

Index

Note: page numbers in *italics* indicate entries in the glossary.

- agricultural production, climate-induced
 - impacts 44
- Aid for Trade program (WTO) 204
- airline travel, taxes on 197
- algae, biofuel feedstock 85
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
 - of 2009 (ARRA) 7, 18–21, 31–2, 53–9, 219, 223
- Argentina, fossil fuel subsidies 67
- Asia-Pacific economies
 - carbon dependency 42
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19
 - green stimulus spending 173–7
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) 164, 253
- Asian economies, trade surpluses 253–6
- Aunan, Kristin 49
- Australia, green recovery expenditure
 - 6–9, 19
- Austria, low-carbon initiatives 59
- automobile industry
 - fuel-efficient vehicle production 79–82
 - restructuring and recovery program 79–82
- automobile use
 - auto-oriented urban structure 76
 - bias of transportation policies 76–7
 - costs of 76–7
- bagasse, biofuel feedstock 85
- Bangladesh
 - dependence on floodplains 125
 - Ganges water-sharing treaty 156
 - Grameen Shakti 71–4
- Belgium, low-carbon initiatives 59
- biofuels
 - employment and economic potential 82, 83–4, 86
 - feedstocks 84–5
 - negative aspects 84, 85–6
 - second-generation feedstocks 85
 - use in developing countries 70–1
 - see also* biomass fuels
- biological diversity (biodiversity) 293
 - climate-induced impacts 44
 - loss of 12, 98
- biomass fuels 293
 - use in sub-Saharan Africa 22–3
 - see also* biofuels
- Bolivia, protection of watersheds 124
- Bonn International Conference for
 - Renewable Energies (2004) 159–60
- Botswana 125
 - energy sector reforms 68, 69–70
 - sustainable primary production 106, 116–21
- Brazil
 - CDM projects and credits 163
 - economic classification 33
 - fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
- Brenner, Mark 49
- Brown, Gordon 197
- bus rapid transit (BRT) systems 87, 89–90
- business-as-usual growth path
 - impact on developing countries 13–15, 22–6
 - impact on global poverty 25–6
 - implications of 22–6
- Cambodia 130
- carbon dependency 293
 - climate change impacts 35, 36–9, 40–1
 - climate-induced impacts on the poor 42–4
 - creating low-carbon economies 46–71
 - energy security issues 23, 41
 - GHG emissions in 2005 35, 36–9
 - goals of a GGND 43–6
 - IEA projections for atmospheric GHGs 40–1
 - projected GHG emissions for 2030 35
 - projection of current trends 23–5

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

298 INDEX

- carbon dependency (*cont.*)
 - risks of business-as-usual growth 23
 - strategies for a clean energy economy 267–75
 - trends in country case studies 36–9, 42
 - vulnerability of developing countries 42–3
 - vulnerability of the poor 42–3
 - vulnerability to oil shock 41
 - see also* low-carbon economic development
- carbon market
 - global GHG emissions trading 264–7
 - need for reform of the CDM 187–9
 - uncertain future of the global carbon market 161, 164
 - see also* Clean Development Mechanism
- carbon pricing policy
 - European ETS 60–1, 63–4
- castor oil, biofuel feedstock 85
- CDM *see* Clean Development Mechanism
- Center for American Progress (CAP) 54–7
- certified emission reduction (CER) credits 161–4
- Chile, CDM projects 163
- China
 - carbon dependency 42
 - CDM projects and credits 163
 - economic classification 33
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - green fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19–21, 32
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
 - jobs in fuel-efficient vehicles production 81–2
 - proposals for a low-carbon economy 47–52
- Chrysler 79
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) 61, 127, 160–4, 166, 293
 - credits 47, 49
 - need for reform and extension 187–9
 - uncertain future of the global carbon market 161, 164
- clean energy economy, strategies for 267–75
 - see also* low-carbon economic development
- Clean Technology Fund (CTF) 198–9
- climate change
 - economic impacts 23–5
 - fourth assessment of the IPCC 11–12
 - framework for a post-Kyoto climate agreement 186–7
 - impacts of carbon dependency 35, 36–9, 40–1
 - need for a post-Kyoto global climate policy 184–7
 - trends in fossil fuel consumption 23–5
 - see also* global warming
- climate-driven risks, vulnerability of
 - fragile land 23–5
- climate-induced impacts on the world's poor 42–4
- Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) 198–9
- coal prices 10–11
- coastal ecosystems, value of 122–3
- coastal erosion and flooding, vulnerability of poor countries 23–5
- coastal resources management 131–2
- Colombia 83, 166
- commodity price increases 10–11
- complementary pricing policies 259–61, 263–5
- compressed natural gas (CNG) buses 87, 89–90
- conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs 135
- coral reefs, value of 123
- corn (maize), biofuel feedstock 84–5
- corporate average fuel economy standards for vehicles 82
- Costa Rica 124
- crop wastes, biofuel feedstock 85
- currency transactions tax 197
- Cyprus 63
- Czech Republic 42, 63
- debt, inflationary consequences 239–40, 243–8
- debt-to-GDP ratio 239–40, 243–8
- developing countries
 - climate-induced impacts on the poor 42–4
 - fragile environments 12–13
 - impact of business-as-usual growth 13–15, 22–6
 - impact of rising fuel and food prices 22–3
 - impact of urbanization 16–17
 - lack of clean water and sanitation 17–18
 - loss of ecosystem services 25
 - risks of carbon dependency 42–3
 - vulnerability to sea level rise 23–5
- developing economies 295
 - capital financing requirements 159–66

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX 299

- challenge of low-carbon technology
 - investment 159–66
- developing sustainable transport systems 165–7
- financing constraints 159–66
- financing through the CDM 160–4, 166
- impact of the global economic crisis 167–8
- implementation of market-based instruments 168
- Joint Implementation scheme 161
- low-carbon economic development 68–71, 159–68
- need for assistance with reforms and partnerships 168
- role of the Clean Development Mechanism 160–4, 166
- skills gap 160, 166–7, 168
- technological gap 160, 166–7, 168
- technology transfers 160, 168
- uncertain future of the global carbon market 161, 164
 - see also* low- and middle-income economies
- development assistance shortfall 193–6
- direct emissions policies 229–30
- disease (human), climate-induced impacts 44
- Doha Round of trade negotiations 180, 205, 206–7, 293
- ecological scarcity 293
 - addressing institutional failures 130–2
 - coastal ecosystems 122–3
 - coral reefs 123
 - definition 97
 - degradation of ecosystems 97–9
 - emerging water crisis 17–18
 - forested watersheds 123–4
 - GGND objectives 97, 99, 157–8
 - global policy agreement 189
 - improving the livelihoods of the poor 121–38
 - improving water management 138–57
 - lack of clean water and sanitation 98–9
 - loss of biological diversity 98
 - loss of ecosystem services 97–9
 - payments for ecosystem services 121–9
 - and poverty 97–9
 - reducing dependence on environmental resources 129–38
 - resource use in low- and middle-income economies 99–105
 - seasonal floodplains 124–5
 - sustainability of primary production 99–121
 - sustainable resource-dependent communities 105–21
 - water poverty 98–9
- ecological services, loss of 12–13
 - see also* ecological scarcity; ecosystem services
- economic classification of countries 33
- economic recession 293
 - G20 summit (Washington, DC, 2008) 5–6
- global crises in 2008 3
- impacts on the poor 5, 132–8
- multiple global crises 4–18
- ongoing environmental challenges 11–18
- predictions for recovery 5
- support for the poor 132–8
- economic recovery
 - business-as-usual growth path 22–6
 - effects of growth on oil price 22
 - effects on greenhouse gas emissions 23–5
 - gains from green sector investments 218–25
 - impact on global poverty 13–15, 22–6
 - impacts of climate change 23–5
 - implications of failure to address problems 22–6
 - long-term sustainability 258–80
 - policy choices 3–4
 - potential for future multiple crises 22–6
 - see also* Global Green New Deal (GGND)
- ecosystem services 293
 - improvement of payment schemes 189
 - loss of 25
 - payments for 121–9
 - see also* ecological services
- ecosystems
 - degradation of 12
 - impacts of ecosystem damage 44
 - unsustainable use of 12
- Ecuador 130
- educational services, provision for the poor 136
- Egypt 67
- emerging market economies 293
- Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) 161

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

300 INDEX

- Emissions Trading System (ETS) of the EU
 - 60–1, 63–4, 266, 275
- employment
 - gains from green sector investments 218–25
 - impacts of public and rail transport 86–90
 - potential in biofuels production 82, 83–4, 86
- energy demand projections 22–3
- energy poverty 294
 - affordable and sustainable energy services 68, 69–71
 - global problem 22–3
 - reducing 71–4
 - renewable energy use in Bangladesh 71–4
- energy security, risks of carbon dependency 23, 41
- environmental degradation
 - and economic recession 11–18
 - environmental policy, impact on green investments in a recession 232–8
 - impacts of ecosystem damage 44
 - and market failure 261–7
 - environmental tax base, emergence of 261, 263–5
- Erdmenger, Christoph 61
- Estonia 63
- ethanol (ethyl alcohol) 294
 - see also* biofuels
- European Environment Agency (EEA) 261, 263–5
- European Union (EU)
 - Emissions Trading System 60–1, 63–4, 266, 275
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19–21
 - triple-twenty strategy and economic recovery 59–64
- Feldstein, Martin 256
- finance availability
 - Clean Technology Fund 198–9
 - Climate Investment Funds 198–9
 - financing the GGND 190–200
 - G20 London summit proposals 190–1
 - Global Clean Energy Cooperation program 199–200
 - impact of the global financial crisis 190
 - innovative financial mechanisms 196–200
 - International Finance Facility 196–8
 - reform of the global financial system 191–3
 - shortfall in development assistance 193–6
 - Strategic Climate Fund 198–9
 - Financial Stability Board 190, 192
 - Financial Stability Forum 190
 - financial system *see* global financial system
 - fiscal stimulus 294
 - fiscal stimulus packages, G20 governments 5–6 *see also* green fiscal stimulus
- fisheries
 - protection and sustainability 206
 - subsidies 206
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 206
- food price crisis 10–11
 - impact of rising fuel prices 22–3
 - impact on global poverty 22–3
- food security, climate-induced impacts 44
- forest industry wastes, biofuel feedstock 85
- forested watersheds, hydrological services 123–4
- fossil fuel dependency *see* carbon dependency
- fossil fuel prices 10–11
- fossil fuel subsidies 294
 - removal of 66–71
- fragile environments
 - developing regions 12–13
 - impacts of economic recovery 13–15, 23–6
 - impacts of sea level rise 23–5
 - improving the livelihoods of the poor 121–9
 - vulnerability to climate-driven risks 23–5
- fragile land 294
- France
 - carbon dependency 42
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- fuel, taxes on 197
- fuel-efficient vehicles 294
 - production 79–82
- fuel price crisis 10–11
 - impact on food prices 22–3
 - see also* oil price

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX 301

- G20 (Group of Twenty) economies 295
- G20 nations
 - as a global policy forum 182–7
 - extent of green fiscal stimulus efforts 6–9, 18–22
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67–8
 - global fiscal stimulus packages 5–6
 - London summit (2009) 27, 190–1
 - proposals concerning the financial system 190–1
 - role in implementing a GGND 208–9
 - Washington, DC, summit (2008) 5–6, 27
- Ganga Action Plan (GAP), India 150–2
- Ganges water-sharing treaty 156
- GDP *see* gross domestic product
- General Motors 79
- Germany
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- Ghana, energy sector reforms 68, 69–70
- GHGs *see* greenhouse gas (GHG)
 - emissions
- Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunization 197
- Global Clean Energy Cooperation program 199–200
- global crises
 - climate change 11–12
 - commodity price increases 10–11
 - crises in 2008 3
 - economic recovery policy choices 3–4
 - economic recovery predictions 5
 - food price crisis 10–11
 - fuel price crisis 10–11
 - G20 summit (Washington, DC, 2008) 5–6
 - Global Green New Deal 26–9
 - implications for human welfare 3–4
 - multiple global crises 4–18
 - opportunity for a Global Green New Deal 3–4
 - potential for future multiple crises 22–6
 - worsening global poverty 5
- global economy, structural imbalances and future instability 248–57
- global energy poverty 22–3, 294
 - affordable and sustainable energy services 68, 69–71
 - reducing 71–4
 - renewable energy use in Bangladesh 71–4
- global financial crisis, impact on
 - availability of finance 190
- global financial system
 - actions to revive confidence in 190–3
 - aligned incentive structures 192–3
 - Financial Stability Board 190–1, 192
 - Financial Stability Forum 190–1
 - G20 London summit proposals 190–1
 - governance reform 191–3
 - improving transparency and simplicity 192–3
 - need for reform 191–3
- global governance
 - framework for a post-Kyoto climate agreement 186–7
 - G20 as a policy forum 182–7
 - improved payment for ecosystem services 189
 - management of transboundary water resources 189
 - need for a global policy forum 182–9
 - need for a post-Kyoto global climate policy 184–7
 - reform and extension of the CDM 187–9
 - tackling ecological scarcity 189
- Global Green New Deal (GGND) 294
 - enhancing trade incentives 201–7
 - facilitating access to finance 190–200
 - increasing international receptiveness 31–3
 - international actions proposed 215–16
 - international priorities 208–10
 - low-carbon economic development goals 43–6
 - multiple global challenges 26–9
 - national actions proposed 214–15
 - need for global policy coordination 179–80
 - opportunity from global crises 3–4, 28–9
 - promoting global governance 182–9
 - proposed national actions 169–73
 - role of the G20 countries 208–9
 - role of the international community 181
 - summary of recommendations 214–16
 - timescale 28–9
 - towards a greener world economy 211–13
- Global Green New Deal effectiveness
 - concerns about GGND proposals 217–18
 - concerns over large fiscal deficits 239–40, 243–8

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

302 INDEX

- Global Green New Deal effectiveness (*cont.*)
- economic gains from green sector
 - investments 218–25
 - employment gains from green sector
 - investments 218–25
 - impact of environmental policy on
 - investment 232–8
 - impact on R&D investment 226–30
 - inflationary consequences of government
 - debt 239–40, 243–8
 - lack of fiscal discipline 239–40, 243–8
 - multiplier effect of green stimulus
 - investments 238–42
 - public versus private green sector
 - investments 225–43
 - ratio of public debt to GDP 239–40, 243–8
 - structural imbalances in the world
 - economy 248–57
- Global Green New Deal in the long term
- building a sustainable world economy 258–9
 - complementary pricing policies 259–61, 263–5
 - creating global markets 261–7
 - emerging environmental tax base 261, 263–5
 - expanded vision of a GGND 279–80
 - global GHG emissions trading 264–7
 - green development strategies 267–75
 - targeting aid and development 275–8
- Global Green New Deal objectives
- ecological scarcity 97, 99, 157–8
 - fundamental objectives 28–9
 - transportation sustainability 78–9
 - water management 147
- global poverty *see* poverty
- global warming
- fourth assessment of the IPCC 11–12
 - projection of current trends 23–5
 - see also* climate change
- Goulder, Larry 58, 230
- governance reform, global financial system 191–3
- Grameen Shakti, Bangladesh 71–4
- Great Depression (1930s) 3, 27, 294
- green development strategies 267–75
- green fiscal stimulus 294
- allocations of G20 governments 6–9, 18–22
 - as percentage of GDP 6–9, 18–22
- inflationary consequences of government
 - debt 239–40, 243–8
- lack of fiscal discipline 239–40, 243–8
- multiplier effects 238–42
- US Obama administration 31–2
- green sector investments
- economic gains from 218–25
 - employment gains from 218–25
 - impact of environmental policy in a recession 232–8
 - public versus private investments 225–43
 - R&D investment 226–30
- greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 295
- fourth assessment of the IPCC 11–12
- from transportation 74–5
- global trading 264–7
- IEA projections 23–5
- IEA projections for atmospheric GHGs 40–1
- impact of economic recovery 23–5
- in 2005 35, 36–9
- projected emissions for 2030 35
- trends in country case studies 36–9, 42
- gross domestic product (GDP) 295
- debt-to-GDP ratio 239–40, 243–8
- fossil fuel subsidies as percentage of 66–71
- green fiscal stimulus as percentage of 6–9, 18–22
- proposed national spending on a GGND 169–73
- Group of Twenty economies *see* G20 economies
- growth, business-as-usual growth path 22–6
- health services, provision for the poor 136
- Hepburn, Cameron 186–7
- high-income economies 295
- Honduras, energy sector reforms 68, 69–70
- HSBC Global Research 224
- human health
- climate-induced impacts 44
 - water scarcity in the developing world 143–4, 148–9, 150
- Hungary 63
- hydropower, use in developing countries 70–1
- IEA *see* International Energy Agency
- IMF *see* International Monetary Fund

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX 303

- India
 - carbon dependency 42
 - CDM financing 166
 - CDM projects and credits 163
 - economic classification 33
 - energy sector reforms 68, 70
 - fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - Ganga Action Plan 150–2
 - Ganges water-sharing treaty 156
 - protection of watersheds 124
- Indonesia
 - carbon dependency 42
 - CDM projects 163
 - energy sector reforms 68, 70
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - protection of watersheds 124
- inflationary consequences of government
 - debt 239–40, 243–8
- institutional failures, and poverty 130–2
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 295
 - fourth assessment 11–12
- International Action Plan (IAP) 159–60
- international actions proposed for a GGND
 - 215–16
- international community
 - need for global policy coordination
 - 179–80
 - role in a GGND strategy 181
 - see also* global governance
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
 - energy demand projections 22–3
 - greenhouse gas emissions projections
 - 23–5
 - oil price projections 22
 - projections for atmospheric GHGs 40–1
- International Finance Corporation (IFC),
 - Global Trade Finance Program 203
- International Finance Facility (IFF)
 - 196–8
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) 138,
 - 183, 190, 194
 - concerns about green stimulus policies
 - 239–40, 243–8
 - economic recovery predictions 5
 - increased lending capacity 190–1, 194,
 - 195
 - multiplier effects of green stimulus
 - investments 238–42
 - trends in global imbalances 251
- international priorities for a GGND
 - 208–10
- International Trade Commission (ITC) 205
- Iran, fossil fuel subsidies 67
- irrigation of agricultural crops 144
- Italy
 - carbon dependency 42
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- Japan
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19
 - jobs in fuel-efficient vehicle production
 - 81
- jatropha, biofuel feedstock 85
- Joint Implementation (JI) scheme 61, 161
- Jorgensen, Dale 58
- Kazakhstan, fossil fuel subsidies 67
- Kenya, importance of coral reefs 123
- Kyoto Protocol
 - framework for a post-Kyoto climate
 - agreement 186–7
 - implications of expiry in 2012 184–7
 - need for a post-Kyoto international
 - agreement 184–7
- Lake Chad, shrinkage 156
- Lamy, Pascal 206
- large emerging market economies 33
- Latin America, ecosystem payment
 - schemes 128
- Latvia 63
- lignin, biofuel feedstock 85
- Lithuania 63
- low- and middle-income economies 295
 - see also* developing economies
- low-carbon economic development
 - affordable and sustainable energy
 - services 68, 69–71
 - biofuels 82, 83–4, 86
 - challenges for developing economies
 - 159–68
 - creation of low-carbon economies 46–71
 - developing countries 68–71
 - economic benefits of low-carbon
 - initiatives 64–6
 - fiscal policies and regulatory measures
 - 90–4
 - fuel-efficient vehicles 79–82
 - goals of a GGND 43–6
 - models for carbon pricing policies 66

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

304 INDEX

- low-carbon economic development (*cont.*)
 - multiple potential benefits 94–6
 - proposals for China 47–52
 - proposals for the European Union 59–64
 - proposals for the United States 53–9
 - public transport 86–90
 - rail transport 86–90
 - reducing energy poverty 71–4
 - removal of fossil fuel subsidies 66–71
 - spending commitment required 95–6
 - strategies for a clean energy economy 267–75
 - sustainability of transportation 74–94
 - transport market and planning reforms 90–4
- Madagascar 130
- Malaysia
 - CDM projects 163
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - sustainable primary production 106–11, 120–1
- Mali 125
- Malta 63
- market-based instruments 295
 - use in developing economies 168
- use in water management 153–7
- market failure
 - creating global markets 261–7
 - and environmental crises 261–7
- mass transit systems *see* public transportation
- Mexico, CDM projects and credits 163
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - 18, 28, 97, 295
 - clean water and sanitation 147–50, 167–8
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
 - 12, 25, 296
- multiplier effects of green stimulus
 - investments 238–42
- national actions proposed for the GGND
 - 214–15
- national priorities for a GGND 169–73
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) (US) 199–200
- natural gas prices 10–11
- Nepal 68, 70
- Netherlands 42
- New Deal, F. D. Roosevelt in the 1930s 4, 27, 296 *see also* Global Green New Deal
- Nigeria
 - dependence on floodplains 125
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
- Nissan 79
- Norway 59
- Obama administration green stimulus
 - investments 31–2 *see also* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
- OECD *see* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- oil demand projections 22–3
- oil palm, biofuel feedstock 84–5
- oil price
 - effects of economic recovery 22
 - effects of growth 22
 - impact of rises on the poor 22–3
 - projections 22
 - rises 10–11, 22–3
- Okonjo-Iweala, Ngozi 197
- opportunity from crisis, Global Green New Deal 28–9
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 33, 296
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
- Pakistan 67
- payment for ecosystem services 121–9
 - improving schemes 189
- perennial grasses, biofuel feedstock 85
- Peterson Institute for International Economics (PIIE) 219–21, 223–5
- Pew Center on Global Climate Change
 - 58, 230
- Pew Charitable Trusts study 221–4, 225–6
- Philippines
 - carbon dependency 42
 - CDM projects 163
- Poland 63
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- poverty
 - addressing institutional failures 130–2
 - conditional cash transfer programs 135
 - disadvantages of the transportation system 77
 - ecological scarcity 97–9

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-76309-7 - A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery

Edward B. Barbier

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX 305

- economic benefits of clean water and sanitation 147–50
- educational services provision 136
- fragile environments 12–15, 23–6, 121–9
- health services provision 136
- impact of business-as-usual growth 13–15, 22–6
- impact of economic recession 5
- impact of major economic crisis 132–8
- impact of rising fuel and food prices 22–3
- improving the livelihoods of the poor 121–38
- long-term sustainable development 275–8
- loss of ecological services 12–13, 25
- reducing dependence on environmental resources 129–38
- resource use in low- and middle-income economies 99–105
- risks of carbon dependency 42–3
- social safety net programs 133–8, 296
- support during major economic crises 132–8
- sustainability of primary production 99–121
- targeted programs to reduce poverty 129–38
- targeting aid and development 275–8
- vulnerability to climate-induced impacts 42–4
- vulnerability to sea level rise 23–5
- water scarcity 143–4
- Prasad, Eswar 256
- Presidential Climate Action Project 57
- pricing, complementary pricing policies 259–61, 263–5
- primary production 296
 - sustainability of 99–121
- public transportation
 - bus rapid transit systems 87, 89–90
 - compressed natural gas buses 87, 89–90
 - costs and availability of 77
 - disadvantages for the poor 77
 - employment impacts 86–90
 - lack of access in poor areas 75
 - lack of accessibility for users 76
 - mass transit systems 87–9
 - sustainable strategy 86–90
- public versus private green sector
 - investments 225–43
- rail transport
 - employment impacts 86–90
 - sustainable strategy 86–90
- rapeseed ethanol 84
- reducing energy poverty *see* global energy poverty
- reducing poverty in developing economies *see* poverty
- renewable energy 296
 - Grameen Shakti in Bangladesh 71–4
- Republic of Korea *see* South Korea
- research and development (R&D) investment
 - direct emissions policies 229–30
 - impact of the economic crisis 226–30
 - technology-push policies and investments 229–30
- resource dependency 296
- resource use in low- and middle-income economies 99–105
- Rodrik, Dani 255, 267
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., New Deal in the 1930s 4, 27, 296 *see also* Global Green New Deal
- Russia
 - economic classification 33
 - fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
- Sachs, Jeffrey 28
- safety net programs 133–8, 296
- sanitation *see* water management
- Saudi Arabia 67
- sea level rise
 - economic impacts 23–5
 - and fossil fuel consumption 23–5
 - impact of climate change 11–12
 - impacts of 44
 - vulnerability of poor countries 23–5
- seasonal floodplains, value of 124–5
- Senegal 68, 69–70
- skills gap in developing economies 160, 166–7, 168
- Slovakia 63
- Slovenia 63
- social safety net programs 133–8, 296
- solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity
 - production in developing countries 70–1
- South Africa 67

306 INDEX

- South Korea
 - CDM projects and credits 163
 - green fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19–21
 - jobs in fuel-efficient vehicle production 81
 - national Green New Deal 19–21, 32, 173–7
- Spain
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- special drawing rights (SDRs) 194, 197
- Stankeviciute, Loreta 61
- Stern, Nicholas 186–7
- Stern Review 24, 40
- Sterner, Thomas 92
- Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) 198–9
- structural imbalances in the world
 - economy 248–57
- sub-Saharan Africa
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
 - MDG for clean water and sanitation 167–8
 - reliance on traditional biofuels 22–3
 - shrinkage of Lake Chad 156
- Sudan 125
- sugar cane and beet, biofuel feedstocks 84–5
- sustainable economic recovery *see* Global Green New Deal in the long term
- Sweden
 - green recovery expenditure 6–9, 19
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- technological gap in developing economies 160, 166–7, 168
- technology-push policies and investments 229–30
- technology transfers for developing countries 160, 168
- Thailand
 - carbon dependency 42
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - jobs in fuel-efficient vehicles production 81
 - management of coastal resources 131–2
 - sustainable primary production 106, 111–15, 120–1
 - value of coastal ecosystems 122–3
- Tobin tax 197
- Toyota 79
- trade
 - Doha Round of trade negotiations 180, 205, 206–7, 293
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 206
 - impact of the global economic crisis 201
 - Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF) (World Bank) 204
- trade facilitation financing 201–4
- trade financing 201–4
 - liquidity gap 202
- trade liberalization 206–7
- trade policy
 - enhancing trade incentives 201–7
 - response to the global economic crisis 201
- trade protectionism 204–5
- transboundary water resources 145–6, 156–7, 189, 296
- transportation
 - air pollution from 75
 - auto-oriented urban structure 76
 - bias towards automobile use 76–7
 - costs and availability of 77
 - costs of automobile use 76–7
 - failings in the current system 76–8
 - GHG emissions from 74–5
 - household spending on 77
 - importance of infrastructure 75
 - lack of accessibility for public transit users 76
 - system disadvantages the poor 77
 - US transportation model 76
 - vehicle congestion problems 76–7
- transportation sustainability 74–94
 - challenges for developing economies 165–7
 - failings in the current system 76–8
 - fiscal policies and regulatory measures 90–4
 - fuel-efficient vehicles 79–82
 - Global Green New Deal objectives 78–9
 - low-carbon biofuels 82, 83–4, 86
 - mass transit systems 87–9
 - public transport 86–90
 - rail transport 86–90
 - restructuring the auto industry 79–82
 - transport market and planning reforms 90–4

- triple-twenty strategy, European Union 59–64
- Ukraine 67
- Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) 54
 - strategy for a clean energy economy 270–5
- United Kingdom
 - carbon dependency 42
 - green fiscal stimulus 6–9, 19
 - low-carbon initiatives 59
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - 2006 report on water 167–8
 - MDG for clean water and sanitation 148–50
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 204
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 165, 206
- United Nations High-Level Task Force (HLTF) 31, 196
- United States
 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 18–21, 31–2, 53–9, 219, 223
 - current account deficit 251–3
 - green fiscal stimulus 6–9, 18–21
 - impact of the domestic real estate bubble 249–50
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
 - jobs in fuel-efficient vehicle production 82
 - Obama administration green stimulus investments 31–2 *see also* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 - proposals for a low-carbon economy 53–9
 - transportation model 76
 - urban population growth, developing countries 16–17
 - US Export-Import Bank, Environmental Exports Program 203
- vehicle congestion problems 76–7
- Venezuela
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
 - jobs in biofuels production 83
- Vietnam
 - carbon dependency 42
 - fossil fuel subsidies 67
- vulnerability fund, World Bank proposal 195–6
- water crisis, lack of clean water and sanitation 17–18, 143–4
- water management
 - adoption of market-based instruments 153–7
 - competing demands 144
 - economic benefits of clean water and sanitation 147–50
 - Ganga Action Plan, India 150–2
 - GGND objectives 147
 - health issues in the developing world 143–4, 148–9, 150
 - importance of forested watersheds 123–4
 - improvement 138–57
 - irrigation of agricultural crops 144
 - lack of clean water and sanitation 17–18, 143–4
 - market reforms 153–7
 - MDG for clean water and sanitation 147–50, 167–8
 - poverty and water scarcity 143–4
 - scarcity of freshwater supplies 138–42
 - sharing of transnational water resources 145–6, 156–7
 - transboundary water resources 145–6, 156–7, 189, 296
 - value of seasonal floodplains 124–5
 - water pricing 144–5
- water poverty 25, 98–9
- water scarcity 296
 - climate-induced impacts 44
 - and poverty 143–4
- weather, impacts of climate change 11–12
- woody crops, biofuel feedstock 85
- World Bank 296
 - development assistance 195–6
 - global vulnerability fund 195–6
 - impact of economic crisis on the poor 134–5, 136–7
 - targeted programs for poverty 130, 134–5
 - Trade Facilitation Facility 204
- world GDP, fossil fuel subsidies as percentage of 66–71

308 INDEX

World Health Organization (WHO) 150	Doha Round of trade negotiations 180,
World Resources Institute (WRI) 219–21,	205, 206–7, 293
223–5	liquidity gap in trade finance 202
World Trade Organization (WTO) 296	rules on trade financing 203
Aid for Trade program 204	
concern over trade protectionism	Zambia 125
204–5	Zoellick, Robert 195–6