

Research Data Report: COP 21 Make it Work Blog-Mid March 2015

Link to Publication section: <http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/news/articles/>

During the month of March, 2015 COP 21 Make it work blog focussed on the research papers, articles and publications that dealt with wide range of issues concerning climate change. During last two weeks, we concentrated on water scarcity, oceans, renewable, natural resource management and climate negotiations.

Please see below a brief description and original links to the text:

1) Would 2015 be the turning point for water Scarcity?

Published by World Economic Forum, this article address three main questions regarding access to water: first about the allocation of water, use of water resources and pricing distortions; second point deals with investment required for development of infrastructure to solve broader quality and variability issues and third key point deals with the water security and natural capital (ecosystem services)

Link to article:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/will-2015-be-the-turning-point-for-water-scarcity/>

Source: World Economic Forum

<https://agenda.weforum.org/2015/03/will-2015-be-the-turning-point-for-water/>

2) Understanding the role of oceans in climate change

In this article, an attempt has been made to assess if oceans contributed to the atmospheric CO₂ increase during the last deglaciation period. The article mentions about Research Vessels such as the Joides Resolution, which can drill the sea floor to recover long sequences of sediments in which the history of oceans is recorded.

Link to article:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/understanding-the-role-of-oceans-in-climate-change/>

Source: World Economic Forum

<https://agenda.weforum.org/2015/02/understanding-the-role-of-oceans-in-climate-change/>

3) Renewable energy growth mitigates climate change while boosting economy, says IEA

In an article written by Steven Cohen, for EcoWatch, the author compares the progress of transition to clean energy across the globe in major countries. Author believes that this transition can be made possible only if we create public-private partnerships, as both are equipped for different roles and these are specific tasks uniquely suited to government.

Link to article:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/renewable-energy-growth-mitigates-climate-change-while-boosting-economy-iea-reports/>

Source: EcoWatch

<http://ecowatch.com/2015/03/23/renewables-mitigate-climate-change/>

4) The Renewable Electricity Grid: The Future Is Now

A story highlight on the New World Bank report “Bringing variable renewable energy up to scale: options for grid integration using natural gas and energy storage”, it was found

out that with right policies and investment, countries can integrate high levels of variable renewable energy such as solar and wind into their power grids without compromising the reliability or affordability of electricity. This along with falling prices for solar panels and wind turbines can facilitate a scale up of renewable energy in developing countries.

Link to article:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/the-renewable-electricity-grid-the-future-is-now/>

Source: World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/03/18/the-renewable-electricity-grid-the-future-is-now>

Link to Publication:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2015/02/24141471/bringing-variable-renewable-energy-up-scale-options-grid-integration-using-natural-gas-energy-storage>

5) Battery Powered: The promise of energy storage

In an article published in Foreign Affairs by Steve Levine, gives us a complete picture of challenges that lie in the energy storage, especially due to the intermittent nature of renewable. He argues that if today's off-the-shelf lithium-ion batteries were scaled up and used to store electricity for the grid, they could rival shale oil in terms if their capacity to reshape the energy landscape.

Link to article:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/battery-powered-the-promise-of-energy-storage/>

Source: Foreign Affairs

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/143065/steve-levine/battery-powered>

6) Adapting to climate change: Natural Resource Management and Vulnerability Reduction

A background paper to the task force on climate change, adaptation and vulnerability communities, this paper aims to identify cost-effective climate change adaptation strategies which offer several striking co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation, reduced demand for international humanitarian assistance and enhanced sink capacity.

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/03/adapting-to-climate-change-natural-resource-management-and-vulnerability-reduction/>

Source: IUCN

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2002/envsec_cc_bkgd_paper.pdf

7) United Nations World water development report 2015: Water for sustainable world

The World Water Development Report 2015, coordinated by UNESCO's World Water Assessment Programme, brings together 31 UN-Water Members and 37 Partners, and offers data and information aimed at policy- and decision-makers, inside and outside the water sector.

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/03/the-united-nations-world-water-development-report-2015-water-for-a-sustainable-world/>

Source: UNESCO:

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002318/231823E.pdf>

8) Expectations for a new climate agreement

Written by Henry D. Jacoby and Y.-H. Henry Chen, aim of this report is to stimulate timely and open discussion on the current attempt to formulate a new climate agreement to be reached at 21st meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 21) in Paris. Authors have conducted an analysis of the expected developments in the lead –up negotiations based on the on the assumption that the architecture of the agreement will likely involve voluntary pledges and ex post review.

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/03/expectations-for-a-new-climate-agreement/>

Source: MIT Joint Program on Science and Policy of Global Change

Link to report:

http://globalchange.mit.edu/files/document/MITJPSPGC_Rpt264.pdf

9) Assessment and review under a 2015 climate agreement

As the Parties to the UNFCCC start to communicate their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) it is important to ask two questions. How do the proposed contributions add up collectively with respect to reaching the agreed target of keeping the global temperature increase below 2°C compared to preindustrial levels? And are the contributions fair and equitable vis-à-vis the intended contributions made by other Parties? This report discusses different ways to assess and review the INDCs.

Link to report:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/03/expectations-for-a-new-climate-agreement/>

Source: Nordic Cooperation

<http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:797336/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

10) The G20, climate financing and the UNFCCC COP21 meeting in Paris

A paper taken from Lowy Institute, two pragmatic suggestions have been suggested to G 20 leaders to pursue in their dealing with climate change. The paper elaborates on the concept to “get the ball rolling”.

Link to paper:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/03/the-g20-climate-financing-and-the-unfccc-cop21-meeting-in-paris/#sthash.1j4PcQZb.dpuf>

Source: Lowy Institute,

http://www.lowyinstitute.org/files/jorgensen_the_g20_climate_financing_and_the_unfccc_cop21_meeting_in_paris.pdf