**Template for non-Party stakeholders’ inputs**

**for the Talanoa Dialogue**

Question 2 - Where do we want to go?

*This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.*

**Where do we want to go?**

*Vision of the future for your organization and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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| The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research has revised its research strategy to take into account the needs of informing the Paris Agreement with the best possible science. Our strategy for 2018 onwards is centred on four themes: **Accelerating Social Transitions**. We research people at the heart and scale of the transformation required by reshaping the ways in which energy and resources are used to provide all our everyday services. **Overcoming Poverty with Climate Actions** We turn climate research upside-down to understand how climate policy can support poverty alleviation. Poverty is front and first of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. No-one gets left behind. **Building Up Resilience** We identify synergies between urban and ecosystem resilience to support people and biodiversity. Our focus is ways to deliver and integrate policy priorities for cities and nature. **Reaching Zero Emissions** We develop new mitigation pathways needed for the goal of the Paris Agreement while tackling the taboo of hard-to-reduce CO₂ sectors such as trade, international transport and food.  |

*Possible and potential new commitments and pledges of to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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| The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research’s research strategy commits Tyndall Centre researchers to make a contribution to achieving the 1.5/2 degrees goal in three ways, beyond undertaking research. **We support a new generation** of dynamic skilled researchers to be 21st Century leaders of interdisciplinary science for sustainability. **We communicate our science** and engage across all stakeholders through effective evidence-based science communication that embraces social science, psychology and communication theory. We engage with values as well as facts, and champion our proven communication approach to other organisations as well as training in the techniques. We advocate for climate mitigation, adaptation, and overcoming poverty and rigorously debate and analyse choices and consequences. **We develop low-carbon practices.** Our own research practices demonstrate the urgency with which society needs to make a zero-carbon transition. We also know that researchers who ‘walk-the-talk’ are the most trusted. We proposed in the Tyndall Centre Travel Strategy that researchers should aim to reduce emissions from their professional activities in line with the countries where they live. The strategy provides tools, including the T[yndall Travel Tracker](https://tyndall.ac.uk/travel-strategy), to help make decisions about travel and to report and monitor emissions.  |

*Foreseen positive impact of these commitments once they are realized, including contributions to the sustainable development agenda [Maximum 300 words]*

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| Understanding and promoting public engagement in mitigating and adapting to climate change leads to further actions because consumers are unlikely to accept what they don’t understand. **I**t is critical to increase public participation in mitigation policy-making and implementation, capitalizing upon public support for sustainable energy sources and efficiency measures ([Demski et al., 2015](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378015000953)). Renewablesare preferred sources of energy, with nuclear and fossil fuels garnering the least support. Opposition to large-scale energy infrastructure often stems from perceived risks and poor community engagement. Householder adoption of solar PVs is driven primarily by financial considerations as well as a desire to be environmentally-friendly. Biomass energy iscomparatively under-researched, with most concerns related to sustainability. There is low public awarenessof Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). In principle the public are positive about energy efficiency measures ([Steentjes et al., 2017](http://orca.cf.ac.uk/98660/7/EPCC.pdf)), but barriers exist to the adoption of measures. Restrictions on energy services are often resisted by individuals. Overall, there is more public support for ‘pull measures’, e.g., public transport, than ‘push measures’, e.g., increased taxes/tolls. Information-based behaviour change interventions have achieved energy savings of 5-10%, though more ambitious interventions can deliver higher savings (see: [Capstick et al., 2015)](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17583004.2015.1020011). Disruptive innovations offering goods and services with novel attributes to consumers, e.g., car-sharing, mobility-as-a-service, electric vehicle integration with electricity grids, internet-enabled appliances, digitally-enabled food waste reduction schemes, modular urban farming and smart infrastructure ([Cherry et al., 2018](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-018-0298-3)). Scaling up evidence from early-adopter groups to the UK population as a whole suggests additional emission reduction potentials of up to about 10% across food, mobility and buildings. |