



# Delivering the Paris Agreement Goals

Global Climate Action as the measures in response to  
Climate Change

Asia – Pacific region awareness creation workshop to  
maximise the positive and minimize the negative impacts of  
implementation of Climate Change response measures

Tomasz Chruszczow – High Level Climate Champion

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## Response measures – the Convention

- **Developed countries – take immediate action** on the basis of clear priorities, towards comprehensive response strategies at the global, national and regional levels that take into account all greenhouse gases
- **Special difficulties of countries**, especially developing, **whose economies are dependent on fossil fuel production**, use and exportation, as a consequence of action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions
- **Responses** to climate change should be **coordinated with social and economic development** in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty.

## Response measures – the Convention – art. 4(8)

- ▶ **(8)** – the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change **and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures**, especially on:
  - a) Small island countries;
  - b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;
  - c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;
  - d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;
  - e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;
  - f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;
  - g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;
  - h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products;
  - i) Landlocked and transit countries.
- ▶ **(9)** The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.

## Response measures – Kyoto Protocol art.3(14)

- ▶ **1. The Parties included in Annex I shall**, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.
- ▶ **14. Each Party included in Annex I shall strive** to implement the commitments mentioned in paragraph 1 above in such a way as to **minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention**. In line with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of those paragraphs, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, consider what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on Parties referred to in those paragraphs. Among the issues to be considered shall be the establishment of funding, insurance and transfer of technology.

# Long-term goal of Paris Agreement

- Climate neutrality needs to be achieved globally as the balance between **ghg emissions** with absorption of **atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>** by sinks (forests, soil) – art. 4.1
- Temperature, adaptation and MOI goals must be translated into the necessary actions and pathways, which countries include in NDCs
- Sectors of economy (Energy, Industry, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry etc.) as well as financial institutions, cities, regions, environmental NGOs, UN system and other IGOs have to act jointly in order to speed up the process as the globally calculated mitigation result of the NDCs so far is not sufficient,
- Every country must produce their low-ghg-emission development strategy (art. 4.19) and ...
- ... think of the response measures they plan to implement and their potential impacts



# Response measures – Paris Agreement

## Preamble

- **Recognizing that Parties may be affected** not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,
- Emphasizing the **intrinsic relationship** that **climate change actions, responses and impacts** have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,
- Recognizing the **fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger**, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,
- Taking into account the imperatives of a **just transition of the workforce** and the creation of **decent work and quality jobs** in accordance with **nationally defined development priorities**,

# Response measures – Paris Agreement & 1/CP.21

## Paris Agreement

- ▶ Article 4(15) Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.

## Decision 1/CP.21

- ▶ Acknowledging the needs and concerns of developing countries arising from the impact of the implementation of response measures and decisions 5/CP.7, 1/CP.10, 1/CP.16 & 8/CP.17,
- ▶ 33. the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, under the subsidiary bodies, shall continue, and shall serve the Agreement;
- ▶ 34. the SBSTA and the SBI shall recommend, for adoption by the CMA at its first session, the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Agreement **by enhancing cooperation** amongst Parties on understanding the impacts of mitigation actions under the Agreement and the exchange of information, experiences, and best practices amongst Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;
- ▶ 94. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, in developing the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 91 above, to consider, inter alia:
  - f) Information on the social and economic impact of response measures;



Paris Agreement and Katowice Climate Package moved the conversation into the direction of cooperation so the sustainable transition becomes efficient and inclusive.

Climate Action helps make it happen with no further delay and with all hands on the deck.

No new COP/CMP/CMA decisions needed!





# Global Climate Action

- Land-use
- Ocean and Coastal Zones
- Water
- Transport
- Industry
- Energy
- Human Settlements
- Resilience
- Other cross-cutting issues
- Communication
- Finance
- Implementation of SDGs

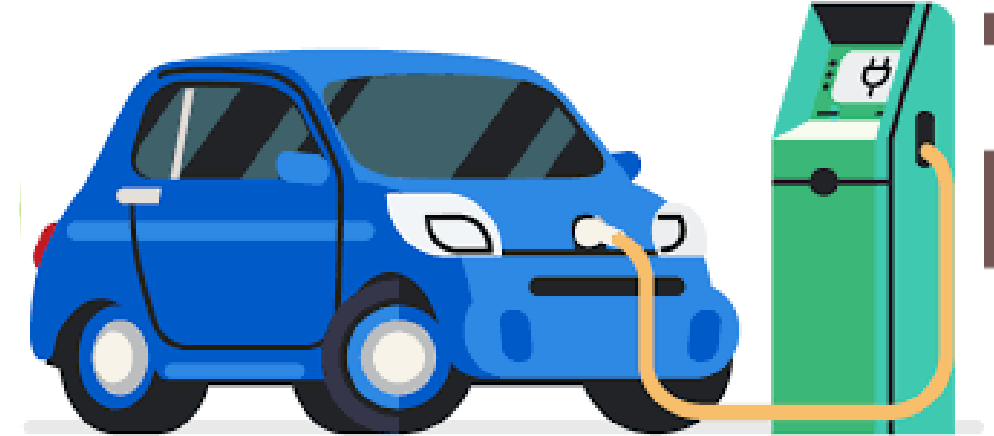


## FISCAL INSTRUMENTS



# GREAT GREEN WALL

Every Climate  
Action is the  
measure in  
response to  
climate  
change



*Pictures from the  
variety of sources*

# Climate Actions may have negative or positive

- Impact on overall development of the country
- Impact on sectors of economy (energy intensive manufacturing)
- Impact on jobs (coal mining, vehicle's maintenance, REN)
- Impact on natural resources and environment as a whole
- Impact on schooling system (retraining of those being laid off)
- Impact on international trade
- Impact on cost of living
- ....

# The role of Climate Action

Despite of negative and thanks to positive impacts, climate action is the best tool to drive:

- Industrial change
- Risk management
- Societal change (life style, consumer choices etc.)
- Jobs creation in new sectors (renewable Energy)
- Innovation
- Better adaptation (resilience to climate impacts) of cities, of infrastructure, of houses, (settlements in general)
- ... etc

# Climate Action vs. social and economic impacts

- Non Party stakeholder, Marrakech Partnership members represent every area of climate action and act globally. They are offering:
  - Willingness to act and to cooperate;
  - Expertise of individuals and/or of the organisations;
  - Financial support & advice how to make projects bankable;
  - The multitask network active in many geographically diverse regions & places;
  - Readiness to support the negotiators, including the Katowice Committee on Impacts

## The key question remains the same: Is the transition a sustainable one?

- Priorities for developing and developed countries (adaptation / mitigation)?
- Required level of ambition?
- How to monitor impacts in a comprehensive way?
- Suitable mitigation policies (to alleviate negative impacts)?
- Are there any implications for donor organizations?
- Including regional (within a country) as well as cross border differences in planning of sustainable transition

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 			<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>THE GLOBAL GOALS</b> For Sustainable Development		<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
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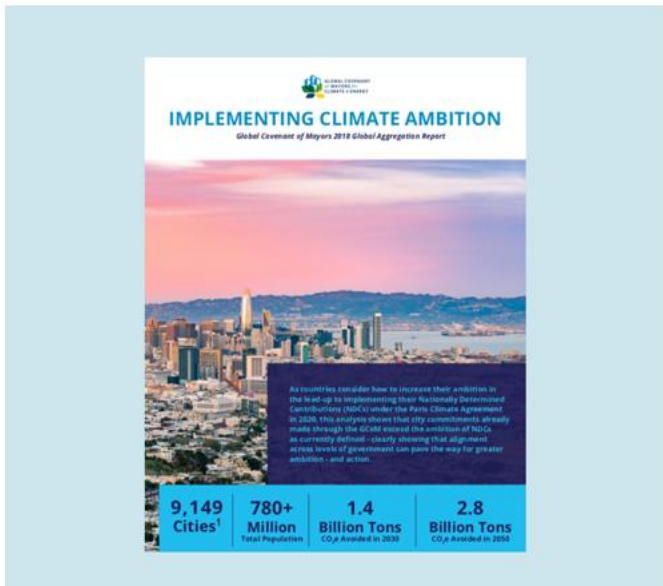
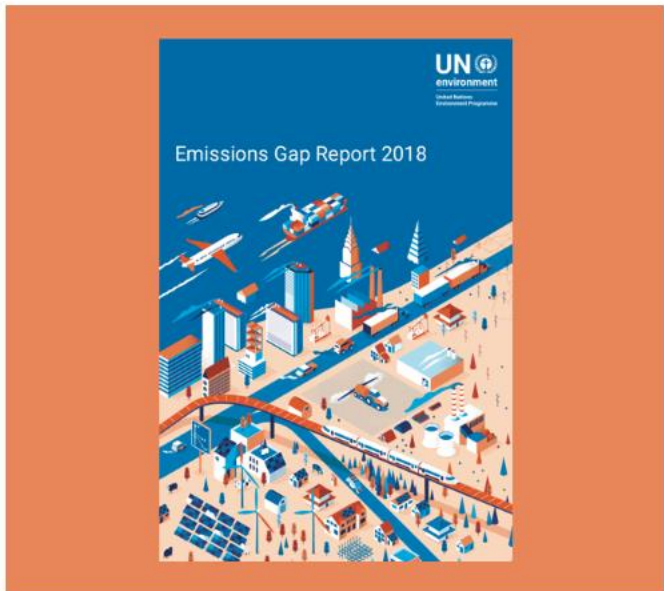
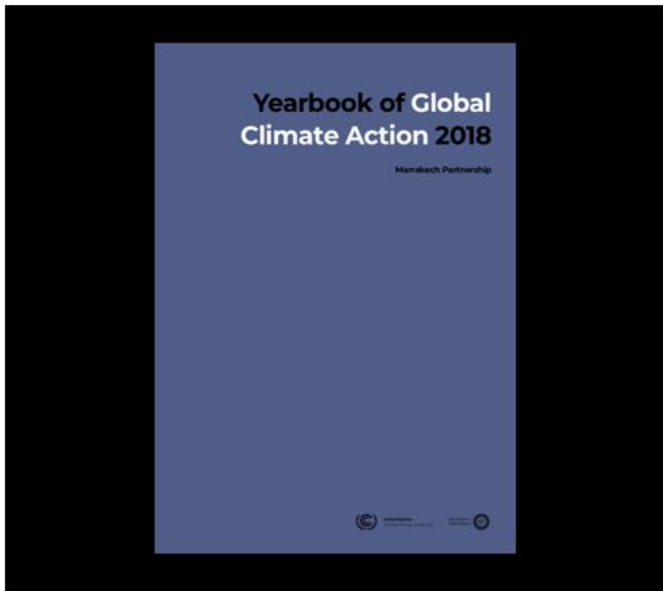
## Global problems – Climate problems – Development problems – Readiness problems

- We are more and more numerous (new billion every 15 years)
- We need more food – 850 million suffering hunger or malnutrition every day (the number is growing while 30-50% of food gets wasted 1,3 billion tons worth 1 trillion US\$ – FAO)
- We need safe and affordable energy (by 2030 – 650 million people will have no access to electricity – 90% in Sub-Saharan Africa – IEA)
- We need access to resources in order to develop
- We need education (in 2016 - 750 million of adults remain illiterate – 2/3 women – UNESCO)
- We need to preserve biodiversity (1 million species may disappear – IPBES)
- We must address the deficit of arable land – degradation of land! (UNCCD)
- We need the space for expanding cities (2,5 billion of new urban dwellers by 2050 – UN Habitat)
- We need new, decent jobs (ILO)
- Unless solved – these problems would no longer be local and may result in global crisis – not only humanitarian



## Good stories exist about so far deployed practices

- Many developed countries went through the processes on industrial plants level
  - switching into renewables in power generation
  - New more efficient technologies in steel plants
- Degraded cities – after collapse of industries e.g. Denver get gentrified
- Economy wide restructuring – Polish economic transition thanks to the social pact from



# Sustainable transition to climate neutrality

- Transforming of a global development pattern, so we can achieve **climate neutrality** by the second half of this century.
- Technology and investment driven reductions of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must be counterweighted by the bio-systems' (forests, soil) capacity to capture and store atmospheric carbon.
- Limited access to water, food and energy, without decent jobs may lead to international conflicts or even wars. Unbalanced development with too many struggling with poverty must be replaced by universal sustainable transition, ensuring everyone just and inclusive access to development.
- Such an access must offer equal opportunities to develop all homelands in a sustainable manner using endogenous resources and traditional knowledge, respecting everybody else's sovereignty, being mindful of the existing resource limitations.
- The balance between human, environmental and economic dimensions of development must be restored and maintained.





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# Thank you very much

[tomasz.chruszczow@mos.gov.pl](mailto:tomasz.chruszczow@mos.gov.pl)

High Level Climate Champion