

# Is Winter Really Coming?

COP29



Monthly Newsletter

CCP MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

## GLOBAL WARNING AN ALARM WITH NO BELLS!

November 2024

### Featured News



#### **Lean Snow in Kashmir and Ladakh.**

Despite winter's arrival, Kashmir and Ladakh remain snow-free, likely due to warmer temperatures influenced by La Niña and other climate factors. Reduced snowfall impacts agriculture, tourism, and water availability.

#### **Declining in Antarctic Sea Ice.**

Antarctic ice sheets show a low recovery rate, with scientists observing less sea ice and shorter ice presence duration. This trend poses potential risks for global sea levels and marine life.



#### **Himalayan Glacial Lakes Expand.**

Glacial lakes in the Himalayas grew by over 10% from 2011 to 2024, posing risks to downstream communities due to potential flooding.

#### **Mt. Fuji Sets Record for Longest Snow Delay Since 1894.**

Following Japan's hottest summer on record, snowfall on Mt. Fuji has been delayed longer than ever. This delay signals profound seasonal shifts, affecting ecosystems and water resources downstream.



#### **If global warming really exists, why do some winters feel really cold?**

Despite global warming, some winters and summers are still cold due to natural variations in weather patterns. Events like La Niña and atmospheric shifts, such as the North Atlantic Oscillation, can bring cooler conditions to certain regions. Additionally, occasional strong polar winds can lead to colder temperatures, especially in winter. While the overall trend is warming, these natural variations can still create periods of unexpected cold. Heatwaves have become more frequent across Europe, Asia, South America, and Australia, with marine heatwaves also increasing in frequency.





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## Spotlight News






The Thwaites Glacier, nicknamed the “Doomsday Glacier,” is one of the largest and most vulnerable glaciers in Antarctica. It plays a critical role in stabilizing the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, but scientists have found that it is melting at an alarming rate, primarily due to warm ocean waters undercutting the glacier’s base. This melting not only threatens the glacier’s stability but could also contribute significantly to global sea-level rise.

Research indicates that if Thwaites were to fully collapse, it could raise sea levels by as much as 10 feet, potentially flooding coastal cities and low-lying regions worldwide, including major urban areas like New York, Miami, and cities throughout Southeast Asia like Mumbai, Kolkata, & Singapore.

Recent studies also show that the glacier’s grounding line—the point where the glacier meets the seafloor—is retreating, which makes it more susceptible to rapid melting. Warming ocean temperatures in the region are accelerating this process, and once the glacier loses its hold, it may trigger a cascade effect with surrounding ice masses, hastening further collapse.

[Read More at.](#)

## Key Takeaways from COP 29

-  Ocean Protection and Restoration: The Ocean Protection Fund launched at COP29 is expected to channel close to \$1 billion toward marine restoration projects by 2030. This includes funding to support biodiversity in coastal and high-seas regions, which are particularly vulnerable to climate change and pollution.
-  Circular Economy Goals: COP29’s circular economy initiatives are projected to reach over 60 countries by 2025. This includes interventions across industries like fashion, electronics, and food, impacting more than 100,000 people globally and reducing waste in significant sectors.
-  Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Carbon Budgets: As of COP29, over 90% of countries committed to updating their NDCs to keep global warming within 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This commitment includes setting clearer carbon budgets to monitor emissions, with enhanced transparency frameworks for tracking progress.
-  Climate Finance for Vulnerable Regions: COP29 saw a push to make the Loss and Damage Fund fully operational by 2025, with the goal of securing \$100 billion annually from both public and private sectors. This fund specifically targets communities in the Global South that face severe impacts from climate change.
-  Carbon Market Rules at COP29: COP29 aims to finalize rules for trading carbon credits tied to natural carbon sinks like forests. Key debates include setting standards under the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM), evaluating credits before trading, and ensuring transparency and integrity. These steps are vital to making carbon markets effective and credible.

“COP29 reminds us that the path to a sustainable future lies in unity, inclusivity, and urgent, shared action for our planet”

*For any feedback and suggestions , Please to write to us at: [climatecollectivepune@gmail.com](mailto:climatecollectivepune@gmail.com)*