Shell, Chevron and Equinor suggested to a UK government minister in 2020 that continued use of the fossil fuel was "a necessary compromise". In general, UK ministers meet fossil fuel business representatives 10 times as often as clean fuel business representatives. But in July 2021, the UK issued plans to phase out the sale of all polluting road vehicles by 2040 and committing the aviation sector to a 2050 net zero emissions target. The UK has also been credited with cutting its existing emissions "at the fastest rate in the G7 since 1990".	Yes	https://www.desmog.co.uk/air-pollution-lobbying-database https://www.desmog.co.uk/agribusiness-database https://www.desmogblog.com/2020/09/23/agribusiness-lobby-groups-us-uk-post-brex-it-trade-deal-climate-denial https://www.desmog.co.uk/global-warming-denier-database-uk https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20210714-uk-publishes-plans-to-decarbonise-transport-by-mid-century https://greenallianceblog.org.uk/2021/07/26/where-the-government-has-got-to-with-100-days-to-cop26/ https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/oil-gas-climate-fossil-exxon-shell-bp-lobby-b1879948.html https://www.channel4.com/news/revealed-fossil-fuel-companies-lobby-uk-government-for-gas-compromise-ahead-of-cop26 https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/10/uk-ministers-met-fossil-fuel-firms-nine-times-more-often-than-clean-energy-companies
UK	Mitigation		Yes	https://news.sky.com/story/govt-has-no-plan-for-reaching-net-zero-by-2050-mps-warn-12235762 https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/blog/prime-minister-cop-success https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-58520330
UK	Net zero	In 2019 the UK committed to net-zero by 2050, but lacks a plan to achieve this, MPs have warned. Think tank the Green Alliance said in September 2021 the UK was on track to achieve just a quarter of the cuts needed to meet its 2030 climate goal	Yes	
UK	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	The UK continues to extract oil and gas, and to generate large amounts of greenhouse gases. The country still depends of fossil fuels for its transport, which is by far the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in the UK, accounting for about a quarter of emissions. The use of fossil fuels to generate electricity has declined substantially over the past few decades. However, heating in homes using gas boilers is still a major source of emissions.	Yes	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957687/2019_Final_emissions_statistics_one_page_summary.pdf
UK	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	Road transport on same course.	Yes	The government is planning thousands of miles of new roads, which will generate more traffic - powered (at least in the short term) by fossil fuels.

		<p>President Biden issued an executive order in January 2021 preparing the United States for the impact of climate change (EO 13653), which makes climate resilience and adaptation a priority for all federal agencies.</p> <p>The Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA) published in 2018 indicated that few local authorities had written climate change plans.</p> <p>News website The Hill said in April 2021 that climate adaptation was "the gaping hole in American environmental policy". "In short, we don't have a national adaptation plan, and Biden has yet to call for one."</p> <p>In May 2021, Biden instructed the federal government to develop a strategy to curb the risk of climate change on public and private financial assets in the US.</p> <p>Biden has also ordered a report on the implications which climate change is likely to have on migration, and how the US might prepare itself for these changes.</p> <p>In August 2021, the government announced it would commit more than \$3 billion in new funding for local governments to increase their resilience to climate change.</p>	Yes	https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/02/04/executive-order-on-rebuilding-and-enhancing-programs-to-resettle-refugees-and-planning-for-the-impact-of-climate-change-on-migration/ https://mps.national.core.bbc.co.uk/items/2021/t202sp4/t/
USA	Adaptation and resilience			
		<p>Californian cities and towns are frequently on lists of the worst polluted cities in the US. "Rust belt" cities such as Chicago and Detroit are also often mentioned.</p> <p>Devastating wildfires have increased with over 10 million acres burned during the 2015, 2017 and 2020 seasons contributing to severe deterioration in the air quality across many cities. California suffered its worst ever wildfires in 2020.</p>		https://www.stateoftheair.org/city-rankings/most-polluted-cities.html https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/IF10244.pdf https://www.reuters.com/world/us/smoke-us-west-wildfires-leaves-easterners-gasping-2021-07-20/ https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/wildfire-smoke-blowing-across-country-more-toxic-than-we-thought https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/08/apps-to-track-air-pollution-aircare-airnow-airvisual-breezometer.html
USA	Air pollution	In July 2021, wildfires again caused severe air quality issues across the US.	Yes	
				https://www.usgs.gov/center-news/climate-change-effects-biodiversity-ecosystems-ecosystem-services-and-natural-resource https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/7/ https://bellona.org/news/climate-change/2021-06-what-is-the-biden-administrations-30-by-30-climate-plan https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communicue/
USA	Biodiversity and nature	There have been changes in phenology, creature habits and biotopes. Biden has pledged to conserve 30% of US lands and waters by 2030. This aligns with the June 2021 G7 Nature Compact, which supports the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.	Yes	
USA	'Building forward' (aka Build Back Better)	In February 2021, a bill was presented in the Senate for Joe Biden's Build Back Better plan, with \$2 trillion for unemployment and climate change.	Yes	https://joebiden.com/build-back-better/
				https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2020/ https://earth.org/climate-change-is-driving-a-deep-freeze-into-texas/ https://www.drought.gov/reports https://www.nbcnews.com/science/environment/heat-wave-west-coast-hints-climate-change-scientists-say-rcna1297 https://edition.cnn.com/2021/09/08/world/meanwhile-in-america-september-8-hfr/index.html https://www.npr.org/2021/09/07/1034848457/biden-sounds-alarm-on-climate-change-in-visit-to-hurricane-wracked-new-jersey
USA	Cities	Several cities are tackling climate change and are hiring specialists. "Tucson hired a forester. Miami named a heat officer. And Los Angeles appointed a climate emergency mobilization director," Reuters reports. However, in August 2021, it was reported that even though more than 600 local governments have adopted their own climate action plans over the last decades, many of them were revealed to be "aspirational at best".	Yes	
USA	Climate activists	Bill McKibben, Rising Tide, the Sierra Club, Leonardo Di Caprio, Jane Fonda	Yes	See the People tab
		Voters are split over whether the world is facing a climate emergency. According to a March 2021 poll 52% of respondents said they believe "we are under a climate emergency," while 48% said they did not believe there is a climate emergency.		https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/551549-52-percent-say-there-is-a-climate-emergency-poll
USA	Climate emergency	In 2021 Hawaii became the first US state to declare a climate emergency.	Yes	https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/usa-first-american-state-declares-a-climate-emergency/
				https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2021/07/07/heat-wave-west-almost-certainly-caused-climate-change/7888619002/ https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-57751918
		Deadly heatwaves affecting the Pacific Northwest in June 2021 are said to be 'virtually impossible' to have occurred without climate change.		https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2021/07/07/heat-wave-west-almost-certainly-caused-climate-change/7888619002/
		A May 2021 survey indicates that nearly two-thirds of Americans now believe that climate change is an urgent problem to address, but only one-third of respondents supported completely phasing out fossil fuels.	Yes	https://www.theverge.com/2021/5/26/22454633/pew-research-american-attitudes-climate-change-fossil-fuels-renewable-energy
USA	Climate change			
		Recent incidents include extreme Californian wildfires in 2020, Texas arctic weather in February 2021, severe drought in the US heartland, a deadly heatwave affecting the Pacific Northwest in June 2021 and Hurricane Ida in August 2021 (after which President Biden said: "For decades, scientists have warned that extreme weather would be more extreme and climate change was here. And we're living through it now.... We don't have any more time".)	Yes	https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2020/ https://earth.org/climate-change-is-driving-a-deep-freeze-into-texas/ https://www.drought.gov/reports https://www.nbcnews.com/science/environment/heat-wave-west-coast-hints-climate-change-scientists-say-rcna1297 https://edition.cnn.com/2021/09/08/world/meanwhile-in-america-september-8-hfr/index.html https://www.npr.org/2021/09/07/1034848457/biden-sounds-alarm-on-climate-change-in-visit-to-hurricane-wracked-new-jersey
USA	Extreme weather and disasters			
		The US has one of the world's highest percentages of climate change deniers, according to research. According to a CNBC piece, "this is largely the result of the oil and gas industry's financial interests colliding with a powerful libertarian strain in US politics. But public opinion is shifting, and today even oil and gas companies publicly admit that climate change is a serious problem". Industrial actors like ExxonMobil, Chevron, the Koch Brothers and the Heartland Institute fund work to discredit climate change research.	Yes	https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/may/07/us-hotbed-climate-change-denial-international-poll https://www.climateallianceproject.org/blog/climate-denial-machine-how-fossil-fuel-industry-blocks-climate-action https://www.beforthehlood.com/explore/the-deniers/top-10-climate-deniers/
USA	Fake news or denial			
		In May 2021, Biden revealed his plan for the next budget, including money for fighting climate change. And according to an executive order from 20 May, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen will have to begin a process to assess what impacts the climate crisis may have on private and public financial assets in the US. In August 2021, the US Senate passed the first of President Biden's two big infrastructure bills, with a second one in the works and the first one still having to go through the House of Representatives.		https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-57604121 https://apnews.com/article/government-and-politics-joe-biden-business-climate-change-1b92217db8ce7f51e9543516c4be19e0 https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/biden-directs-us-agencies-assess-mitigate-risks-climate-change-2021-05-20/ https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/24/house-passes-budget-resolution-advances-infrastructure-bill.html https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/sep/21/joe-biden-un-general-assembly-climate-aid-developing-countries
USA	Finance	Biden told the UN General Assembly in September that he would double US aid for countries hardest hit by climate change.	Yes	

				https://www.cnn.com/2020/01/06/the-impact-of-fracking-on-us-consumers-and-local-communities.html https://www.vox.com/22306919/biden-keystone-xl-trudeau-oil-pipeline-climate-change https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/28/climate/biden-fossil-fuels-climate-willow.html https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2021/08/19/biden-climate-drilling https://www.politico.com/news/2021/08/15/biden-climate-fossil-fuels-504464 https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/climate-change-goals-and-oil-production-are-clashing-in-the-us https://www.wsj.com/articles/bidens-welcome-hypocrisy-on-climate-policy-11629993737 https://www.businessinsider.com/biden-climate-change-crisis-gas-prices-oil-opec-un-report-2021-8 https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/biden-gas-prices_n_6114083ce4b0a3256ab03193
USA	Fossil fuels	<p>The New York Times reported on 28 May that "despite President Biden's pledge to aggressively cut the pollution from fossil fuels that is driving climate change, his administration has quietly taken actions this month that will guarantee the drilling and burning of oil and gas for decades to come." In August, the White House asked OPEC to pump more oil as gas prices rose at home. This prompted the media to say that the president's "pro-car, pro-gasoline moves" and climate pledges did not "add up". However, the Wall Street Journal called this sort of "hypocrisy" necessary in climate politics.</p> <p>Biden has been active on the world stage encouraging other countries to do more to rein back climate change, for example welcoming China's promise to stop building new coal-fired plants abroad but urging it to do more at home.</p>	Yes	
USA	Global warming	A total of 72% of Americans polled in 2019 said that global warming was personally important to them.	Yes	http://climatecommunication.yale.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Climate-Change-American-Mind-December-2018.pdf
USA	Health	The 2018 NCA (National Climate Assessment) report details climate change health effects on Americans including drought-related dust problems, air quality problems, heat problems and mental health issues after natural disasters. In June 2021, dozens of people died in a heatwave in the north west of the country and on areas across the border in Canada.	No	https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/14/ https://www.oregonlive.com/weather/2021/06/63-people-died-in-oregon-heat-wave-state-medical-examiner-says.html
USA	Justice	<p>The number of legal cases involving the environment is reportedly rising. For example several US cities have brought litigation against oil giant ExxonMobil and other such companies for alleged deception and disinformation campaigns that have worsened the climate change problem. In July 2021, the Biden administration released interim guidance for the Justice40 Initiative, which helps disadvantaged communities following Biden's pledge that 40 percent of climate, energy and infrastructure spending go to marginalized neighbourhoods.</p>	Yes	https://www.desmog.com/2020/12/21/2020-climate-fossil-fuel-lawsuits-around-the-world/ DTE vs. the Sierra Club: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/district-court-eastern-district-michigan-decision-dte-energy-company-and-sierra-club . 2019 victory in California in a case working towards an end to limitless oil and gas expansion, and California's Governor Gavin Newsom announcing a moratorium on high-pressure steam injection and halting new fracking permits: https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/stories/2019-a-landmark-year-for-climate-justice/ https://insidetheclimatecrisis.org/news/01082021/biden-environmental-justice/
USA	Mitigation	Climate change mitigation policies have varied greatly between administrations, but the production of greenhouse gas emissions is on a downward trend.	Yes	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-chevron-climate/chevron-aims-to-cut-intensity-of-greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-production-idUKKBN1W11NO https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/usa/
USA	Net zero	At a virtual Earth Day summit of 40 world leaders in April 2021, Biden pledged to cut United States greenhouse gas emissions in half by 2030 as a recommitment to the Paris Agreement. It's a commitment that would nearly double the nation's former 2005 goals. The change would require Biden to make good on his other proposals to completely overhaul the nation's power and transport sectors, from renewable energy to solar and wind power.	No	https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/us-pledges-halve-its-emissions-by-2030-renewed-climate-fight-2021-04-22/
USA	Pollutants e.g. greenhouse gases	Just 100 industrial facilities are to blame for more than a third of US toxic air emissions, according to a recent report that ranks the biggest offenders.	Yes	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-02-27-toxic-100-air-study-reveals-u-s-super-polluters
USA	Sectors excluding 'Building forward'	In June 2021, research from Brown University found that the US Chamber of Commerce had been revealed to be consciously downplaying the climate threat, making the chamber "a powerful force in obstructing climate action".	Yes	https://www.esquire.com/news-politics/politics/a36891796/chamber-of-commerce-climate-denial/

Org/country	Twitter handle	Name/organisation	Type	Theme	Description	Links
Australia	@amelietelford	Amelia Telford, Aboriginal environmental activist	Indigenous activist	Climate change	Amelia Telford, a young Aboriginal and South Sea Islander woman from Bundjalung country, is the National Director of the Seed Indigenous Youth Climate Network.	https://www.seedmob.org.au/
Australia	@BobBrownFdn	Bob Brown, Australian politician, medical doctor and environmentalist	Politician	Climate change	Bob Brown, a former Green Party leader and a senator for Tasmania, was the leading figure during the campaign against the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam. A founding member of the Bob Brown Foundation, he also led the campaign to protect the area between the Arthur and Pieman rivers in north-west Tasmania.	
Australia	@StrikeClimate	Callum Neilson-Bridgefoot, student and co-founder of School Strike 4 Climate Australia	Student campaigner	Climate change	Callum Neilson-Bridgefoot is a student at the Castlemaine Primary School, and co-founder of the School Strike For Climate (SS4C) movement in Australia.	https://www.schoolstrike4climate.com/
Australia	@charlieprell	Charlie Prell, farmer and climate activists	Campaigner	Climate change	Charlie Prell is the Chair of Farmers for Climate Action, an alliance of farmers and leaders in agriculture working with peers. He was the NSW Regional Organizer for the Australian Wind Alliance for five years. He has promoted the roll out of wind farms and the benefits they bring to regional communities for more than 15 years.	https://farmersforclimateaction.org.au/
Australia	@ellen_roberts7angen	Ellen Roberts, lawyer and climate activist	Campaigner	Climate change	Ellen Roberts is the National Director of the Solar Citizens, an independent community organisation bringing together millions of owners and supporters of solar power to grow and protect solar power in Australia. Ellen has a background in law and has worked in social change and advocacy for over twenty years, and on climate action and energy for ten years.	https://www.solarcitizens.org.au/join
Australia	@StrikeClimate	Harriet O'Shea Carre, student and co-founder of School Strike 4 Climate Australia	Student campaigner	Climate change	Inspired by Greta Thunberg, Harriet O'Shea Carre is one of the founding members of the School Strike For Climate (SS4C) movement in Australia. She along with her friends Milou Albrecht and Callum Neilson-Bridgefoot in October 2018 started the Australian SS4C movement in the town of Castlemaine, 120 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. She was invited to attend the UN United Nations Youth Climate Summit in New York.	https://www.schoolstrike4climate.com/
Australia	@beyondzeronews	Heidi Lee, architect and environmentalist	Campaigner	Climate change	Heidi Lee is CEO of Beyond Zero Emissions. Her organisation works with the manufacturing sector to electrify Australian factories and power them with renewables. She previously worked as an architect and is excited about the potential to drastically reduce embodied emissions in Australian-made building materials like cement, steel, bricks and plastic.	https://bze.org.au/?clid=761911620
Australia	@janet_rice	Janet Rice, politician and environmentalist	Politician	Climate change	Janet Rice is a Senator for Victoria and the Australian Greens spokesperson. A climate scientist by training, Janet began her working life campaigning to protect forests. She was part of the 1983 Franklin River Blockade, a leader of the campaign that resulted in the creation of the Errinundra National Park in East Gippsland.	
Australia	@IVDK_DEA	John Van Der Kallen, rheumatologist and environmentalist	Campaigner	Health	John Van Der Kallen is a Rheumatologist in Newcastle. He is the chairman of the Doctors for the Environment Australia, a voluntary organisation of medical doctors working to address the diseases – local, national and global – caused by damage to the earth's environment.	http://dea.org.au/
Australia	https://www.facebook.com/jonathan.nauze	Jono La Nauze, environmental and social justice activist	Campaigner	Justice	Jono La Nauze is the CEO of the Environment Victoria, an organisation for big, important and permanent changes to safeguard our environment and the future well-being of all Victorians. Earlier, he served as Climate Action Network Australia's Executive Director in 2017 after 17 years in the Australian environment movement.	https://environmentvictoria.org.au/2018/11/01/jonathan-la-nauze-appointed-ceo-environment-victoria/
Australia	@kanchanaw7angen	Kanchana Weerakoon, ecologist and environmentalist	Campaigner	Justice	Kanchana Weerakoon is co-founder and president of the Journeys for Climate Justice, a not-for-profit organisation empowering climate-affected communities in the Asia Pacific Region. She is the founder, president and spokesperson for Sri Lankan volunteer-based environmental organisation ECO-V.	https://www.journeysforclimatejustice.org.au/
Australia	@kellyshanassy	Kelly O'Shanassy, CEO of Australian Conservation Foundation	Campaigner	Climate change	Kelly O'Shanassy is the CEO of the Australian Conservation Foundation, Australia's national environment organisation. She has led the movement to boost clean energy, save water and protect Australia's rivers, reefs, forests and wildlife.	https://www.acf.org.au/
Australia	NA	Lisa Searle, environmental and animal rights activist	Campaigner	Climate change	Lisa Searle, popularly known as "serial tree sitter", is an environmental and animal rights activist associated with the Bob Brown Foundation. She is also closely associated with Medicis Sans Frontières (MSF) also known as "Doctors Without Borders", an international humanitarian medical non-governmental organisation of French origin best known for its projects in conflict zones and in countries affected by endemic diseases.	
Australia	@StrikeClimate	Milou Albrecht, teenager who co-founded the School Strike For Climate (SS4C) Australia	Teenage campaigner	Climate change	Milou Albrecht, a teenage student co-founded the School Strike For Climate (SS4C) Australia, which organizes student walkouts. After massive bush fires engulfed parts of Australia in January 2020, she has been building pressure on the German corporation Siemens to withdraw from an Australian coal mining project.	https://www.schoolstrike4climate.com/
Australia	@natisaacs	Natalie Isaacs, author and environmentalist	Author	Climate change	Natalie Isaacs is the founder of 1 Million Women, a movement of women and girls who take practical action to fight climate change by changing their lifestyle. She is the former cosmetics manufacturer and author of the book Every Woman's Guide To Saving The Planet.	https://www.1millionwomen.com.au/
Australia	@pgarrett https://www.facebook.com/petergarrettofficial https://www.instagram.com/petergarrett/	Peter Garrett, singer, environmental activist and former environment minister	Campaigner	Climate change	Peter Garrett, a lead singer in the Midnight Oil band, over the years has aggressively raised the environmental issues, uranium mining and aboriginal rights through his songs. He was the president of Australian Conservation Foundation, a national environmental organisation for over ten years and later was appointed as minister for the environment, heritage and the arts in 2007. He was awarded 'Leaders for a Living Planet' in 2010 from WWF Australia & International.	
Australia	https://www.facebook.com/sandra.kanck	Sandra Kanck, politician and environmentalist	Politician	Climate change	Sandra Kanck is the national president of Sustainable Population Australia (SPA), an independent not-for-profit organisation seeking to protect the environment and our quality of life by ending population growth in Australia and globally. She was the a member of the South Australian Legislative Council.	https://population.org.au/
Australia	NA	Tim Flannery, professor and writer on climate change	Author	Climate change	Professor Tim Flannery is the chief councillor of the Climate Council, an organisation that provides independent, authoritative climate change information to the Australian public. Tim Flannery is one of Australia's leading writers on climate change. An internationally acclaimed scientist, explorer and conservationist, Professor Flannery was named Australian of the Year in 2007.	https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/
Bangladesh	N/A	Network on Climate Change in Bangladesh (NCCB)	NGO	Climate change	The NCCB, a non-political voluntary organisation, works to represent the ideas and beliefs of the vulnerable sections on climate change at local, national and international levels. Two NGOs, Nabobok and Prodiplan, established the network in 2005 with the support of Bread for the World (BWV), Germany. The NCCB has widened its network over the past few years and is now a countrywide network of 18 member organisations.	http://www.nccb.org.bd/ https://www.facebook.com/NCCB.ORG/
Bangladesh	@BEDS15	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS)	NGO	Climate change	BEDS is a community-based non-profit, non-government and development organisation committed to maintain ecological balance and create harmony between humans and nature. BEDS was established in 2010 for solving complex environmental and social problems in Bangladesh, such as adverse impacts of global warming, unsustainable use of natural resources, drinking water crisis, Sundarbans mangrove ecosystem and biodiversity destruction, increasing use of dirty energy. BEDS has completed more than 50 projects and received the following prestigious awards: Energy Globe National Award in 2018; Annual Balipara Foundation Award in 2018; Divisional Environmental Award in 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015; Top20 District Development Award in 2018. In addition, one of the BEDS-implemented projects 'Eco Village in Bangladesh' had been selected to be showcased at Expo 2020 Dubai's Global Best Practice Programme.	https://www.bedsd.org/home https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0pbtbs_CyLxXQipurDuag https://www.facebook.com/bedsd.org
Bangladesh	@BRACworld	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	NGO	Climate change	The BRAC is a non-governmental organization founded in Bangladesh in 1972. BRAC is considered the largest NGO in the world. BRAC has expanded its work to 10 other countries in Asia and Africa, employing more than 120,000 professionals.	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0pbtbs_CyLxXQipurDuag https://www.facebook.com/bedsd.org
Bangladesh	@bapa_org_bd	Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA)	NGO	Climate change	BAPA was launched in 2000 to create a nationwide, united, and strong civic movement to protect Bangladesh's environment. It aims at creating awareness to solve problems such as degradation of biodiversity, water pollution, air pollution and climate change. BAPA is focused on the sustainability of the environment of Bangladesh.	https://www.bapa.org.bd/
Bangladesh	@BYE_Initiative	Bangladesh Youth Environmental Initiative (BYEI)	NGO	Climate change	BYEI is one of the first youth-based organisations which aims to mobilise the young generation to preserve the environment. It is working to raise environmental awareness, build youth capacity, and nurture the next generation of leaders for socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable development of Bangladesh. The sole aim of BYEI is to engage the youth into facing the critical challenges that are wielded over the economy, environment and society and thus to build a strong leadership of Bangladeshi youth.	http://byeil.org
Bangladesh	@esdobd	Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)	NGO	Climate change	ESDO is a Bangladeshi NGO and research organisation that was formed in 1990 to spread the message about the need for environmental conservation – to ensure the protection of biological diversity and ecological balance. It focuses on generating knowledge amongst the wider community about how human activity can negatively impact on the environment of Bangladesh. It strives to improve the livelihoods, the socio-economic status and simultaneously the environmental education of some of the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh. ESDO invests in people to care for the environment through providing essential inputs and capacity building and wants to ensure self-reliant rural communities to live in harmony with their environment.	https://esdo.org/
Bangladesh	@ainun_nisat	Professor Ainun Nisat	Climate Change Expert	Climate change	Nisat is recognized as a pioneering expert of water resource management and climate change in Bangladesh. He is engaged in carrying out diversified research projects in the field of climate change and environment with the Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, BRAC University, Dhaka. Previously, he was the Country Representative, Bangladesh of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). He is a key member of the Climate Change Negotiation Team for Bangladesh and also a member of the Compliance Committee of the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC since 2006.	
Bangladesh	@AnuMuhammad1	Professor Anu Muhammad Anisur Rahman	Academic and Environmental Activist	Climate change	Rahman is a Bangladeshi economist, intellectual, an environmental activist. He is member secretary of the National Committee to Protect Oil, Gas, Mineral Resources, Power and Ports. Rahman is the lead campaigner against the coal-fired Rampal power plant in the Sundarbans in southern Bangladesh. He has campaigned that this plant in Rampal could have damaging effects on Sundarbans, which is the world's largest mangrove forest.	
Bangladesh	@KholiquzzamanA	Qazi Kholiquzzaman	Economist and development thinker.	Climate change	Kholiquzzaman is the Coordinator of Bangladesh Climate Change Negotiating Team at UNFCCC. He has also actively participated as a Bangladesh Representative to the UN Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	
Bangladesh	@saberhc	Saber Hossain Chowdhury	Politician	Climate change	Chowdhury is a distinguished politician belonging to the ruling Awami League and also a member of the Parliament. Much of his political effort has focused on climate change, disaster risk management and sustainable development.	

Bangladesh	@SaleemulHuq	Saleemul Huq	Climate Change Expert	Climate change	Huq is the director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCD) in Bangladesh, and also an expert on the links between climate change and sustainable development, particularly from the perspective of developing countries. He was the lead author of the chapter on Adaptation and Sustainable Development in the third assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and was the lead author of the chapter on Adaptation and Mitigation in the IPCC's fourth assessment report.
Bangladesh	@SohanBMYP	Sohanur Rahman	Climate Change Activist	Climate change	Rahman is the founder of the YouthNet for Climate Justice (YN4CJ) – a voluntary youth organisation network for raising awareness and taking actions to tackle the adverse effects of Climate Change. He has been one of the key Bangladeshi youth climate change activists who has focused on bringing youth voices to decision making processes for many years. Rahman is a dedicated young professional working with the Bangladesh Model Youth Parliament (BMYP) as Founder & CEO. He has sound knowledge on different thematic issues including water management, youth engagement, climate and humanitarian issues.
Bangladesh	NA	Syeda Rizwana Haasan	Environmental Activist	Climate change	Haasan is a Bangladeshi attorney and environmentalist. She has particularly focused on regulations for the shipbreaking industry in Bangladesh, and was awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize in 2009. She was also awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2012 for her "uncompromising courage and impassioned leadership" in a campaign of judicial activism in Bangladesh that affirms the people's right to a good environment.
Brazil	(http://www.coalizabr.com.br/home/index.php/en/)	Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition	Campaign group	Climate change	The coalition is a multi-sector movement formed by leading organizations in the Brazilian agribusiness, the main civil organizations in the environment and climate area. The main role of the Brazilian Coalition is to facilitate actions for the country to promote a new economic development model based on a low-carbon economy and respond to the challenges of climate change. Over 281 civil society groups and NGOs are involved.
Brazil	@alouguitaeres	Andre Guimaraes	NGO director	Environmental issues	Guimaraes is the executive director of Ipam, an NGO that has worked for the sustainable development of the Amazon since 1995. Guimaraes regularly speaks to both the Brazilian and international press about the devastating environmental impacts of ongoing forest fires and deforestation across Brazil. He has regularly given interviews to leading NGOs such as Human Rights Watch about Brazil's environmental situation as well. He has called for the Bolsonaro government to take more action to fight climate change and threats to the protection of the Amazon.
Brazil	(https://www.instagram.com/artemisa_xakriaba/)	Artemisa Xakriaba	Indigenous activist	Environmental issues	Xakriaba is a leading indigenous voice who speaks out against environmental devastation in Brazil. She has spoken at international climate events alongside Greta Thunberg, such as the UN climate summit and the climate march in New York. She regularly speaks out against what she refers to as President Bolsonaro's "genocidal" policies in the Amazon rainforest which have led to a surge in deforestation and forest fires. She condemns the Brazilian government's refusal to take immediate climate action.
Brazil	(https://inimigoinvisible.org.br/)	Breathe Coalition [Coalizo Respirar]	Campaign group	Health	The Breathe Coalition [Coalizo Respirar] was launched in 2020 and was involved in the #inimigoinvisible [Invisible Enemy] campaign to combat air pollution in Brazil. An open letter was sent by Brazilian doctors in defence of air and life quality. It was formed after a public request was made by the National Association of Automotive Vehicle Manufacturers (Anfavea) to postpone the deadlines for automakers to start making less polluting vehicles. The justification for the request is that the sector was economically affected by Covid-19 crisis. Several NGOs are involved including SOS Brasil, the Health and Sustainability Institute, the Climate and Society Institute (ICs) and the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT).
Brazil	(https://www.oc.eco.br/en/)	Climate Observatory	Network	Climate change	The Climate Observatory is a network of civil society groups with the objective of discussing the issue of climate change in the Brazilian context. It organises meetings/conferences with climate experts and calls on the Brazilian government to make commitments to fight climate change by creating effective environmental protection policy. Leading members of the network include WWF Brazil, Conservation International Brazil, Greenpeace Brazil, Socio-environmental Institute, Amazon Environmental Research Institute (Ipam), SOS Atlantic Forest, SOS Pantanal and the World Resources Institute Brazil.
Brazil	(@Dario_Kopenawa)	Davi Kopenawa Yanomami	Indigenous activist	Health	Davi Kopenawa Yanomami is a spokesperson for the Yanomami Indians in Brazil. He is a highly influential activist who advocates for tribal issues and Amazon rainforest conservation. He regularly speaks out against the illegal invasion of protected indigenous lands by gold miners. He has garnered international attention to the environmental destruction taking place in the Amazon, including reaction from Prince Charles. He also calls attention to the devastating health impacts on indigenous people of illegal land invasion, including malaria, Covid-19 and other diseases transmitted by miners.
Brazil	https://www.instagram.com/bimago791-pi-br	Eduardo Bim	Official	Environmental issues	Bim is the president of Ibama, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment's environmental enforcement agency. Ibama implements laws against deforestation. The institute's main focus is on preventing illegal logging or farming that threatens the Amazon rainforest. Bim's position is to reduce bureaucracy in the area of environmental protection. He does not have an active social media presence, however, he is frequently written about in Brazilian media.
Brazil	@ernestofaraujo	Ernesto Araujo	Official	Climate change	Araujo plays an active role in the government's ongoing climate change talks with countries such as the USA.
Brazil		Evangelina Vornitag, "Doctor Pollution"	Director of institute	Health	Vornitag is a doctor and executive director of the Health and Sustainability Institute. She regularly speaks out against the high levels of air pollution in major Brazilian cities such as Sao Paulo, and is commonly referred to as "doctor pollution". The institute itself is a civil society organisation that promotes the sharing of knowledge and conduction of research related to air pollution's impact on the population's health, particularly in Brazil's most highly populated urban centres.
Brazil	@ICMBio	Fernando Cesar Lorencini	Official	Biodiversity	A former Military Police colonel, Lorencini is the current president of the government-affiliated ICMBio. The ICMBio is responsible for implementing, protecting and monitoring Brazil's federal conservation units located in areas such as the Amazon, as well as leading research programmes related to the protection and conservation of biodiversity.
Brazil	@GeneralMourao	Hamilton Mourao	Official		VP Mourao is a retired general and supporter of Amazon mining development. He is also the president of the government's Amazon Council, which was set up by President Bolsonaro to protect and sustainably develop Brazilian forestry. He has represented the government at key climate events such as the World Economic Forum's Davos Agenda this year.
Brazil	@jairbolsonaro	Jair Bolsonaro	Politician	Climate change	Bolsonaro actively discusses Brazil's environmental protection priorities on his social media accounts and during national/international press conferences, events etc. He has openly criticised countries such as France who have questioned his government's ability to protect the Amazon rainforest. He has repeatedly said that if wealthier nations wish to see improved environmental protection policies in the Amazon, they must contribute their own financial resources as well.
Brazil	@MarinaSilva	Marina Silva	Activist	Environmental issues	Silva is a highly influential environmental activist who served as environment minister from 2003 to 2008, under the administration of left-wing President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. She has won a number of awards from international organisations in recognition of her environmental activism. She is also the founder of the progressive and environmentalist Sustainability Network party. She has over 2 million Twitter followers and is one of the leading voices fighting against climate change. She opposes nuclear energy and believes more government funds should be put allocated to solar and wind power.
Brazil	@mauvoidic	Mauricio Vovodic	WWF director	Environmental issues	As Executive Director of WWF Brazil, Vovodic regularly speaks out against the high levels of deforestation and forest fires across Brazil. He regularly speaks to both the international and Brazilian press about climate change initiatives and environmental devastation in the country.
Brazil	@IPAM_Amazonia	Paulo Moutinho	Ecologist, activist	Environmental issues	Dr Paulo Moutinho is an ecologist specialising in the causes of deforestation in the Amazon, and its consequences on biodiversity, climate change and the inhabitants of the region. He regularly speaks to both the international and Brazilian press about the devastating impact of illegal logging, deforestation and forest fires in Brazil. He frequently warns that the environmental situation in Brazil is worsening.
Brazil	N/A	Raoni Metukire (Chief Roani)	Indigenous leader	Environmental issues	Chief Roani is internationally renowned for his fight to preserve the Amazon rainforest and the Amazonian people's culture. He has referred to President Bolsonaro as the "worst president of his life time" and criticised the Bolsonaro administration's plans to allow mining in indigenous territory. He is leading the resistance against the government's alleged plans to open up the Amazon to loggers, gold miners, cattle ranchers etc.
Brazil	@rsallemma	Ricardo Salles	Politician	Climate change	Salles has been heavily criticised over his alleged failure to combat deforestation and forest fires in the Amazon and Pantanal wetlands. He will be leading Brazil's COP26 agenda and will represent the country at the summit in Glasgow. He has endorsed the government's "adopt a park" in the Amazon programme, "Zero Waste" project to convert rubbish into electric energy, as well as other initiatives, and has recently discussed developing Brazil's carbon credit market with the US government.
Brazil	@TerezaCristMS	Tereza Cristina	Politician		Brazil Agriculture Minister Tereza Cristina is a leading voice protecting the country's strong agribusiness sector. In 2019, voiced the need to expand commercial farming in the Amazon. In January this year she said that agriculture should not be the "villain of climate". She frequently downplays the negative effects of agriculture on climate change in Brazil.
Canada	@alienn2	Allie Rougeot, Toronto's leader of Fridays for Future	Activist	Climate change	Fridays for Future is big in Canada. This is the Toronto leader.
Canada	@CANRacCanada	CAN-Rac, Climate Action Network Canada, represents more than 100 groups	Organisation	Climate change	Leading organisation that acts as a network for more than 100 Canadian groups working on climate change.
Canada	@CCdate	Dale Marshall, campaigner	Campaigner	Climate change	Environmental Defence's national climate programme director.
Canada	@DianneSaxe	Dianne Saxe, influential environmental lawyer	Lawyer	Justice	Rated as one of the 25 most influential environmental lawyers in the world by a business rated Best of the Best. Ex-environmental commissioner of Ontario.
Canada	@ecojutice_ca	Ecology Justice, law charity fighting for a healthy environment	Organisation	Justice	Deputy Leader of the Green Party of Ontario.
Canada	@ElizabethMay	Elizabeth May, leader Green Party	Politician	Climate change	Canada's largest environmental law charity.
Canada	@envirodefence	Environmental advocacy group	Organisation	Climate change	Leader of the Green Party; founder of the Canadian Sierra Club.
Canada	@indigenous_ca	Indigenous Climate Action, fighting for climate justice	Organisation	Justice	Environmental organisation founded in 1984.
Canada	@james_hoggan	James Hoggan, lawyer	Lawyer	Climate change	An Indigenous led organisation guided by a diverse group of Indigenous knowledge keepers, water protectors and land defenders, who believe that Indigenous Peoples' rights and knowledge systems are critical to developing solutions to the climate crisis and achieving climate justice.
Canada	@jonathanwv	Jonathan Wilkinson, minister of environment and climate change	Politician	Climate change	Described by thecohub.ca as a lack of all trades. A former lawyer who was previously a board director for the David Suzuki Foundation and the chair of Climate Project Canada.
					Minister of environment and climate change.

Canada	@NaomiKlein	Naomi Klein, world renowned author	Author	Climate change	World-famous author and commentator, has written This Changes Everything about climate change
Canada	@CANUEConsortium	The CANUE Consortium, advances research on urban living and human health	Academics	Cities	The Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium
Canada	@CleanAir_Canada	The Clean Air Partnership	Organisation	Air pollution	As per the organisation's Twitter profile: "CAP enables communities to improve air quality and take bold climate action. We convene networks, advance knowledge transfer, & catalyse transformative action"
Canada	@DavidSuzukiFON	The David Suzuki Foundation, one of Canada's biggest environmental organisations	NGO	Climate change	One of Canada's largest environmental organisations, founded by famous environmentalist David Suzuki
Canada	@pembina	The Pembina Institute, pollution think-tank	Organisation	Air pollution	Think-tank working for clean air
China	(http://fon.org.cn/)	Friends of Nature, environmental campaigners	NGO	Climate change	Friends of Nature (FON) is a China-based environmental NGO. Their work focuses on protecting endangered species such as the Tibetan antelope and the snub-nosed monkey, and organising environmental education through camps and field trips. [Website not frequently updated]
China	@chinadiologue	China Dialogue, a channel for news on environmental issues	NGO	Climate change	China Dialogue is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that publishes a news and reports on environmental issues
China	N/A	Han Changfu	Government official	Environment	Changfu, who is the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China, has on many occasions stressed the role of green agricultural development in containing problems such as pollution
China	@howey_ou	Howey Ou, 18-year-old dubbed China's Greta Thunberg	Activist	Climate change	Eighteen-year-old Howey Ou, dubbed China's Greta Thunberg, skipped classes for a week in 2019 to protest in front of the local government office in southern China's Guilin. She has been a vocal critic of Beijing's climate change policy and has said that she has also been interrogated by party officials over her activism
China		Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology and Environment	Politician	Climate change	Huang Runqiu is currently serving as Minister of Ecology and Environment. Some of the reforms proposed by Huang include stepping up efforts to control the high-level of emerging contaminants, setting a line-end target for online national carbon trading
China	N/A	Zhao Yingmin, Vice Minister, Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Politician	Climate change	Zhao Yingmin was appointed as the vice minister and a member of the Leading Party Members Group of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in 2018. In July this year, Zhao said that China is aiming to expand its national carbon market to add more heavy polluting industries
China	N/A	Li Chunyuan	Government official	Environment	Member of the Party Leadership Group and deputy director of the Ecological Environment Bureau in the Langfang Municipal, Hebei Province
China	N/A	Li Ping	Government official	Environment	Chairman of the 13th Urban and Rural Construction Environmental Protection Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress
China	N/A	Ma Jun, environmentalist, journalist	Environmentalist (Independent)	Air pollution	Ma Jun is an environmentalist and journalist. He is the founder of the non-profit Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) and its Blue Map app. The Blue Map allows the public to track live pollution data from factories located nearby. He has worked extensively on water pollution in China
China	(http://english.mee.gov.cn/)	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Government body	Air pollution, climate change	In 2018, China unveiled the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, consolidating the functions of a number of other ministries. Its objectives include formulating emission reduction policies, marine, conservation, etc. Prior to the restructuring, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) was responsible for setting targets for greenhouse gases and combating climate change
China	N/A	Sun Jinlong	Government official	Environment	Secretary of the Leading Party Members Group and vice minister of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China
China	N/A	Xi Jinping, President	Politician	Climate change	President Xi Jinping has reiterated China's commitment to the Paris climate agreement on numerous occasions. In September last year, Xi announced that China aims to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060
China	N/A	Xie Zhenhua	Diplomat	Climate change	Xie Zhenhua, a veteran climate negotiator, has been reinstated as China's climate envoy. Xie is believed to have played an instrumental role in the climate meetings that were held in Copenhagen and Paris. Xie has also led a research effort at Beijing's Tsinghua University to chart ways for China to stop contributing to global warming by mid-century
China	N/A	Zhai Qing	Government official	Environment	Vice minister and member of the Leading Party Members Group of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China
China	N/A	Zhang Jianhua	Government official	Environment	Director of China's National Energy Administration. In December 2020, he highlighted China's key energy development goals and reforms
China	(https://twitter.com/K8C60F China?ref_src=twsrc%5Ftfw%5Fsource%5Fopen%5F%5F%5Fauthor)	China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation	NGO	Biodiversity conservation	The China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation is a Beijing-based environmental non-governmental organisation. The organisation had filed a lawsuit before a local court in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in 2015, in what would later be known as the Tengger Desert pollution case
China	(https://www.linkedin.com/company/institute-of-public-&-environmental-affairs-beijing/about/)	Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs, monitors air pollution	NGO	Air pollution	The Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) is a Beijing-based registered non-profit organisation. Established in 2006, IPE has developed two pollution databases (water and air) to monitor corporate environmental performance
China	(https://www.linkedin.com/company/all-china-environment-federation/about/)	All-China Environment Federation, promotes sustainable development	NGO	Climate change	All-China Environment Federation (ACEF) is a China-based environmental civil society organisation backed by the government. ACEF says that it aims to serve as a bridge between the government and the public in implementing the sustainable development strategy
China [Hong Kong]	@cleanairnetwork	Clean Air Network, strives for clean air in Hong Kong	NGO	Air pollution	Clean Air Network (CAN) is an independent NGO set up in 2009 with an aim of educating the public about air pollution and advocating policy change in favour of healthy air in Hong Kong. It was founded by Joanne Ooi, a Singaporean American environmentalist and art dealer
China [Hong Kong]	(https://www.linkedin.com/company/friends-of-the-earth-hk/)	Friends of the Earth	NGO	Waste reduction, pollution	Friends of the Earth (Hong Kong) Charity Limited is a Hong Kong-based environmental organisation that was founded in 1983. In April last year, it released a report that said that Hong Kong is expected to miss a waste reduction target. https://www.foe.org.hk/
China [Taiwan]	(http://www.eqpf.org/)	Environmental Quality Protection Foundation, campaigning organisation	NGO	Air pollution	Founded in 1984, the Environmental Quality Protection Foundation is an environmental non-governmental organisation in Taiwan. EQPF is headquartered in Taipei and the current chairperson is Dr Ying-Shih Hsieh
European Union	@CKICNordic	Climate-KIC Nordic, Nordic branch of the largest public-private climate change partnership	Organisation	Climate change	
European Union	@EP_HumanRights	DRG Committee Pres, European Parliament Subcommittee on Human Rights	Government	Justice	
European Union	@EITUrbanMob	EIT Urban Mobility, working to boost mobility for more liveable urban space	Organisation	Cities	
European Union	@EUgreendeal	European Green Deal, combines emission reductions with economic development, jobs, clean air, and biodiversity	Initiative	Climate change	
European Union	@boyerfed1975	Head of EU-Covenant of Mayors Office @energycities	Influencer	Cities	
European Union	@lemaitre_eu	Marc Lemaitre, Director-General for Regional and Urban Policy, European Commission	Civil Servant	Cities	
European Union	@energycities	The European association of cities in energy transition	Organisation	Cities	
France	@grepeacefr	Greenpeace France, has won cases against the government	NGO	Justice	Takes part in numerous climate initiatives in France. Won a landmark climate lawsuit against the French government in 2021 together with other NGOs
France	@ATMOFRANCE	Atmo France	NGO	Air pollution	Monitors air quality in France
France	@ATMOFRANCE	Atmo France, monitors air quality	NGO	Air pollution	Monitors air quality in France
France	@barbarapompili	Barbara Pompili, Ecological Transition Minister	Government	Climate change	
France	citepa.org	Citepa, source of data on emissions	NGO	Air pollution	Calculates, interprets and disseminates information on emission data for decision-makers and specialists in France and abroad
France	@Conv_Citoyenne	Citizen's Climate Convention (CCC), citizens council	Government	Climate change	A group of 150 randomly chosen people tasked with figuring out France's green policies
France	@edion	Cyril Dion, prominent campaigner	Activist	Justice	He was the mastermind behind the Citizens Climate Convention, a forum he proposed to President Emmanuel Macron in 2019. He has also organised climate marches and taken part in legal climate action against the government
France	@EmmanuelMacron	Emmanuel Macron, President	Government	Climate change	
France	@Diebbari_JB	Jean-Baptiste Diebbari, Transport Minister	Government	Cities	Transport is the major source of France's greenhouse gas emissions
France	@julienbayou	Julien Bayou - National secretary of the Europe Ecology-The Greens	Politician, activist	Climate change	National secretary of the Europe Ecology-The Greens party in France
France	@LaurenceTubiana	Laurence Tubiana, one of architects of Paris Agreement	Academic, activist	Climate change	Served as France's Climate Change Ambassador and Special Representative for the 2015 COP21 Climate Change Conference in Paris, and is recognised as a key architect of the resulting Paris Agreement
France	@LaurentFabius	Laurent Fabius, Constitutional Council President	Government	Cities	Presided over the COP21 negotiations that sealed the Paris Agreement in 2015
France	@meteoefrance	Meteo France (National Meteorological Services), monitors effects of climate change	Institute	Health	Monitors effects of climate change on cities and implements relevant programmes
France	@FondationNH	Nicolas Hulot Foundation, promotes sustainable development	NGO	Justice	Campaigns for sustainable development. Won a landmark climate lawsuit against the French government in 2021 together with other NGOs
France	@NotreAffaire	Notre Affaire a Tous (Our Shared Responsibility), lawyers fighting for climate justice	NGO	Justice	Most members are lawyers who fight for climate justice. Won a landmark climate lawsuit against the French government in 2021 together with other NGOs
France	@oxfamfrance	Oxfam France, campaigns for climate justice	NGO	Justice	Campaigns for climate justice and humanitarian causes. Won a landmark climate lawsuit against the French government in 2021 together with other NGOs
France	@pcanfin	Pascal Canfin, MEP, leading voices on climate issues	Politician	Climate change	MEP and head of the European parliament's environmental committee, he has been described by Politico as a "leading voice" for climate issues and "one of the (few) influential Frenchmen in the Parliament"
France	@philippezaoui	Philippe Zaoui, promotes responsible, sustainable investment	Activist	Cities	Head of Daring Progress (Osons le Progrès) think tank and CEO of Mirova, an asset management company dedicated to "responsible investment", he is regularly quoted on sustainable development issues in the country's major media outlets
France	@RACFrance	Réseau Action Climat (Climate Action Network)	NGO	Climate change	A group of 25 NGOs fighting climate change and regularly quoted on climate issues in the media
France	@B106hugoclement	Hugo Clement	Journalist / activist	Climate change	French TV journalist focusing on climate issues, profiled by the popular Le Monde website as a "one-man media outlet in service of the fight for the environment"
France	@hcf_climat	High Council on Climate (Haut Conseil pour le Climat)	Advisory body in government	Climate change	Inspired by the UK's Committee on Climate Change, this advisory body was created in the French government in the wake of the yellow jacket protests. It consists of 13 experts who produce reports on France's progress towards its climate commitments
Germany	@Die_Gruenen	Alliance 90/The Greens	Political party	Climate change	
Germany	Has no known Twitter presence; her messages are relayed by government spokesman Steffen Seibert @RegSprecher	Angela Merkel, German Chancellor	Political party	Climate change	
Germany	@Aberboock	Anna Baerbock, candidate for Chancellor and co-head of the Greens party	Government	Climate change	
Germany	@carla_remtma	Climate activist, spokesperson for FridaysForFuture	Activist	Justice	
Germany	@LarsGrotewold	Director, Climate Action at Stiftung Mercator	Activist	Climate change	
Germany	@umweltbundesamt	Federal Environment Agency (UBA)	Official agency	Climate change	
Germany	@bmu	Federal Environment Ministry	Government	Climate change	
Germany	@FridaysForFuture	Fridays for Future Germany, part of the global climate justice movement & fights for compliance with the 1.5 degree target	Advocacy group	Justice	

Germany	@GermanZero	German Zero, advocacy group	Advocacy group	Climate change	
Germany	@germanwatch	Germanwatch, fighting for global equity and preservation of livelihoods	NGO	Climate change	
Germany	@JochemFasbath	Jochem Fasbath, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for the Environment	Government	Climate change	
Germany	@Klima_allianz	Klima-Allianz Deutschland, an alliance of over 140 civil society organizations that campaign for climate protection	Advocacy group	Climate change	
Germany	@Klimafakten	Klimafakten.de, a climate fact-checking initiative	Online fact-checking project	Climate change	
Germany	@LuisaNeubauer	Luisa Neubauer, #FridayForFuture, climate activist, student	Activist	Justice	
Germany	@SelbiNaomi	Naomi Selbi, climate change and Covid-19 denier	Government critic	Climate change	
Germany	@peteraltmaier	Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister for Economy and Energy	Government	Climate change	
Germany	@MercatorDE	Stifting Mercator, a private foundation seeking to prevent climate change, promote science and education	Private foundation	Climate change	
Germany	@SvenjaSchulze68	Svenja Schulze, Federal Environment Minister	Government	Climate change	
Germany	@bund_net	The Federation for Environment and Nature Conservation Germany eV (BUND)	NGO	Climate change	
Germany	@Pik_Klima	The Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research studies global change, climate, sustainability issues	Research	Climate change	
India	@Licypriyak	9-year-old school girl who is an environmental activist	Student campaigner	Climate change	
India	@IndiaClimCollab	An India-focused network that seeks to direct funding and visibility towards climate action in India	Network	Climate change	
India	@CereforAirIndia	Carefor Air, an NGO amplifying credible air pollution research	NGO	Air pollution	
India	NA	Chandi Prasad Bhatt, an Indian Gandhian environmentalist and social activist who was among the pioneers of Chipko movement, a forest conservation movement in India which began in 1973	Activist	Climate change	
India	@ChintanIndia	Chintan, an NGO working towards a cleaner environment with diverse stakeholders by focusing on waste, sustainability and social justice	NGO	Cities	
India	deeppek	Dia Mirza, Goodwill Ambassador UN Environment, UN Secretary General's Advocate for SDGs	Environment ambassador	Climate change	
India	@drvandanaShiva	Dr Vandana Shiva	Campaigner	Climate change	
India	@BittuSahgal	Editor of Sanctuary Asia and Founder Sanctuary Nature Foundation, working to save wilderness habitats and fight climate change	Campaigner	Climate change	
India	@fkn	Fair Climate Network, an open and welcoming Network of development workers, climate activists and scientists from India and abroad. They represent 29 grassroots NGOs who work with the rural poor, and 18 support organisations.	Network	Climate change	
India	@GHPPlatform_Ind	GHP Platform India, a collective civil society initiative to understand India's greenhouse gas emissions	Civil society	Climate change	
India	NA	Indian Youth Climate Network, a coalition of young people & youth-oriented organisations to take action on climate change	Network	Climate change	
India	https://www.linkedin.com/company/yoti-pande-lavakare-a3a9b3a/originalsubdomain	Jyoti Pande Lavakare, journalist turned environmentalist who was written a book "Breathing new air into toxic to health"	Writer	Air pollution	
India	@medhanamada	Medha Patkar, founding member of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save Narmada River) movement campaigning against dam projects	Campaigner	Climate change	
India	@PrakashJavadekar	Prakash Javadekar, environment minister	Government	Climate change	
India	@watermanIndia	Rajendra Singh, water campaigner	Campaigner	Climate change	
India	@SanjayVashist15	Sanjay Vashist, Director, Climate Action Network South Asia	Network	Climate change	
India	@ProfShyamYyani		Climate activist	Climate change	The winner UNCCD Land for Life Award. For 15 years, his organisation, Familial Forestry has worked with hundreds of villages to plant trees in Rajasthan state of India.
India	@sumitnar	Sumita Narain, Director of Centre of Science and Environment	Director of institute	Climate change	
India	@terlin	TERRA, an independent not-for-profit research institute focused on energy, environment and sustainable development.	Research organisation	Cities	
Indonesia	N/A	Aleta Baun, award-winning environmentalist	Indigenous leader	Climate change	Aleta Baun, affectionately referred to as 'Mama Aleta' has led community-based activist against mining companies for decades. Her work has almost got her killed by machete. Her work has centred on efforts to stop marble being mined from Mount Mutis on Timor island, a site that her tribe, the Molo people, consider sacred. She has worked to encourage other women in rural parts of Indonesia to hold peaceful protests to stop environmental degradation in their villages.
Indonesia	@aniesbaswedan	Anies Baswedan	Government	Air pollution	Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan was a speaker at the CAS2021 Mayors Forum, during which he said that developing cities like Jakarta need to find a balance between economic development and environmental protection. However, he said this can be difficult to translate into the community, so cities throughout the world must collaborate to help combat climate change.
Indonesia	N/A	Arlin Tasrif, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources	Government	Climate change	Arlin says that his ministry is currently reviewing new incentives to increase the implementation of new and renewable energy sources throughout the country. However, he said that a large obstacle to this remains funding. He said that while Indonesia hopes to learn from incentive programmes in developed countries, they face additional struggles as a developing nation.
Indonesia	@enviro_id	Environment Institute, promote sustainability	NGO	Climate change	Environment Institute is an Indonesian NGO that conducts research on environmental preservation. Founded in 2010, they emphasise cooperation between groups to increase sustainability in Indonesia. They also provide consultancy, education and training services to the public.
Indonesia	@GreeppeaceID	Greeppeace Indonesia, prominent critics of palm oil industry	NGO	Climate change	Greeppeace Indonesia is the subdivision of the international environmental NGO. They have a large social media presence and regularly criticise the government's environmental record and the palm oil industry.
Indonesia	https://icel.or.id/ @ICEL_indo	Indonesian Center for Environmental Law	NGO	Justice	Established in 1993, ICCL promotes environmental and natural resources legal reform and good environmental governance. It focuses on advocacy, empowering and strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations and supporting those fighting for environmental rights.
Indonesia	https://iesr.or.id/ @IESR	IESR, Institute for Essential Resource Reform	Think Tank	Build Back Better	Think-tank in the field of energy and the environment. It advocates for the acceleration of Indonesia's energy transition towards a low carbon energy system through public policy, carrying out capacity development assistance, and establishing strategic partnerships with non-governmental actors.
Indonesia	https://twitter.com/HijaukuDotcom	Hijauku, green advocacy network	Network	Climate change	Registered as IESR in 2007, it was originally established as the Working Group on Power Sector Restructuring (WGPRS), which advocated for electricity sector reform in Indonesia after the 1998 financial crisis. Since 2006 WGPRS broadened its scope to incorporate other energy issues and their impact on the environment.
Indonesia	https://www.instagram.com/luhut.pandijatan/	Luhut Binsar Pandijatan	Government	Climate change	Hijauku is a green advocacy network in Indonesia that spreads information about climate solutions and environmentally friendly actions. They also connect environmental activists and organisations throughout Indonesia and abroad. They run a climate change class to teach organisations and communities about the impacts of the climate crisis. Hijauku was founded as a grassroots media campaign in March 2011 and has been at the forefront of Indonesia's green advocacy movement since. They have been awarded by the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS).
Indonesia	@nicsap	Nicholas Saputra, actor and environmentalist	Campaigner	Climate change	During a meeting with US Envoy for Climate John Kerry, Luhut discussed cooperation in overcoming the challenges of climate change, including increasing public awareness before COP26. Luhut said that no time should be wasted in fighting against climate change and that Indonesia is "very happy" to work alongside the US and other countries to take action to help the climate. Luhut also announced that Indonesia is targeting to rehabilitate 150 thousand hectares of mangrove forests this year.
Indonesia	@partai_hijau	Partai Hijau, Indonesia's green party	Political party	Climate change	Saputra is one of Indonesia's most well-known actors and a dedicated environmentalist. In 2020 he produced the film Semesta, which tells the story of seven community leaders throughout the country who are involved in sustainability efforts. He is active in forest and animal conservation efforts, as well as ecotourism.
Indonesia	@saktitreggono	Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Government	Climate change	Partai Hijau is Indonesia's green party, which was founded in 2012 in Bandung. The party is connected to the first Indonesian Green Party founded after the country's Reformation in 1998. They are not yet widely known and do not have influence on the government, but their message is increasingly spread on social media.
Indonesia	@SitiNurbayaHK	Siti Nurbaya Bakar, Minister of Environment and Forestry	Government	Climate change	Since being appointed minister in 2019, Siti Nurbaya has helped lead Indonesia's campaign to reduce deforestation. She said that between 2019 and 2020, Indonesia was able to reduce deforestation by 75%. She said this was possible due to the government regulations to stop granting new permits, improve the management of natural forests and peatlands, control forests and fires, control peat damage and enforce environment laws. However, critics say that this number reduced significantly mainly due to the decreased economic activity amid the Covid-19 pandemic.
Indonesia	@wahinasional	WALHI (Indonesian Forum for the Environment)	NGO	Climate change	Wahli is the oldest environmental organisation in Indonesia, founded by Emil Salim to spread calls to protect the environment in the 1980s. They have called on the government to implement better environmental protection policies and punishments for those who damage the environment. Wahli has taken a staunch position against mining done by Freeport Indonesia, leading a lawsuit against the government in the 1990s. They continue to be active today.
Indonesia	@WRIndonesia	WRI Indonesia, research organisation	Research organisation	Cities, climate change	The World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia is a non-profit research organisation that focuses on forests, climate, energy, cities, transportation, governance and the ocean. It was established in 2014 and is affiliated with the WRI think tank in Washington DC. The organisation was launched to deal with Indonesia-specific climate issues.
Iran	@KavehMadani	Environmental Assembly Bureau	Activist	Environmental issues	
Iran	@ActivistRafley	Chairman of the Environment Faction of the Parliament	Politician	Environmental issues	
Iran	@SepayehMir	DOE PR Manager	Official		
Iran	@ebtekar_mir	Masumeh Ebtekar, former head of Department Of Environment (DoE) [current head not on Twitter]	Former official	Environmental issues	
Iran	@OfficialDOEIran	The official Twitter account of Department of Environment	Government	Environmental issues	Most Iranian companies, offices, and politicians do not use Twitter in Iran. Twitter is blocked in the country and is only accessible using proxy software.
Italy	@gorgioampetti	DG of Legambiente - Environmental campaign association	Campaigner	Climate	
Italy	@Legambiente	Environmental campaign association Legambiente: https://www.legambiente.it/english-page/ Environmental campaign association	Campaigner	Climate	
Italy	@AsviSitalia	Italian Association for Sustainable Development - The largest network of civil society organizations in Italy to spread the culture of sustainability and knowledge of the 2030 Agenda. Citizens network/Campaign group promoting clean air and climate policies in Italy and Europe	Organisation	Climate	
Italy	@ItalianClimate	Italian Climate Network - Youth-led association, has done work in preparation for COP26	Organisation	Climate	
Italy	@ParcoNordMilano	Parco Regional of Lombardy. Public authority overseeing a large green area north of Milan	Local government	Air pollution	
Italy	@VenesaPulita	"Clean Venice" group - https://www.facebook.com/groups/37815692321320/ "No Grandi Navi" - vocal group often in the news, campaigns against cruise ships being allowed to dock in Venice due also to environmental concerns	Organisation	Cities	
Italy	@NoGrandiNavi	https://www.facebook.com/comitatongrandinavi/ 19,185 followers on Facebook	Campaigner	Cities	
Italy	@AleNegri13	Alessandro Negri, Youth engagement coordinator for Cop26	COP26	Climate change	
Italy	@alesiarotta	Alessia Rotta - journalist and MP, head of the environmental commission, is working with UK counterparts ahead of Cop26	Government	Climate	
Italy	@A_LisaCorrado	Annalisa Corrado - environmentalist and writer	Author	Climate	
Italy	@barbarameggetto	Barbara Meggetto, Legambiente president in Lombardy	Government	Climate change	

Italy	@BeppeSala	Beppe Sala, mayor of Milan. Has referenced and praised Sadiq Khan's work on air pollution in the past	Government	Climate	
Italy	https://cittaclima.it/	Cities climate change tracker, platform that observes and tracks the effects of climate change on the Italian territory, in particular urban spaces and cities	Website	Climate change	
Italy	@Mammekolinc	Citizen group campaigning against new incinerators being built in Florence. Small presence on Twitter, 15,673 following on Facebook	Campaigner	Cities	
Italy	@Citizensforair	Citizensforair - promoting clean air and climate policies in Italy and Europe. Citizens network/Campaign group promoting clean air and climate policies in Italy and Europe	Campaigner	Air pollution	
Italy	@ISDEItalia	Doctors for the Environment, Italian chapter: https://www.isde.it/ch-siamo/about-us/ ; on Facebook, https://www.facebook.com/isdeitalia . Small presence on Twitter, 15,392 following on Facebook	Organisation	Health	
Italy	@ciclobby	Fab Milano Ciclobby, Group that promotes the use of bikes for transport and mobility, Milan	Lobby group	Cities	
Italy	@FranFerrante	Francesco Ferrante - VP of clean energy solutions group	Campaigner	Air pollution	
Italy	@Iariafontana5s	Iaria Fontana, Undersecretary in the Ministry for Ecological Transition	Government	Climate change	
Italy	@SergioCosta_min	Italian Minister of the Environment, Sergio Costa	Government	Climate	
Italy	@LuigiLeo	Leonardo Vannucci - content creator and marketer	Author	Climate	
Italy	@cattaneo_z	Lombardy assessor for environment and the climate - Raffaele Cattaneo	Government	Climate	
Italy	@lucaberga	Luca Bergamaschi, G7/G20 Policy Advisor Lead on climate change and energy	Advisor	Climate change	
Italy	@mfrinella	Marco Frittella - journalist, TV presenter and author	Author	Climate	
Italy	https://www.facebook.com/groups/milano.aria.pulita/	Milan Air Pollution Group, Facebook group for "like-minded Milan residents" sharing concerns and news on air pollution	Civil society	Cities	
Italy	https://www.milano.it/social-citizens-pollution-requirements-to-secure-7584053	Milan pollution map, all of Europe's most polluted cities are in the Po Valley	Website	Air pollution	
Italy	@SNPAmbiente	National System for the Protection of the Environment	Organisation	Climate	
Italy	@SCOPendolara	Network to encourage commuting by train	Network	Climate change	
Italy	@precop26ita	PreCOP, Official Twitter account for #Youth4Climate and #PreCOP26 in partnership with the UK, in Milano, Italy	COP26	Climate change	
Italy	https://www.comune.milano.it/area-tematica/relazioni-internazionali/progetti-ovp/energy	PrepAir project, Milan's participation in the European "PrepAir" project	Project	Air pollution	
Italy	@coordfree	Renewable energy source network, network to coordinate 23 national associations of renewable source	Network	Climate change	
Italy	NA	Roberto Ingolani, Minister for Ecological Transition	Government	Climate change	
Italy	@robbellasta	Roberto Della Seta - environmentalist	Campaigner	Climate	
Italy	@vanniagava	Vannia Gava, Undersecretary in the Ministry for Ecological Transition	Government	Climate change	
Italy	We are here Venice (No Twitter account)	We Are Here Venice - citizen group. Think tank and activist platform leading environmental-related campaigns https://www.wearerehere.org/facciamo-respirare-il-mediterraneo-mareidifumo/it/ang-it/	Campaigner	Cities	
Japan	@COfma-Japan	Climate Change Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry	Climate change	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs operates its own department dedicated to climate change, aimed at spreading awareness in Japan and globally about the impact of climate change and initiatives to combat it.
Japan	@FridaysJapan	Fridays for Future Japan, young activists in several cities	Activist network	Climate change	Inspired by Greta Thunberg's "Fridays for Future" campaign, several Japanese cities have established their own initiatives along the same lines, with young activists taking the lead. Activities are typically carried out by small chapters in each city and individual activists are yet to achieve nationwide fame, but their efforts also come amid a wider national push and greater coordination on social media.
Japan	@FoEJapan_en	Friends of the Earth Japan	NGO	Climate change	The Japanese branch of international NGO Friends of the Earth International, FoE Japan conducts several campaigns focusing primarily on climate change, energy, forest protection, environmentally friendly housing and financial reforms. Despite maintaining a social media presence, its online activity is typically limited to republishing the posts and work of other groups.
Japan	kishida230	Fumio Kishida	Politician	Climate change	Incoming Prime Minister Fumio Kishida is expected to carry forward his predecessor Yoshihide Suga's push to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. To this end, he plans to promote the use of clean energy, but maintains that renewable energy alone will not suffice. He has called for Japan's currently idler nuclear reactors to be restarted, and seeks to introduce technologies such as small modular reactors and nuclear fusion.
Japan	https://www.facebook.com/geoc.epo/	Global Environment Outreach Centre (GEOC)	Institute	Climate change	Formerly known as the Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC), GEOC was founded by Japan's Ministry of Environment and the United Nations University with a mission of building partnerships in Japan and internationally in order to ensure global sustainability.
Japan	@IGES_EN	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), carries out research	Institute	Climate change	Established in 1998, IGES conducts research on "innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures", with the aim of ensuring sustainable development in Japan, the wider Asia-Pacific region and globally. The institute collaborates with other organisations in Japan and abroad and also shares information from its research, and often contributes to international conferences on sustainability and the environment.
Japan	https://www.facebook.com/jacses/	Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSSES), carries out research, disseminates information	NGO	Climate change	JACSSES is a non-profit organisation which focuses on conducting research, policy proposals and information dissemination aimed at ensuring sustainable development.
Japan		Japan Climate Initiative (JCI), network of companies, organisations combating climate change	NGO	Climate change	Inspired by the US movement "We Are Still In", which aimed to keep the United States in the Paris Agreement, JCI was established as a network of companies, organisations, local government bodies and others actively engaged in combating climate change and committing to remain in the Paris Agreement. Beyond this goal, the collective has been pushing the government to strengthen its climate change targets.
Japan	(NA)	Kenro Taura, Executive Director of Kiko Network	Activist	Climate change	Kenro Taura has been an active figure in climate change and environmental advocacy for over two decades, and currently serves as executive director of the Kiko Network. He does not have an active social media presence of his own, but he continues to address the media and public about climate change and related issues.
Japan	@kikonetwork	Kiko Network, disseminates information about climate change prevention	NGO	Climate change	This non-profit organisation focuses on disseminating information to citizens on climate change prevention and other environment-related activities, and also collaborates with other environmental organisations and individuals in a nationwide network dedicated to these goals.
Japan	@MDE_Climate	Ministry of Environment	Ministry	Climate change	The Ministry of Environment oversees Japan's environment-related initiatives, including those focused on climate change. Through its social media accounts, the ministry tries to raise awareness about environmental issues, government initiatives and events.
Japan	@NIES_JP	National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)	Institute	Climate change	Established in 1974, NIES has long been a leading organisation in Japan for interdisciplinary environmental research and focuses on solving environmental problems, in both the Japanese context as well as in relation to international frameworks such as COP23 and the Paris Agreement.
Japan	@NoCoalJapan	No Coal Japan, civil society organisations pushing for renewable energy	NGO	Climate change	No Coal Japan is a coalition of several civil society organisations in Japan and abroad working to ensure Japan's government and corporations stop using coal. Japan continues to rely heavily on coal for energy and also funds coal mining in other countries, but No Coal Japan is trying to push for greater use of renewable energy. The group actively uses its social media presence to spread its message and those of groups working for the same objectives, but also calls out corporations and organisations for their harmful actions.
Japan		Research Institute for Global Change (RIGC)	Institute	Climate change	RIGC is a division of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), and conducts research projects related to global environment-related changes as they pertain to oceans, a key issue for a nation consisting entirely of islands.
Japan	https://www.facebook.com/shinjiro.koizumi	Shinjiro Koizumi, Minister of Environment	Politician	Climate change	Shinjiro Koizumi - the son of former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and often touted as a future prime minister himself - became environment minister in 2019 and minister in charge of climate change in March 2021. Young and often described as "charismatic", after becoming environment minister in March 2021 he pledged to mobilise Japan's youth to push Japan toward a low-carbon future by making efforts against climate change "sexy" and "fun". He actively promotes his environment-related meetings and activities on Facebook, but has no visible presence on other major social media platforms.
Japan	@konotaromp	Taro Kono, Minister in charge of Administrative Reform (among other posts)	Politician	Climate change	Taro Kono - considered a potential future prime minister - often raised the issue of climate change in his former roles as foreign minister and defence minister. In his most recent role as minister of administrative and regulatory reform, he advocated adopting more eco-friendly practices to reduce waste and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with Prime Minister Suga's goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. The outspoken Kono is also known for his active Twitter presence and engages and comments on a variety of issues.
Japan	@sugawitter	Yoshihide Suga, Prime Minister	Politician	Climate change	After becoming prime minister of Japan in September 2020, Yoshihide Suga often emphasised the need to tackle climate change in his policy speeches. To this end, he has repeatedly pledged to cut Japan's greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050 and invest in green technologies. Suga is now set to leave office after just a year amid decreasing popularity over his administration's Covid-19 response, but his push for greater efforts to combat climate change are expected to continue even after his tenure.
Japan	@ecoyuri	Yuriko Koike, Governor of Tokyo	Politician	Cities	Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike actively pushes environment-friendly initiatives in the capital, and sees a big role for cities in the fight against climate change. She envisioned a "net zero" emissions target for Tokyo well before Prime Minister Suga proposed it for the country, and has previously backed a carbon tax. As Japan's environment minister in the mid-2000s, she became famous for introducing the "Cool Biz" campaign to reduce electricity consumption in the summer.
Kazakhstan	NA	Facebook group 24 chisty Vozdukh Almaty (Clear Sky Almaty), anti-pollution activists	Activist group	Air pollution	3,811 members, led by activists involved in pressuring the authorities to resolve air pollution issues in the former capital Almaty, the country's largest city.
Kazakhstan	NA	Alymgul Kerimray, researcher	Academic	Air pollution	Researcher at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University; specialises in air quality in Kazakh cities, greenhouse gas emissions, energy poverty.
Kazakhstan	@aliyanazarbayeva	Aliya Nazarbayeva, daughter of former president	Public figure	Climate change	Daughter of former president Nursultan Nazarbayev, and a wealthy businesswoman, and is the highest-profile non-official public figure to raise environmental issues. In 2017 she became head of the Association of Environmental Organisations. However, because of the limited scope of her activism, she cannot be described as a dedicated campaigner. Critics say her attention to ecology is more of a PR move to mitigate negative public opinion about her reported ownership of a company that receives government funding to recycle imported goods, including cars.

					The chief researcher at the Biosphere Ecology Laboratory of Al-Farabi National University. One of the leading analytical chemistry and ecology scholars in Kazakhstan. Working on new methods of gathering information on environmental pollution.	https://www.facebook.com/bulat.kenesov/ http://ecobio.chma.kz/?bclid=IwAR0RbuYQ29H1SGH_RGmY-qB3QxG6vF5CqGdRdMzLzUWHWJdA5L1Lc_ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bulat-Kenesov/b?bclid=IwAR3DpmH8RWAIuJ_d7vFE7wIb5z831BEUeD0GLDmymV434qzPHuJ214
Kazakhstan	NA	Bulat Kenesov, works on new methods of gathering pollution data	Academic	Air pollution		
Kazakhstan	NA	Deputy environment minister Akhmetjan Primkulov	Politician	Climate change	Active on Facebook, open and accessible to the public.	https://www.facebook.com/amirayazamatkhan/ https://www.facebook.com/ecoalliance.kz/ http://ecoalliance.kz/?bclid=IwAR306bWgVn9rG6H-7mC2au4dRPGC584hG8VYagmy7m4k4DZPMfW
Kazakhstan	NA	Eco Alliance Baytag Bolashag (Prosperous Future), advocacy group	NGO	Climate change	Its leader Azamatkhan Amirtay is active on Facebook, he is quite outspoken on political issues as well, and frequently appears on TV talk shows. The website does not show much recent activity on environmental issues. Appointed in May 2019, 42 years old. He is active on Twitter, but otherwise does not have a notable public presence.	https://www.facebook.com/ecoalliance.kz/ http://ecoalliance.kz/?bclid=IwAR306bWgVn9rG6H-7mC2au4dRPGC584hG8VYagmy7m4k4DZPMfW
Kazakhstan	@MirzagaliyevKZ	Environment Minister Magum Mirzagaliyev	Politician	Climate change	Previously called Kazakhstan Scientific Research Institute for Ecology and Climate. It says its aim is to create conditions for preserving, restoring and improving the environment through developing an efficient waste recycling management system, and also through creating an efficient system to regulate and distribute greenhouse emission quotas.	http://zhayydamu.kz/o-kompanii/misiya-i-tseli-i-zadachi-kompanii.html
Kazakhstan	@zhayydamu	Jayyl Damu - a state company	Government	Climate change	The chairwoman of the Association of Practicing Ecologists, an independent organisation that seeks to contribute to raising public awareness on environmental issues, promote improvement of the laws and government environmental programs, and help citizens protect their environmental rights	https://www.facebook.com/MalikovaLaura.KZ https://www.instagram.com/ecounion.kz/?bclid=IwAR3juA21g2XNM1evb5c9e3H4pXidpdp7sJ2Wog_OhJg6b235syr-r7A
Kazakhstan	NA	Laura Malikova, ecologist	Ecologist, activist	Climate change	Poet, writer, in 1989 he founded of the anti-nuclear Nevada-Semipalatinsk movement that played a key role in the closure of the Soviet Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground in eastern Kazakhstan. He is 84 so not active any longer, but in case of a serious issue around nuclear safety, or a public debate around it (for example on the issue of allowing Russia to build an atomic power station in Kazakhstan) his voice would bear authority. He is not present on social media	https://olshassuiemov.com/
Kazakhstan	NA	Olzhas Suleymenov, veteran anti-nuclear campaigner	Activist	Climate change		https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100014527214182 https://airkaz.org/?bclid=IwAR2jPH4-dhH12g8TjB0BVxUxcmDpPvUNdQp5N02FM4kE3_u0EmF0RJU
Kazakhstan	NA	Pavel Alekandrov, disseminates pollution data	Activist	Air pollution	Aleksandrov measures levels of air pollution in Kazakhstan's cities and publishes the results on a dedicated website Airkaz.org	
Kazakhstan	@TokayevKZ	President Kasym-Jomart Tokayev	Politician	Climate change	Under Tokayev, the country appears to have moved from words to deeds on environmental issues in economic planning and by taking steps towards improving legislation and other regulatory mechanisms.	
Kazakhstan	@AkordaPress	Press Office of the President of Kazakhstan	Government	Climate change		
Kazakhstan	NA	The Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources	Government	Climate change		https://www.instagram.com/minnecology/ https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecoego/?lang=ru
Kazakhstan	@Kasasova	Togzhan Kasasova, expert on nuclear politics	Academic	Climate change	A Washington-based expert in nuclear politics, WMD nonproliferation, and the prevention of financial crime; a Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist working on proliferation financing controls - ways for financial institutions to prevent proliferators from using the global financial system to finance WMD programs.	
Kuwait	@EMSK_Kuwait	Environment Monitoring Information System	Government	Climate change		
Kuwait	@EPA_KW	Environment Public Authority (EPA)	Government	Justice		
Kuwait	@GreenKuwait	Green Line society	Civil society	Cities		
Kuwait	@shaq_777	Ishaq Ahmed al-Kandari, environmentalist	Academia	Cities		
Kuwait	@GreenKc	Khalid Mohamed al-Hajiri	Activist	Air pollution		
Kuwait	@KEPS74	Kuwait Environment Protection Society	Civil society	Climate change		
Kuwait	@ksrofficial	Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research	Government	Health		
Kuwait	@shabibablamy	Kuwait ministry of electricity	Government	Cities		
Kuwait	@shabibablamy	Shabib Saad bin Dabbi	Activist	Climate change		
Kuwait	https://www.flickr.com/photos/1111067@N23/	The Ornithological Society of Kuwait	Civil society	Climate change		
Lebanon	@GreenSoutherns	Green Southerners, group working to protect Lebanon's natural and cultural heritage	Civil Society	Climate change		
Lebanon	@julienjr	Julien Jreissati, Programme Director, Greenpeace Middle East	Civil Society	Climate change		
Lebanon	@Mofalebanon	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Government	Climate change		
Lebanon	@NidalMajdalani	Nidal Majdalani, nature photographer, activist	Civil Society	Climate change		
Lebanon	@Paulalabashed	Paul Abi Rashed, President of Lebanon Eco Movement, Terre Liban	Civil Society	Climate change		
Lebanon	@PaulaYacoubian	Paula Yacoubian MP, activist	Official	Climate change		
Lebanon	@CedarReserve	The largest nature reserve in Lebanon	Government	Climate change		
Mexico	@Anaidy2	Anaid Velasco, investigation coordinator at CEMDA	Institute	Climate change		
Mexico	@DirectorateGeneralofAirQualityinMexicoCity	Directorate General of Air Quality in Mexico City	Government	Air pollution		sirath@sedema.cdmx.gob.mx
Mexico	@doloreb_planet	Dolores Barrientos Aleman, Representative in Mexico for UN Environment	UN official	Climate change		
Mexico	@mrrobleg	Dr Marina Robles Garcia, Mexico City Secretary of the Environment	Official	Climate change		
Mexico	@ONUJMX	Head of UN Mexico	UN official	Climate change		
Mexico	@HLGatell	Hugo Lopez-Gatell Ramirez, Undersecretary for Prevention and Promotion of Health and Covid-19 Case	Government	Health		
Mexico		Ing. Sergio Zirath Hernandez Villaseñor, director of air quality	Government	Air pollution		https://www.sedema.cdmx.gob.mx/secretaria/estructura/20
Mexico	@m_ebarrad	Marcelo Ebrard Casabon, Secretary of Foreign Relations	Government	Climate change		
Mexico		Martha Isabel Ruiz	Activist	Climate change		https://www.unep.org/championsofearth/laureates/2013/martha-isabel-ruiz-coro
Mexico	@CEMDA	Mexican Centre of Environmental Law (CEMDA)	Government	Justice		
Mexico	@Anaidy2	Mexican Centre of Environmental Law (CEMDA) - investigation co-ordinator Anaid Velasco	Government	Justice		
Mexico	@CEMDA	Mexican Centre of Environmental Law (CEMDA)	Institute	Climate change		
Mexico	@Conabio	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity	Government	Climate change		
Mexico	@CONANP_mx	National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP)	Government	Climate change		
Mexico	@EspaciosNat	Natural Spaces and Sustainable Development (ENDESU) - Director Dr. Jose (Pepe) Warman	Institute	Climate change		
Mexico	@UN_SDG	Peter Grothmann, UN resident co-ordinator Mexico	UN official	Climate change		
Mexico	@Pronaturamexico	Pronatura Mexico	NGO	Climate change		
Mexico		Sergio Zirath Hernandez Villaseñor, Directorate General of Air Quality in Mexico City	Official	Climate change		sirath@sedema.cdmx.gob.mx
Mexico		Victor Hugo Paramo, Coordinator of the Environmental Commission of the Megalopolis (CAME)	Government	Climate change		
Mexico		Victor Hugo Paramo, Coordinator of the Environmental Commission of the Megalopolis (CAME)	Government	Cities		
Mexico	@Mary_Luisa_AG	Maria Luisa Albore Gonzalez, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources	Government	Climate change		
Mexico	@SEMARNAT_mx	Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources	Government	Climate change		
Poland		Aleksandra Wiczerok, Polish Zero Waste society (https://zero-waste.pl/o-nas/wnazamissa)	NGO	Climate change		
Poland		FOTAClimate initiative, civil society initiative to find solutions to global warming and degradation of biosphere (https://fotacclimate.org/lna5d)	NGO	Climate change		
Poland		Michał Kuriśka, environment minister (https://www.gov.pl/web/klimat/minister-michal-kuryska)	Government	Climate change		
Poland		National Centre for Emissions Management (https://www.kobize.pl/en/page/409/about-us) Administers the Polish part of the EU Emission Trading System	Government	Climate change		
Poland	https://www.facebook.com/urszula.stefanowicz.54	Projekt Aeris Futuro, promotes action against climate change (https://aerisfuturo.pl/projekty/)	NGO	Climate change		
Poland	https://www.facebook.com/urszula.stefanowicz.54	Urszula Stefanowicz, Climate Coalition, NGO, coordinator (http://www.koalicjaimatyczna.org/)	NGO	Climate change		
Poland		Wojciech Szymalski, Institute for Sustainable Development (https://www.pine.org.pl/o-rynku-y-wspol/)	Academia	Climate change		
Qatar	@QGBC	Qatar Green Building Council	Government	Cities		
Qatar	@alshabhanah	Al-Shabhanah Environmental Group	Civil Society	Climate change	Conservationist group aimed at preserving typical Qatari fauna	
Qatar	@AYCQMA	Arab Youth Climate Movement Qatar (AYCQMA)	Civil Society	Climate change	Describes itself as the first "grassroots" accredited environmental NGO in the country	
Qatar	@GdaGlobal	Global Dryland Alliance	Regional body	Climate change	Organisation for countries with arid conditions	
Qatar	@HBKU	Hamad Bin Khalifa University	Academia	Climate change	The university's Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI) is the foremost research centre on environmental science.	
Qatar	@abuladiya	Ministry of Municipality and Environment	Government	Air pollution	Established 2016 after Paris Agreement	
Qatar	@almayasshamad	Sheikha Al-Mayassa Al Thani, senior royal	Official	Cities	The senior royal has added the environment to her list of patronages, which includes arts, museums and film. She has launched the #KeepQatarClean campaign.	
Qatar	@TamimBinHamad	Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir	Official	Climate change		
Russia	@AN_Shokhin	Alexander Shokhin, Head of Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	Business/Official	Climate change	Russian energy and metals giants have a great influence on state policies on climate change	
Russia		Alexei Kokorin, director of Climate and Energy programme at WWF Russia	Activist, scientist	Climate change	Kokorin is the leading expert on climate-related issues in Russia	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=1455669819	Alexei Shadrin, Head of Russian Carbon fund and co-founder of EverCity platform	Expert	Climate change	Expert on Russian carbon market potential	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/anatoly.chubays	Anatoly Chubais, former head of Rosnano, special presidential envoy for cooperation with international organisations on sustainable development issues	Official	Climate change	Chubais has been prominent in Russian politics for decades. He headed up the innovation development institution Rosnano until late in 2020 when he was appointed as presidential envoy on sustainable development.	
Russia	@angelinadaydov	Angelina Davydova, journalist	Activist	Climate change	Expert on various climate-related issues in Russia	
Russia		Dinara Gershinkova, head of the Sakhalin decarbonisation project	Official	Climate change	Head of the Sakhalin decarbonisation project	
Russia		Economic Development Ministry	Government	Climate change	Economic Development Ministry actively participates in legislative frameworks on climate change	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/george.safonov.1	Georgiy Safonov, director of the Centre for Environmental Economics at Higher School of Economic	Scientist	Climate change		
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/greempatrolmk	Green Patrol community organisation	Community	Air pollution	A pro-governmental environmental organisation with 16 years of history, especially active in Sakhalin, but in other parts of Russia as well.	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/igor.makarov.18	Igor Makarov, Head of the Laboratory for Climate Change Economics at Higher School of Economics	Scientist	Climate change	Interested in various climate change issues, member of the Economic Development Ministry expert council on sustainable development	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/people/Mikhail-Yulkin/100010741212746	Mikhail Yulkin, economist, consultant for greenhouse gases optimisation, decarbonisation	Scientist, entrepreneur	Air pollution	Founder of the consulting firm CarbonLab which provides services on carbon credits and climate risks	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100002966344751	Rashid Ismailov, Head of Russian Ecological Society	Activist/Official	Climate change	Activist whose work has been praised and acknowledged by President Vladimir Putin	
Russia		Ruslan Edelgeriyev, Presidential Advisor on Climate Change	Official	Climate change	Top Russian official on climate change	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/radionova.svetlana79efbookmarks	Sergei Chemezov, Head of Rostec	Official	Air pollution	Rostec is a Russian state corporation involved in the Clean Air project. It also reportedly wants to take over the project in the future	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/valery.limarenko	Svetlana Radionova, Head of Russia's environmental watchdog Rosprosnirodnadzor	Official	Climate change	The Federal Supervisory Natural Resources Management Service, Rosprosnirodnadzor, is involved in a Clean Air project aimed at monitoring and improving air quality in a number of Russian cities.	
Russia	@burmatovR	Valery Limarenko, Governor of Sakhalin Region	Official	Climate change	Russia's first decarbonisation project is expected to kick off in Sakhalin in 2021	
Russia	https://www.instagram.com/journalist/	Vladimir Burmatov, MP, head of the Environment and Ecology Committee at Russian State Duma (lower chamber of parliament)	Official	Climate change	Official with a focus on environmental issues	
Russia	LinkedIn	Vladimir Lukin, director at IPKMS Russia	Expert	Climate change	Lukin works in the sustainable development area and specialises in GHG verifications	
Russia	@VladimirShiyak	Vladimir Shiyak, co-chair of Russian EcoDefence	Activist	Air pollution	Co-chairman at Eco-Defence organisation	
Russia	https://www.facebook.com/eshvarts	Yevgeny Shvarts, independent director at UC Rusal	Scientist	Air pollution	Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, active participants in various discussions on climate change and deforestation	
Saudi Arabia	@Almethrbany	Abdulaziz al-Iqbal, publicises environmental offences, prompts authorities to act	Civil Society	Justice	Describes himself as a volunteer. Succeeds in circulating stories about environmental offences and prompting the authorities to act on things such as the illegal removal of trees.	
Saudi Arabia	@ALM5NID	Abdulrah al-Munqid, climate professor with a large social media following	Academia	Climate change		
Saudi Arabia	@Alfadayk	Abdulrahman al-Fadli, Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Water	Government	Climate change		

Saudi Arabia	@Alsoqer	Abdulrahman al-Suqari, university professor and founder of several environmentalist non-profits	Academia	Climate change	
Saudi Arabia	@GREEN_H_L	Environmental Green Horizons Society, non-profit aimed at increasing vegetation in Saudi Arabia.	Civil Society	Climate change	
Saudi Arabia	@mansourmushaiti	Mansour al-Mushaiti, Deputy Minister of Environment, Agriculture and Water	Government	Climate change	
Saudi Arabia	@RafidEnergy_Saudi	Ministry of Energy	Government	Climate change	The ministry is led by Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman
Saudi Arabia	@MohdAlYousef	Mohammed al-Yousef, author and journalist specialising in the environment	Media	Climate change	
Saudi Arabia		Mohammed bin Salman, Crown Prince, country's de facto leader	Government	Climate change	Country's de facto leader
Saudi Arabia	@alhamidi_nasser	Nasser al-Hamidi, spokesman for Zulf Environment, a local environmental non-profit organisation	Civil Society	Climate change	
Saudi Arabia	@TREE_2030	Tree, popular account about vegetation, fauna conservation and desertification.	Social Media	Climate change	The spokesman for Zulf Environment, a local environmental non-profit
SIDS	@fekita_u	Fekita K. Utokamanu, UN Under-Secretary-General & High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries & Small Island Developing States	UN organisation	Climate change	
SIDS	https://www.instagram.com/prideofgypsies	Jason Momoa (not active on Twitter) https://twitter.com/jasonmomoa_th	Activist (actor)	Climate change	
SIDS	@miaamormottley	Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados, strong supporter of action against climate change	Politician	Climate change	
SIDS	@riadmeddeb	Riad Meddeb, Riad Meddeb is the Senior Principal Advisor for SIDS	UN organisation	Climate change	
SIDS	@AOSISChair	The Alliance of Small Island States	Intergovernmental organization	Climate change	
SIDS	@unohrills	The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS)	UN organisation	Climate change	
SIDS	@UNDESA	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	UN organisation	Climate change	
SIDS	@SustDev	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Sustainable Development	UN organisation	Climate change	
SIDS	https://islandinnovation.eu/cap26/	Promotes sustainability and prosperity on island through innovation	Social enterprise	Climate change	
South Africa	@Climateza	Presidential Climate Commission, an independent multi-stakeholder advisory body helping guide government's climate policy.	Advisory body	Climate change	
South Africa	@alexlenferna	Alex Lenferna - Climate Justice Campaigner for 350Africa.org	Campaigner	Climate change	
South Africa	@justissalia	Alia Kajer - Advisor for the South African National Climate Change Response Policy	Campaigner	Justice	
South Africa	N/A	Aysha Mesthala - Young climate activist and one of 16 children, including Greta Thunberg, who filed a complaint to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child	Young activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@barbaracreecy	Barbara Creecy - Minister of environment, forestry and fisheries	Government	Climate change	
South Africa	N/A	Bob Scholes - Systems Ecologist at the Global Change Institute at the University of Witwatersrand and among the top 1% of environmental scientists globally based on citation	Academic	Climate change	
South Africa	@bobbypeek	Bobby Peek - Director of groundWork, a non-profit environmental justice service and developmental organisation	Activist	Justice	
South Africa	N/A	Cornac Cullinan - Director of leading law firm Cullinan & Associates Inc and CEO of EnAct International, an environmental governance consultancy	Lawyer	Justice	
South Africa	@CyrilRamaphosa	Cyril Ramaphosa - President of South Africa and former coordinator of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change	Government	Climate change	
South Africa	N/A	Debra Roberts - Advisor to the Global Commission on Adaptation, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the United Nations Secretary General's 2019 Climate Summit. She is on Apolitical's inaugural list of the World's 100 Most Influential People in Climate Policy.	Advisor	Cities	
South Africa	@elisetemphoff	Elise Temphoff - Award-winning environmental journalist focusing on water, biodiversity and climate change	Journalist	Climate change	
South Africa	@AntonEberhard	Energy policy & investment specialist & advisor. Professor Emeritus & Senior Scholar, Power Futures Lab, GSB, University of Cape Town	Analyst	Climate change	
South Africa	@GinaZervogel	Gina Zervogel - Associate professor in the Department of environmental and Geographical Science at the University of Cape Town, focusing on climate change adaptation, resilience and development	Academic	Climate change	
South Africa	@hkhambule	Happy Khambule - Senior political advisor to Greenpeace Africa. Also negotiates response measures for South Africa at the international climate change negotiations as an official party delegate to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@ecobrickschange	Ian Dommisse - Social entrepreneur and founder of The EcoBrick Exchange which promotes building using environmentally friendly construction methods	Entrepreneur	Cities	
South Africa	@jay_naidoo	Jay Naidoo - Trustee of the Earthrise Trust and former communications minister in Nelson Mandela's cabinet	Politician	Climate change	
South Africa	N/A	Karoline Hanks - Anti-SUP (Single Use Plastic) campaigner. Founder of SUPA, which makes alternatives to single use plastic products	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@kuminaidoo	Kumi Naidoo - Human rights activist and secretary-general of Amnesty International. Former international executive director of Greenpeace, serving as the first African head	Activist	Justice	
South Africa	N/A	Lebo Molefe - Director of Air Quality and Climate Change in the Environment and Infrastructure Department in the City of Johannesburg. Responsible for air quality licencing	Local government	Air pollution	
South Africa	@marknewardi	Mark New - Director of the African Climate and Development Initiative. Listed as one of the world's most influential people in climate policy	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@plessis_morne	Morne du Plessis - Chief executive officer for WWF South Africa	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@neokanaidoo	Neoka Naidoo - Technical advisor for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), working on Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in South Africa	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	@thegreencape	Non-profit promoting a green economy, unlocking the investment and employment potential of green business, technologies and manufacturing.	Non-profit organisation	Climate change	
South Africa	@ecoatlas	Rhian Berning - Environmental activist and founder of Eco Atlas, an online platform empowering citizens with information	Activist	Climate change	
South Africa	N/A	Robyn Smith - Owner of Faithful to Nature, South Africa's largest green online shop	Entrepreneur	Climate change	
South Africa	@groundWorkSA	Non-profit environmental justice service and developmental organisation.	Activist group	Justice	
South Africa	@Earthlife_jhb	Earthlife Africa's Johannesburg branch was founded in 1988 to mobilise civil society around environmental issues.	Activist group	Justice	
South Africa	@LifeAfterCoal	Group of like-minded organisations which discourage new coal plants and mines, fight against emissions from existing coal infrastructure, and work towards a broad just transition to renewable energy	Activist network	Justice	
South Africa	@CentreEnvRights	Activist lawyers working with communities & civil society organisations to realise environmental rights and justice.	Activist group	Justice	
South Africa	@macusa_sa	Mining Affected Communities United in Action, formed in response to the need to protect the integrity and interests of the people impacted by mining.	Activist group	Justice	
South Africa	@ABClimAlliance	The African Climate Alliance is a youth organisation determined to hold leaders and big industries accountable and calling for systemic change to simultaneously address environmental and social issues.	Activist group	Justice	
South Africa	@DMRE_ZA	Uproot the DMRE - demands change in the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and calls for a just transition to renewable energy.	Activist group	Climate change	
South Korea	@BLACKPINK	Blackpink, pop group, official ambassador for COP26	Celebrity/Influencer	Climate change	Popular K-pop girl group Blackpink is an official ambassador for this year's COP26 conference, and in this role has been promoting the event as well as climate change awareness in mainstream media and on social networks. The group's fans - known as "Blinks" - have also been active on social media to promote COP26 and climate change-related initiatives.
South Korea	@BTS_twt	BTS, pop group, spreads environmental message	Celebrity/Influencer	Climate change	Arguably the biggest pop group in the world at the moment, BTS has often leveraged its popularity to spread messages on social issues including climate change and environmental concerns. Most recently, the influential group addressed the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Moment summit in September, highlighting climate change among other key issues facing the planet. The group has been brand ambassador for clean energy projects and electric vehicles in the past. Its biggest impact may be in its fanbase in South Korea and worldwide - known collectively as "ARMY" - who mobilise through social media to organise several environment-related campaigns worldwide.
South Korea	https://www.facebook.com/yul.choi1	Choi Yul	Activist	Climate change	Leading activist Choi Yul has been a prominent environmental activist since the 1980s, when he led the Korean Anti-Pollution Movement, and later headed the Korean Federation of Environmental Movements (KFEM), South Korea's largest environment NGO. He currently leads the Korea Green Foundation as well as its dedicated Climate Change Center, and continues to be a leading voice in public forums and media coverage of climate change advocacy. He does not maintain an active social media presence, but he posts public updates of his activities to his personal Facebook account.
South Korea	https://www.facebook.com/ccc.kr	Climate Change Center, focuses on green thought leadership	NGO	Climate change	The Climate Change Center bills itself as South Korea's first organisation dedicated specifically to addressing climate change. To this end, it focuses on fostering "green" thought leadership, policy advice to ensure a low-carbon society, building awareness about climate change, and improving developing countries' capabilities to deal with climate change.
South Korea	ggg_hq	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), intergovernmental organisation	International organisation	Climate change	The GGGI is a treaty-based inter-governmental organisation with operations in several countries, but is headquartered in Seoul. The organisation seeks to implement strategies for "green growth" and "green finance" while increasing support for low-carbon sustainable development. The group also supports member nations in efforts to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
South Korea	https://www.instagram.com/rovyhyo/	Gong Hyo-jin, actress and model, raises awareness about fashion's environmental impact	Celebrity/Influencer	Climate change	Actress and model Gong Hyo-jin has long been a prominent voice in climate change advocacy in South Korea, having released a book in 2010 on the environment and steps to be taken to protect the environment. To combat the environmental impact of fashion, she later established a brand that upcycles old materials into new fashion items. She does not usually share environment-related posts on social media, but she remains a prominent public figure in South Korea when it comes to environmental advocacy.
South Korea	@hanjeoungea_na	Han Jeoungea, Minister of Environment	Politician	Climate change	Han Jeoungea was appointed environment minister relatively recently, in January 2021, but she has a long history of activity in the government and parliament's environment-related activities. Having studied environmental engineering before obtaining a doctorate in industrial engineering, she served as a member of the parliament's environment committee from 2012 to 2020 and has co-chaired The National Assembly Forum on Climate Change since 2016. Immediately before her appointment as environment minister, she also briefly led the Special Committee on Carbon Neutrality from December 2020 to January 2021. On her two Twitter accounts, she often tweets about her activities and the government's environment-related initiatives.
South Korea		Hong Jeong-ke, Deputy Minister of Environment	Official	Climate change	A career bureaucrat in the Ministry of Environment, Hong Jeong-ke held several environment-related positions at local and national level since 2012 before his appointment as vice minister in March 2020. Hong does not maintain a visible social media presence.
South Korea	jenny_hakim	Hyoun Jenny Kim (aka Kim Hyo-eun)	Official	Climate change	A long-serving diplomat, Kim succeeded veteran diplomat Yoo Yeon-chul as South Korea's ambassador for climate change in July 2021. Since entering the foreign service in 1992, she often worked in climate change and environment-related areas. Before her appointment as climate change ambassador, she was deputy director general of the Seoul-based Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). Kim frequently uses her Twitter account to share information regarding the government's initiatives on climate change and sustainability.

South Korea	https://www.facebook.com/keinfo	Korea Environment Institute (KEI), think tank	Institute	Climate change	KEI is a national think tank dedicated to environmental policy and environmental impact assessment. Established by the government in 1993 as a research institute, it bills itself as being "at the core of development of environmental agenda" in South Korea for over two decades.
South Korea		Korea Green Foundation, promotes awareness of environmental issues	NGO	Climate change	Korea Green Foundation is a public foundation aimed at increasing awareness of environmental issues, particularly climate change, in South Korea and across Asia. It does so through both educational initiatives aimed at children as well as cultural programmes - such as Seoul's "Green Film Festival" - to attract wider attention. It does not maintain an active social media presence, but remains active locally and through initiatives in other countries.
South Korea		Korea NGO's Energy Network, comprises 200 organisations	NGO	Climate change	The Korea NGO's Energy Network is a coalition of over 200 organisations aimed at addressing energy-related issues. The group organises local awareness campaigns focused on energy conservation and also pushes for laws to build a low-carbon society. The group does not maintain an active social media presence, but continues its advocacy efforts at a local level.
South Korea		Korea Research Institute on Climate Change (KRIC)	Institute	Climate change	KRIC focuses on research on climate change mitigation, clean energy and international climate change response. The institute collaborates with other organisations and individuals in Korea and abroad in pursuit of this research.
South Korea	@kfem	Korean Federation for Environmental Movements (KFEM), comprises over 60 organisations	NGO	Climate change	The largest environment NGO in South Korea, KFEM is a collective comprising over 60 organisations from across the country and works on campaigns and government engagement to address environmental issues. It covers issues such as climate change, nuclear power, renewable energy, water resources and conservation, among others. Affiliated to Friends of the Earth International, KFEM collaborates with groups in South Korea and abroad for climate change advocacy.
South Korea	@mevpr	Ministry of Environment	Ministry	Climate change	The Ministry of Environment oversees South Korea's environment-related initiatives, including those focused on climate change. Through its social media accounts, the ministry tries to raise awareness about environmental issues, government initiatives and events.
South Korea	mingki21	Minzy (real name: Gong Min-ji)	Celebrity/Influencer	Climate change	K-pop artist Minzy has been in the public eye since 2009, and has been known to use her public profile and social media accounts to advocate climate change action. She has raised awareness among K-pop fans worldwide with performances at events such as Al Gore's Climate Reality livestream in 2018. During US Deputy Secretary of State Wendy R Sherman's trip to South Korea in July 2021, Minzy held talks with the visiting official on efforts to combat climate change.
South Korea	@moonriver365	Moon Jae-in, President	Politician	Climate change	Moon Jae-in has actively pushed his vision of ensuring South Korea is completely carbon neutral by 2050, and in November 2020 he announced plans to set up a presidential committee to oversee this target. To this end, he has also proposed a "Green New Deal" with a focus on renewable energy, the creation of "green jobs", and social protection. President Moon does not typically focus on environmental issues through his social media accounts, but the theme of carbon neutrality often appears in his speeches.
South Korea	https://www.facebook.com/ohsehoon4you/	Oh Se-hoon, Mayor of Seoul	Politician	Cities	Since his election as the mayor of capital city Seoul in April 2021, Oh has not outlined specific policies regarding climate change. However, in mid-September he did state that he will work towards ensuring a 40% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050, as part of his overall vision for the city's development. He previously served as Seoul's mayor from 2006 to 2011, and at the time he emphasised the leading role mega-cities like Seoul must play in battling climate change and ensuring sustainability.
Turkey	@350turkiye	350.org Turkey branch	Activist group	Climate change	International movement to end fossil fuels and encourage renewable energy - Turkey branch
Turkey	@acikradyo	Acik Radyo	Media	Climate change	Listeners-funded radio station founded by leading climate activist Omer Madra
Turkey	@AtlasSarrafoglu	Atlas Sarrafoglu	Activist	Climate change	13-year-old climate change activist
Turkey	@bekirpaldemirli	Bekir Paldemirli, Minister of Forestry and Agriculture	Government	Biodiversity and nature	
Turkey	@bianet_eng	Bianet news website	Media	Environment	Prominent independent website frequently reporting on environment (tweets in English)
Turkey	@bulentligaz	Bulent Ligaz	Expert	Food security	Prominent food security expert
Turkey	@BursaKavayimisi	Bursa Kavayimisi	Activist group	Cities	Action group focusing on environment in Bursa. There are many other similar groups across Turkey
Turkey	@DogaDernegi	Doga Dernegi (Nature Association)	NGO	Environment	Prominent environmental NGO
Turkey	@EmineErdoğan	Emine Erdogan	Activist	Environment	Wife of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, vocal about environment and climate change
Turkey	@yokulus_isyani	Extinction Rebellion Turkey	Activist	Ecology	Extinction Rebellion's Turkey branch
Turkey	@YesillerPartisi	Green Party of Turkey	Political party	Environment	Recently founded party with a special focus on environment, climate change
Turkey	@yysidisusun_	Green Thought Association	NGO	Environment	Group of foundations, activist groups and initiatives
Turkey	@Greenpeace_Med	Greenpeace Turkey	NGO	Environment	Greenpeace Turkey
Turkey	@HeinrichBoellTR	Heinrich Böll Stiftung Turkey	Think tank	Environment	Think tank close to Greens
Turkey	@klimikhaber	Klimik Haber (Climate news)	Media	Climate change	Climate focused news website
Turkey	@FridaysTurkey	International Fridays For Future Grassroots Movement - Turkey branch	Activist	Climate change	
Turkey	@ipc_ism	Istanbul Policy Center	Think tank	Environment	Think tank with key focus on climate and geopolitics
Turkey	@kuzeyormanlari	Kuzey Ormanlari (Northern Forests)	Activist group	Cities	Well-known NGO protecting Istanbul forests, vocal against large-scale construction projects
Turkey	@melisalfan	Melis Alphan	Media	Climate change	Journalist focusing on environment, climate (among other issues)
Turkey	@csbgovtr	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	Government	Environment	
Turkey	@TIClarim	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture	Government	Biodiversity and nature	
Turkey	@murat_kurum	Murat Kurum, Minister of Environment and Urbanisation	Government	Environment	
Turkey	@Mbipinar	Prof Mehmet Emin Bırpınar, Deputy minister of environment and urbanisation, chief climate negotiator	Government	Climate change	Expected to attend and lead talks in COP26
Turkey	@selingorenden	Selin Gören	Activist	Climate change	Yale University student, climate activist. Awarded for her activism
Turkey	@tarkan	Tarkan	Activist	Climate change	Popular singer, climate and environment activist. Over 3.4 million followers on Twitter
Turkey	@temavali	Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion	NGO	Environment	One of the most prominent environmental NGOs, focusing on forestation efforts
Turkey	@umitsahin	Umit Sahin	Expert	Climate change	Climate studies coordinator at IPC
Turkey	@ecologybirligi	Unity for ecology	NGO	Environment	Gives voice to environment/climate change activism across country
Turkey	@yenilenibilisleri	Yenilenibilisleri Enerji	Media	Building forward	News portal focusing on renewable energy in Turkey and the world
Turkey	@yedigazete	Yedigazete	Media	Climate change	Account focusing on climate/environment news
Turkey	@afiratikgov	Zero Waste Project	Project	Recycling	Major recycling initiative launched by the environment ministry and sponsored by First Lady Emine Erdogan
Turkey	@temizhavva	Prof Oshan See	Expert	Air pollution	Air pollution
Turkey	@temizhavvahakki	Temiz Hava Hakki (Right to clean air)	Activist group	Air pollution	Action group bringing together 16 NGOs
UAE	@engemirates	Emirates Environmental Group EEG	Civil society	Climate change	
UAE	@ews_waf	Emirates Nature - WWF	NGO	Climate change	
UAE	@pandak	Environment Protection and Development Agency	Civil society	Climate change	
UAE	@MoccatUAE	Ministry of Climate Change and Environment	Government	Climate change	
UAE	@uaeclimateenvoy	Office of the UAE special Envoy for Climate Change	Government	Climate change	
UAE	@EADtweets	The Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi	Government	Climate change	
UAE	@EPAH_SHI	The Environment Agency - Sharjah	Government	Climate change	
UK	@doctorsxr	"The Climate Crisis is a Health Crisis. We are a group of healthcare professionals in support of Extinction Rebellion's key demands"	Activist	Health	
UK		Alok Sharma, president of COP26, MP for Reading West	Politician	Climate change	
UK	@araceliCamargo	Araceli Camargo, Improving Urban Health. Health Expert. Neuroscientist	Scientist	Cities	
UK	@ScottClimateCamp	ClimateCamp Scotland	Organisation	Climate	
UK	@humancyclist	Cycle campaigner	Campaigner	Air pollution	
UK	@clirbartington	Dr Bartington, councillor and public health consultant, clean air	Scientist	Health	
UK	@DrEmilyGrossman	Dr. Emily Grossman, co-founder of Scientists for Extinction Rebellion	Scientist	Climate change	
UK	@GeorgeMonbiot	George Monbiot, environmental journalist and author	Author	Climate change	
UK	@isabella_krabbe	Isabella Krabbe, working at Royal Town Planning Institute on how our places can mitigate and adapt to climate change	Organisation	Cities	
UK	@mum_pum	Jemma, Scottish climate activist	Activist	Climate	
UK	@cristofuniti	Leo Murray, "Climate change / community energy / aviation / car free cities"	Activist	Cities	
UK	@LittleNinjaUK	London air pollution group: https://www.littleninja.co.uk/	Campaigner	Air pollution	
UK	@Mossflares	Main account for the #Mossflares oil flare action group	Activist	Climate	
UK		Nick Nuttgen, facilitator of creative dialogues, theatre-maker and artist (active in climate change work)	Activist	Climate change	
UK	@topnigel	Nigel Topping, High Level Climate Action Champion for COP26	Activist	Climate	
UK	@StevePeers	Steve Peers, Professor of Human Rights Law, World Trade Law & EU Law	Lawyer	Justice	
UK	@SCCComm	Stop Climate Chaos Centre, 14 Welsh organisations	Organisation	Climate	
UK	@ccscot	Stop Climate Chaos Scotland	Organisation	Climate	
UK	@glasgow_kat	Stop Climate Chaos Scotland COP26 Project Manager	Organisation	Climate	
UK	@climatecoalition	The Climate Coalition	Organisation	Climate	
UK	@TRANSITION_Air	The Transition Clean Air Network by the University of Birmingham in collaboration with nine universities; https://transition-network.org.uk/	Organisation	Air pollution	
UK	@arena_urban	UrbanA - Arena for sustainable and just cities	Organisation	Cities	
UK	@20thelastcross	Zoe Banks Cross, Sustainable Neighbourhoods Programme Lead	Campaigner	Cities	
UK	@COP26_Coalition	The COP26 Coalition	Organisation	Climate change	
UK		"The UK Health Alliance on Climate Change brings together doctors, nurses and other health professionals to advocate for responses to climate change that protect and promote public health" - http://www.ukhealthalliance.org/about/	Organisation	Health	
UN	@AminalMohammed	Amina J Mohammed of the UNSDG	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@AnobhaG	Anobha Gurung, Senior project manager at United Nations Foundation, focuses on air pollution and health	Organisation	Air pollution	
UN	@kreihuberA	Arnold Kreihuber, Acting Director, Law Division @UNEP, Environment and #law for people and the planet	Lawyer	Justice	
UN	@B_abba	Beranger Abba, Vice-President of the UN Environment Assembly	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@NikiasHagelberg	Coordinator of the UNEP Climate Change Programme	Organisation	Climate change	
UN		Dar Miro, Goodwill Ambassador UN Environment, UN Secretary General's Advocate for SDGs	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@deespeak	Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum, "Head of WHO Climate Change Unit, occasional cyclist, #stubborn optimist despite all evidence"	Campaigner	Health	
UN	@richardmunang	Dr. Richard Munang, winner of UNEP's innovation programme award 2016	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@ShipraSuri	Dr. Shipra Narang Suri, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat. Global advocate for sustainable urbanization / planning / stakeholder engagement / cities in crisis	Campaigner	Cities	
UN	@MaimunahSharif	Executive Director @UNHABITAT. Passionate about sustainable & inclusive urbanization for all	Campaigner	Cities	
UN	@iyadabumoghli	Faith for Earth Director	Campaigner	Climate	
UN	@galidavis	Gail Davis, UN SDGs Solutions Implementer	Organisation	Climate	
UN		Global partnership reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants to fight climate change & air pollution	Organisation	Air pollution	
UN	@CCACoalition	Inger Andersen, Executive Director of @UNEP and @UN Under-Secretary-General	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@andersen_inger	Inger Andersen, Executive Director of @UNEP and @UN Under-Secretary-General	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@reneh2o	Rene Rios, Environmental Law specialist, Legal Consultant, UNEP	Lawyer	Justice	
UN	@isabella1709	Isabella Teixeira, Co-Chair of International Resource Panel, IRP-UNEP	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@janetuniz	Janene Tuniz, @UNEP #SharetheRoad #RealizeLife	Campaigner	Air pollution	

UN	@JanefPotocnik22	Janef Potocnik, Co-Chair of UN International Resource Panel, Former European Commissioner for Environment	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@JSchwarz	Jo Schwarz, Head @PNUD/MAU Prev Director @UNDP/Climate	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@JorgeLaguna	Jorge Laguna-Celis, Director of governance affairs, UNEP	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@JoyceMuya	Joyce Muya, Deputy Executive Director of @UNEP and @UN Assistant Secretary-General	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@LudoBok	Ludo Bok, team leader at UNDP	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@DrMariaNeira	Maria Neira, WHO Director, Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health	Scientist	Health	
UN	@NathalieRoebbel	Nathalie Roebbel, Technical Officer, Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health	Organisation	Health	
UN	@PEspinozaC	Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change at UNFCCC	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@RafTuts	Rafael Tuts, Director, Global Solutions Division @UNHabitat for sustainable urban development	Campaign	Cities	
UN	@rickykaj	Ricky Kaj, UN goodwill ambassador	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@Rkalapurakal	Rosemary Kalapurakal, UNSDG Development Coordination Office	Organisation	Climate	
UN	@samdbarratt	Sam Barratt, UN Environment's Chief of Education & Youth	Organisation	Climate change	
UN	@urbanicampaign	The World Urban Campaign, UN Habitat campaign	Campaign	Cities	
UN	@UNEPFaith4Earth	UN campaign #FaithForEarth	Campaign	Climate	
UN	#BeatPollution	UN campaign, https://www.unenvironment.org/beatpollution/	Campaign	Air pollution	
UN	@valmadad	Valerie Masson-Delmotte, climate scientist @IPSL/LSCE, co-chair of @IPCC_CH	Scientist	Climate	
UN	#BreatheLife	WHO campaign, https://www.who.int/team/environment-climate-change-and-health/air-quality-and-health/ambient-air-pollution/outreach-and-advocacy	Campaign	Air pollution	
UN	@MartenRobert	Works with health systems at the WHO	Organisation	Health	
USA	@aoc	Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, congresswoman	Politician	Climate change	Introduced the Green New Deal Resolution to the House of Representatives
USA	@billmckibben	Bill McKibben, author, campaigner	Author	Climate change	Has written several influential books on climate change and runs the 350.org movement
USA	@ClimateCentral	Climate Central	Organisation	Climate	Climate organisation
USA	@EarthJustice	Earth Justice	Organisation	Justice	Fights for climate justice
USA	@yeampierre	Elizabeth Yeampierre, campaigner	Lawyer	Justice	Co-chair of the Climate Justice Alliance (https://twitter.com/ClimateJusticeAlliance). A long-time advocate and trailblazer for community organizing around just, sustainable development, environmental justice and community-led climate adaptation and community resiliency, according to the Alliance
USA	@EricHolder	Eric Holder, former attorney general	Ex-Attorney General	Justice	Said in a speech at the Environmental Protection Agency in 2011 that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "plant[ed] the seeds of the environmental justice movement" and that environmental justice is "a civil rights issue"
USA	@xv_nyc	Extinction Rebellion	Activists	Climate change	Started out in the UK and is not as big in the US - the New York Chapter has the biggest Twitter presence
USA	@Gina_McCarthy	Gina McCarthy, White House National Climate Adviser	Civil servant	Climate change	Has been described as doing on the domestic side what Kerry does on the international stage: https://www.vox.com/22387385/climate-change-car-gina-mccarthy-biden
USA	@drjaneshansen	James Hansen, scientist	Scientist	Climate change	World-renowned climate change scientist. Previously NASA, now Columbia University
USA	@JohnKerry	John Kerry, President Joe Biden's climate envoy	Politician	Climate change	With decades of international political work behind him, he already has working relationships with several key politicians coming to COP26.
USA	@DrKateMarvel	Kate Marvel, scientist	Scientist	Climate change	Associate research scientist at the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies at Columbia University
USA	@LeoDiCaprio	Leonardo Di Caprio, film star	Celebrity	Climate change	Actor who tweets extensively on climate issues to his many followers. Is a UN Messenger of Peace and has his own environmental foundation. Sits on the board of several environmental protection organizations. Co-produced and starred in the movie Before the Flood
USA	@MichaelE.Mann	Michael E Mann, famous for the "hockey-stick" graph of global warming	Scientist	Climate change	Key US climate change scientist; famous for the "hockey-stick" graph of global warming. Distinguished Professor of Atmospheric Science and director of the Earth System Science Center, Penn State. Member of the National Academy of Sciences. Winner of the Tyler Prize
USA	@rkyte365	Rachel Kyte, UN special representative	Scientist	Climate change	British, but works at Tufts University in the US. Says Time Magazine: "In the lead-up to the September 2019 UN Climate Change Summit, she has played an influential role leading the U.N. Secretary General's push for countries and companies to make new commitments to expedite the energy transition. As the leader of the World Bank's climate program ahead of negotiations that yielded the Paris Agreement, she developed strategies to make hundreds of billions of dollars available to developing countries eager to address climate change but lacking the resources"
USA	@rgurns	Rhiana Gunn-Wright, helped draft Green New Deal policy	Political campaigner	Climate change	Climate Policy Director at the Roosevelt Institute, helped design the federal Green New Deal policy framework
USA	@risingtideNA	Rising Tide, campaigners	Activists	Climate change	An activist network staging protests, occasionally breaking the law
USA	@LungAssociation	The Lung Association, promotes clean air	Organisation	Health	Health organisation - has their own webpage and report for clean air
USA	@SierraClub	The Sierra Club, fights for clean air	Organisation	Climate change	One of the US's most famous environmentalist clubs. See for example the Toiyabe chapter (https://twitter.com/SCToiyabe) which fights for better transport and clean air in Nevada (https://www.sierraclub.org/toiyabe/blog/2020/01/why-air-quality-environmental-justice-issue)
USA	#TheGreatAmericanBuild	The Great American Build, interest group for jobs and climate change	Campaign	Climate Change	From thegreatamericanbuild.com/about/ : "The Great American Build is a public awareness campaign launched by Climate Power, League of Conservation Voters and their allies... We're working to ensure Congress puts the Build Back Better Agenda into motion, which will establish job-creating clean energy tax incentives, advance clean energy equitably across the country so that all communities benefit from 100% clean electricity, and guarantee investments are prioritized for communities of color and low-income communities living on the frontlines of climate change and most harmed by the legacy of toxic pollution."
	@stephanecrouzat	Stéphane Crouzat	Government	Climate change	French Climate Ambassador and Special Representative at COP26
	@olafscholz	Olaf Scholz, candidate for Chancellor (Social Democrats, SPD) and finance minister	Politician	Climate change	
	@ArminLaschet	Armin Laschet, candidate for Chancellor (Christian Democrats, CDU) and Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia	Politician	Climate change	

Org/country	Start	End	Event	Location	What is it?	Open to the public?	Theme	URL
Australia	12/10/2021	13/10/2021	10th International Conference on Biodiversity and Conservation	Sydney			Climate change	https://biodiversity-ecosystem.conferenceseries.com/
Australia	27/10/2021	28/10/2021	Waste Expo Australia 2021	Melbourne			Climate change	https://www.wasteexpoaustralia.com.au/
Australia	19/11/2021	21/11/2021	9th International Conference on Environment Pollution and Prevention (ICEPP 2021)	Sydney			Climate change	http://www.icepp.org/
Australia	02/12/2021	03/12/2021	International Conference on Sustainable Design of Built Environment	Sydney			Cities	https://waset.org/sustainable-design-of-built-environment-conference-in-december-2021-in-sydney
Australia	09/12/2021	10/12/2021	2nd International Conference On Environmental Toxicology& Public Health	New South Wales			Health	https://publichealth-environment.healthconferences.org/
Brazil	18/10/2021	20/10/2021	Intersolar South America 2021	Sao Paulo			Climate change	https://www.intersolar.net.br/en/home-for-visitors/overview
Brazil	18/10/2021	20/10/2021	Eletrotec+EM-Power South America	Sao Paulo			Climate change	https://www.empower-southamerica.com.br/en/home
China	26/11/2021	28/11/2021	International Conference on Environmental Pollution and Public Health	Xiamen	The conference will cover issues on Ecotoxicology and Health Effect, Environmental and Ecological Management.	Registration needed	Health	https://www.novevents.org/conference/EPH2021/
Germany	30/09/2021		Clean Energy Wire election follow-up: Germany has voted – what happens next?	Online	Germany's 2021 federal elections on 26 September could produce more questions than answers – and Clean Energy Wire invites international journalists to join the debate. No matter who is going to carry the day, the country is in for an unprecedented transition of power as long-term Chancellor Angela Merkel has decided not to seek re-election. Moreover, for the first time neither the conservative CDU/CSU alliance nor the Social Democrats (SPD) are likely to dominate the election, making the first three-way government coalition a very real prospect.	Upon registration	Climate law	https://www.cleanenergywire.org/events/election-event-2294-campaign-weekly-newsletter-2021-09-27&pk_source=newsletter&pk_medium=email&pk_content=article
India	05/10/2021	08/10/2021	International Climate Change Adaptation Conference	India	To be attended by academics, practitioners, scientists, and policymakers from across the world	No	Climate Change	https://10times.com/adaptationfutures
Italy	30/09/2021	02/10/2021	Pre-COP	Milan	Preparatory meeting for ministers ahead of COP26	No	Climate change	
Italy	07/10/2021	08/10/2021	Ministers' meeting on environmental and climate challenges faced by Africa	Rome	Part of a series of events to strengthen Italy's partnership with African countries	No	Climate change	
Japan	11/11/2021	12/11/2021	ICCCMA 2021: 15. International Conference on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Tokyo/Virtual	An interdisciplinary conference of global academic researchers, scholars and scientists, aimed at presenting new advances in the numerous fields related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	No	Climate change	https://waset.org/climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation-conference-in-november-2021-in-tokyo
Russia	30/09/2021		Net Zero Climate Summit	Moscow(?) Virtual	An online conference consisting of two panel discussions; organised by Climate Partnership of Russia (https://climatepartners.ru/en/) and UN Global Compact Russia (http://globalcompact.ru/en/) to discuss problems arising from climate change and tasks facing the business community as a driving force towards a green economy			
South Korea	29/11/2021	03/12/2021	XVII World Water Congress	Daegu	Congress of the International Water Resources Association (IWRA), with a focus on water resource management, policy and knowledge sharing.	No		https://www.worldwatercongress.com/index.php
South Korea	03/11/2021	06/11/2021	Eco-Expo Korea 2021	Seoul	Exhibition focusing on eco-friendly industries, products, transportation and other domains, with the involvement of the government, private sector and individuals focusing on sustainable lifestyle and development.	Yes	Climate change	http://k-eco.or.kr/
Turkey	07/12/2021	10/12/2021	22nd meeting of contracting parties to Barcelona Convention to be held	Antalya	An international convention on the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment and coastline - Turkey's Environment Minister says projects and measures to protect the Mediterranean waters and shores will be discussed.	No	Environment, pollution	https://sde.lisn.org/events/barcelona-convention-cop-22/ https://twitter.com/csbgentr/status/1207274412992606209