

Delivering the Temperature Goal

Response measures & next steps

Climate Action perspective

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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.

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;

Katowice Climate Package – the forum



Decision 7/CMA.1 – one single forum that covers the work of the COP, CMP & CMA on all matters relating to the impact of response measures

- Work programme
- The areas of work:
 - a) Economic diversification and transformation;
 - b) Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;
 - c) Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;
 - d) Facilitating the development of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures.



Katowice Committee on Impacts (KCI)

Decision 7/CMA.1 – one single forum covering the COP, CMP & CMA on all matters relating to the impact of response measures

- KCI support the work of the forum & reports annually to the CMA;
- meetings in conjunction with the SBs starting from 50th sessions (June 2019);
- 14 members, 2 from each of the five UN regional groups, 1 from the LDC, 1 from the SIDS and 2 from relevant IGOs. They shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise;
- meetings of the KCI open for all Parties and observers unless otherwise decided by the KCI;
- The KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members;
- The modalities that the forum and the KCI may use:
 - a) Building awareness and information-sharing;
 - b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;
 - c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
 - d) Organizing workshops.





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

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Long-term goal of Paris Agreement

- Climate neutrality needs to be achieved globally and balance ghg emissions with absorption of atmospheric CO₂ by sinks (forests, soil)
- 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 and ...
- ... think of the response measures they plan to implement and their potential impacts



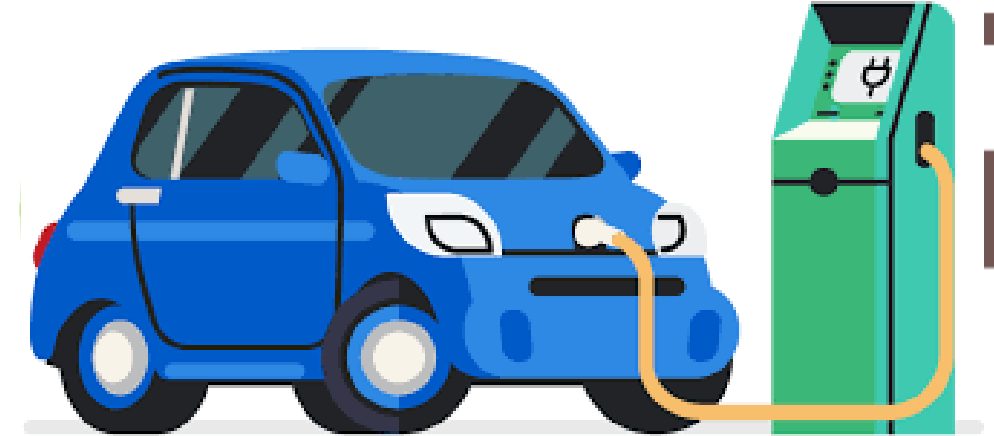


FISCAL INSTRUMENTS



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

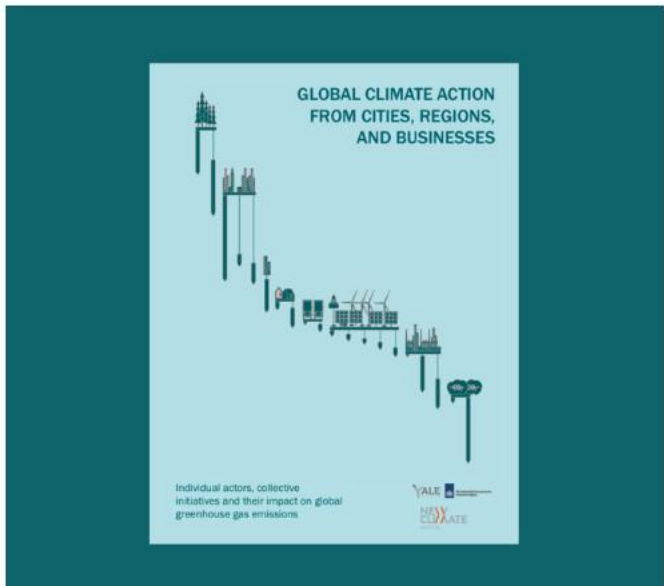
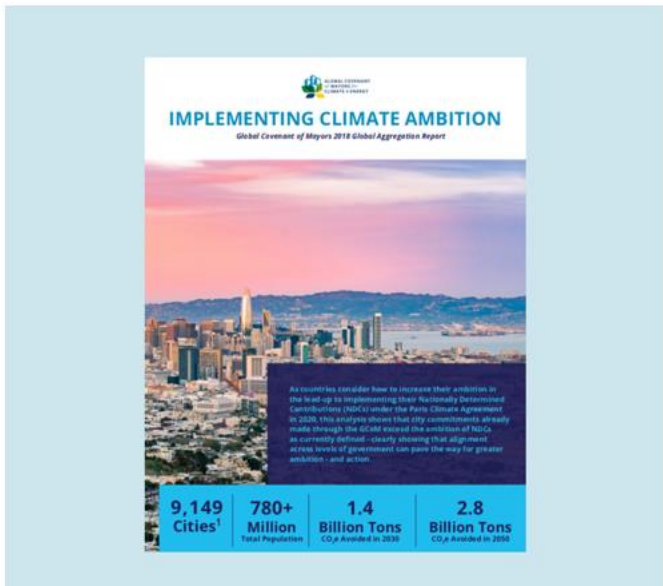
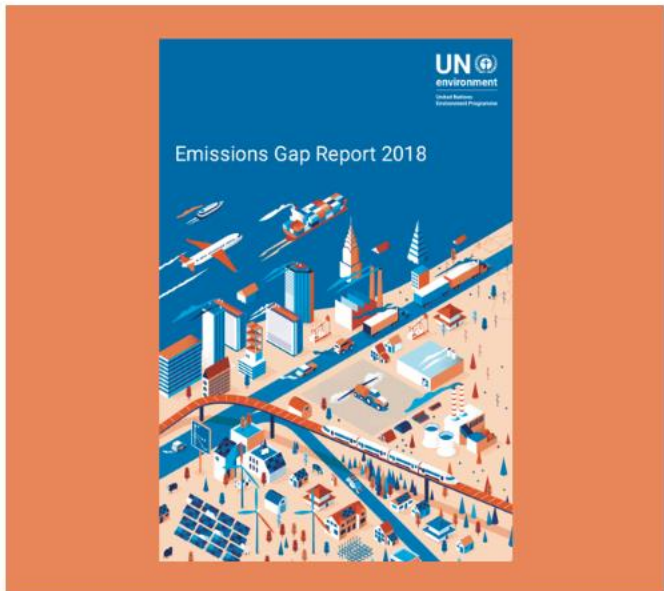
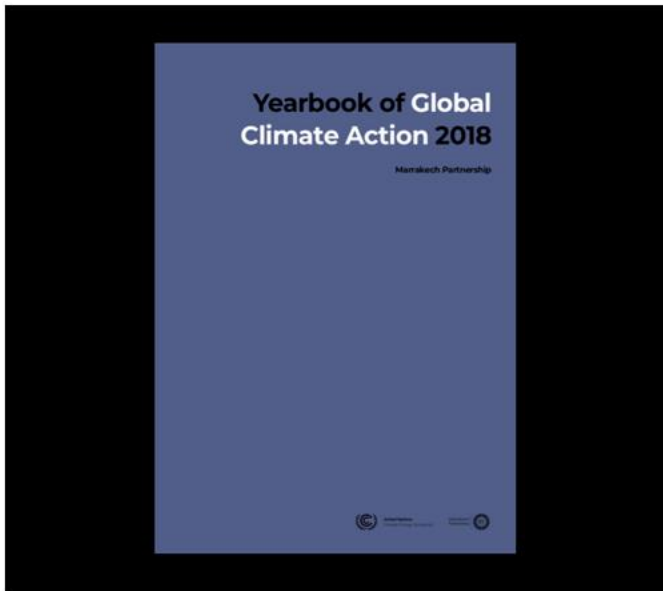
- Non Party stakeholder, Marrakech partnership members represent every area of Climate action. They are offering:
 - Willingness to act and to cooperate;
 - Expertise of individuals and/or of the organisations;
 - Financial support & advice how to make projects bankable;
 - The multitask network active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

The key question remains the same: sustainability of transition?

- 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

Good stories 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



Mitigation of social impacts (PL)

- Special programmes to support those laid off (early retirement, professional training, etc.)
- Job creation through public works, incl. improvement of infrastructure's efficiency.
- Access to subsidies supporting environmental investments, including EU funds.
- Thermo-modernization funds made available for both public and private buildings.
- Cities offering free public transport to elderly people and school children.
- Regional programmes

Retraining in practice enterprises



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It is not only about coal

- Coal and oil communities - community renewal with investment in new energy, new industries and new jobs is vital.
- Cities - investment in low and zero emissions transport, clean energy and circular economy are the way forward.
- Industry - switching to renewable energy must be supplemented with clean industrial processes.
- Workers - collective bargaining ensures that essential support is there for reskilling and redeployment.
- Governments and their leaders - just transition offers the opportunity to solve three key challenges at once: Climate change, growing inequality and social inclusion.

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 CO₂ 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

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