

August-September 2024

Your bi-monthly climate connection is here!

Climate change education is the process of teaching people about the science, causes, impacts, and solutions related to climate change. It aims to help individuals understand the complex nature of climate change, and to empower them to take action to mitigate and adapt to its effects. Climate change education can take many forms, including classroom instruction, public awareness campaigns, community-based initiatives, and online resources. Climate change education is a critical component of efforts to address the climate crisis, as it helps to build the knowledge, skills, and motivation necessary to take effective action. By raising awareness and fostering a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of climate change, climate change education can empower individuals and communities to work together to create a more sustainable future.

"Nature is adapting to climate change – why aren't we?" highlights a critical issue in our relationship with the environment. While ecosystems and species are evolving to cope with changing conditions, humans often struggle to adapt effectively. To effectively adapt to climate change, a multifaceted approach is needed, involving education, policy changes, technological innovation, and community engagement.

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

Happenings from home



The Wayanad landslides on July 30th will not easily be forgotten. An event which saw villages wiped away, impacting nearly eight square kilometres of area. What went wrong? And is there anything we can do to prevent other occurences like this in the future? If we are to adapt, and mitigate to the relentlessly furious weather extremes, India needs its own damage fund, similar to the International Loss and Damage Fund, in addition to the existing National Disaster Relief Fund. We need scientists, and policy-makers, come together to plan and implement measures that will need to go beyond just engineering and technology developments. These must include uncompromising enforcement of environmental protection measures.

From the corners of the country



India's renewable energy is concentrated in seven states: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. Together, these states represent about 80% of India's renewable capacity. Factors such as conducive policies, abundant sunlight, and wind patterns have made these regions major hubs for solar and wind power projects. However, this geographic concentration raises concerns about the country's ability to achieve India's ambitious renewable energy, green hydrogen and energy storage targets. Experts suggest diversifying energy generation to other states and regions to ensure inclusiveness, balanced growth, energy security, and grid resilience. This approach will also generate jobs. The need of the hour should be to upgrade India's energy transition policies and accelerate the move to renewables.

From around the world



Education can encourage people to change their attitudes and behaviour and it also helps them to make informed decisions. In the classroom, young people can be taught the impact of global warming and learn how to adapt to climate change. Education empowers all people, but especially motivates the young to take action. Gamification can make climate change education more engaging and accessible. By presenting complex concepts within interactive games, students and learners can better grasp the science, impacts, and solutions related to climate change. Games can simulate real-world scenarios and decision-making processes, allowing players to visualise the effects of their actions on the environment, making the learning process both educational and immersive. This approach aims to increase understanding and motivate action on climate issues.

Global warnings



Many species, such as plants and animals, are changing their behaviours, migration patterns, and even physical traits to survive the shifting climate. Examples include earlier blooming of flowers and animals migrating to cooler regions. These adaptive strategies show nature's resilience. In contrast, human societies struggle to adapt due to political, economic, and social challenges. Humans must act more swiftly and efficiently in adapting to climate change, incorporating long-term strategies that mirror nature's adaptive responses. Greater focus should be on resilience-building in both natural ecosystems and human societies to face the escalating climate crisis. Nature's lessons of adaptation can serve as a powerful model for human innovation and survival, yet humans need to overcome the bureaucratic and societal barriers to implement these changes effectively.

In a nutshell



The most common cause of coral bleaching, and the biggest concern among the environmental protection community, is rises in seawater temperature as a result of global warming. Many aquatic species depend upon coral for protection shelter and protection from predators. If coral populations were to drastically decrease or vanish, a domino effect would take place. Prey would lose their shelter from coral, resulting in population decline due to increased predation. What begins as the death of a seemingly insignificant species could quickly result in a total disruption of our aquatic ecosystems.

Know more

Nugget



Do you know that more than 90% of Indians are concerned about global warming? Public opinion in India is shaped by a complex interplay of scientific messaging, local realities, and socio-economic factors.

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.









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