

# October - November 2025

## Your bi-monthly climate connection is here!

As global temperatures continue their upward march, recent developments reveal both the scale of the challenge and opportunities for progress. This edition brings insights from COP30, where forest gains, climate finance gaps, and the continued absence of a decisive fossil fuel phase-out shaped the global conversation. At home, India's development model earned praise from the UNDP for proving that economic growth and social inclusion can advance together, offering a pathway for climate-resilient progress.

Early-warning systems also came into focus, with new evidence showing how improved forecasting dramatically lowers mortality during extreme weather. Yet the urgency remains clear: India recorded the world's largest absolute rise in emissions, and a decade after the Paris Agreement, progress toward 1.5°C remains uneven. Global analyses from WRI further highlight that despite advances in renewable energy and national pledges, the world is still not on track to cut emissions at the speed required.

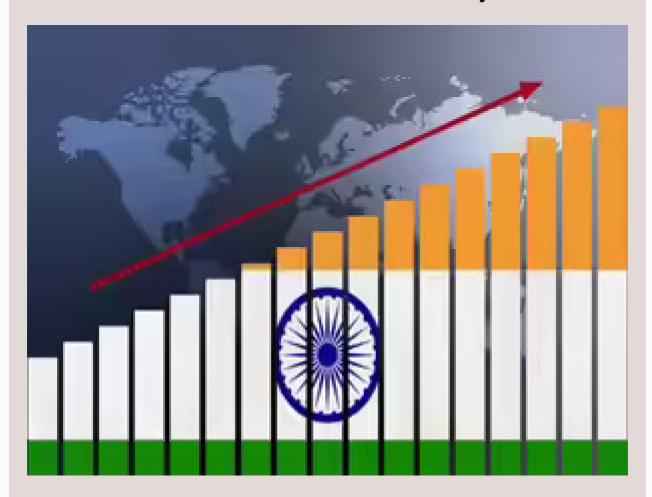
This is our bi-monthly dispatch of updates and insights on renewable energy, climate change and sustainability in general. We hope you enjoy reading it!

# Happenings from home



In this piece, Vamsi Sankar Kapilavai, Team Lead of the Environment and Climate Action team at CAG, notes that COP30 delivered important advances but also exposed major gaps. A key achievement was the launch of the Tropical Forests Forever Facility, backed by significant pledges and supported by more than fifty nations, signalling a strong global push to protect tropical forests. Yet countries still failed to agree on a clear plan to halt deforestation. Adaptation saw progress with a commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035, though questions remain about contributors, delivery and accountability. The Baku to Belém Roadmap set an ambition to mobilise 1.3 trillion dollars annually by 2035, but without binding commitments. Most critically, COP30 ended without a concrete fossil-fuel phaseout plan, leaving the world without a clear path to reduce emissions at the scale required.

## From the corners of the country



India has shown that economic growth and social inclusion can advance together, offering a model many developing nations could follow. According to UNDP Acting Administrator Haoliang Xu, India's blend of digital public infrastructure, participatory governance, climate-aware policies, and social protection programmes ensure that development reaches all layers of society. Initiatives like MGNREGA, Ayushman Bharat, and the digital "JAM" trinity (Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile) deliver livelihood security and direct benefits to millions. The country's push toward climate adaptation, renewable energy, inclusive finance, and green jobs shows that growth does not have to come at the cost of equity or sustainability. India's approach could offer a blueprint for equitable, climate-sensitive growth worldwide.

### From around the world



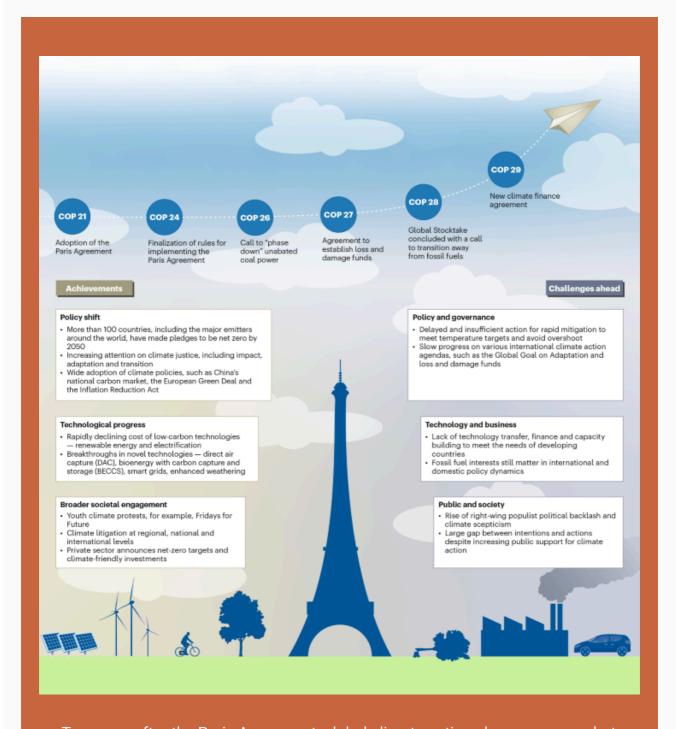
The WMO's Global Status of Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems 2025 report shows that more countries are improving their ability to detect and respond to climate related risks, with about 119 nations now having some form of multi hazard early warning system. This marks significant progress compared to a decade ago. Yet major gaps remain, especially in small island and low income countries that still lack reliable coverage. Even where systems exist, many are not prepared for emerging threats such as extreme heat, wildfires and glacial lake outburst floods. The report stresses that achieving Early Warnings for All by 2027 will require faster investment, stronger risk governance at local levels and active community participation so that early warnings can truly protect lives and livelihoods in a warming world.

## **Global warnings**



The UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2025 warns that the world is still heading toward unsafe levels of warming. Even if all current national pledges under the Paris Agreement are fully carried out, global temperatures are projected to rise by about 2.3 to 2.5 degrees Celsius this century, and under existing policies the rise could reach around 2.8 degrees. The report notes that only a small part of the improvement seen since last year reflects real progress on the ground. To stay aligned with the Paris goals, global emissions must fall sharply by 2035, which will require a rapid shift away from fossil fuels, a major expansion of renewable energy and far stronger financial and political commitment. UNEP stresses that the technologies and solutions already exist, but the pace of action is far too slow to prevent escalating climate risks.

#### In a nutshell



Ten years after the Paris Agreement, global climate action shows progress but remains insufficient. Countries have strengthened their pledges and clean energy growth is accelerating, yet emissions continue to rise and the world is not on a 1.5°C pathway. Unequal impacts, delayed technology deployment and persistent gaps in climate finance limit real transformation. Achieving the Agreement's goals now demands faster policy action, stronger justice-focused measures, deeper societal shifts and much more effective international cooperation.

# Nugget



Do you know that the world is still off track for the 1.5°C goal, with emissions needing to fall nearly 9% every year this decade? While renewable adoption is rising, fossil fuel use continues to grow. Rapid, systemic climate action is now critical.

**Know more** 

Climate Connection is an initiative of Citizen consumer and civic Action Group (CAG) to assist and inform local communities, grassroots NGOs, environment and consumer groups, village representatives and media representatives on how to embrace renewable energy, navigate energy transition, mitigate climate change, and protect the environment they live in. We create change by developing and disseminating information resources on air pollution, climate change, environment and policies surrounding these issues.

Your donation helps us expand this mission and bring reliable climate information to more people who need it most.

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