



Afforestation or coal transition

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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





**Stopping
defforestation**



Afforestation



**Coal (fossil)
transition**

Afforestation or coal transition?

- These are the response measures leading to climate neutrality
- Is it or?
- Neither of the above alone will be sufficient.
- We need and – as many ands as possible

Forests deliver

- Biodiversity
- Jobs
- Shelter
- Products
 - Construction materials
 - Fuels for heating, cooking, ...
 - Animal products
 - Food – fruits, meat, mushrooms, ...

Katowice Declaration „Forest for Climate”

- Accelerate actions, so the global contribution of forests and forest products is maintained, supported and enhanced by 2050 & supports achieving goals of the Paris Agreement.
- The scientific community should continue to explore and quantify the contribution of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs in managed land.
- Non-Party stakeholders, including cities, regions, businesses and investors have been encouraged, to continue to display their ambition and commitments in their forestry-related climate actions through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the NAZCA Platform



COP24 · KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



The Ministerial Katowice Declaration on Forests for the Climate

The Ministers / the Head of Delegations attending the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP24) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Katowice, Poland, from 2 to 14 December 2018,

Recalling that in order to achieve the long-term temperature goal, the Parties to the Paris Agreement aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Further recalling that Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests and forest products as well as to strengthen cooperation in this respect,

Affirming that there is no future without addressing climate change, and forests are a key component to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, which will contribute to building a community with a shared future for humankind,

Welcoming the finding of the IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C which reveals that all pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C project the use of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) that is subject to multiple feasibility and sustainability constraints, while requiring rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure and industrial systems that imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investment,

Acknowledging the important role of forests as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, in mitigating climate change, and simultaneously recognizing the need for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and forest conservation, sustainable management of forests, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, as well as alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while addressing and respecting social and environmental safeguards and objectives,

Recognizing that climate change is affecting forests, under certain circumstances, as a result of natural disasters, leading to increased emissions, affecting the carbon storage capacity of forests and underlining the need to increase the capacity of forests to adapt to climate change,

Further recognizing that forests have a decisive role to play in the sequestration and storage of carbon in the soil, trees and other vegetation, and in providing goods, resources and materials with a smaller carbon footprint, such as harvested wood products,

Sharing the UN Strategic Plan for Forests' vision of a world in which all types of forests and trees outside forests are sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations. Recognizing that multifunctional and sustainable forest management contributes to nature conservation, as well as constitutes a keystone in achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks,

Emphasizing that healthy, biologically diverse, and resilient forests adapted to climate change have important benefits for species habitat and biodiversity, and ensure the continued provision of a wide range of ecosystem services that are essential to human health and wellbeing,

Further recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in conserving and sustainably managing forests for the benefit of present and future generations,

Building on milestone documents and processes such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its SDGs, the UNFCCC and related legal instruments, the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, the CBD and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, as well as other, global and regional initiatives regarding sustainable forest management, and stressing the importance of strengthening synergies at the national level in implementing UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, UNFF, where appropriate,

1. Pledge to accelerate our actions to ensure that the global contribution of forests and forest products is maintained and further supported and enhanced by 2050, in order to support the achievement of the long term goal of the Paris Agreement.

2. Encourage the scientific community to continue to explore and quantify the contribution of sinks, and reservoirs of greenhouse gases in managed lands, including forests, to achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, as well as to explore ways to increase this contribution and welcome the work done up to now.

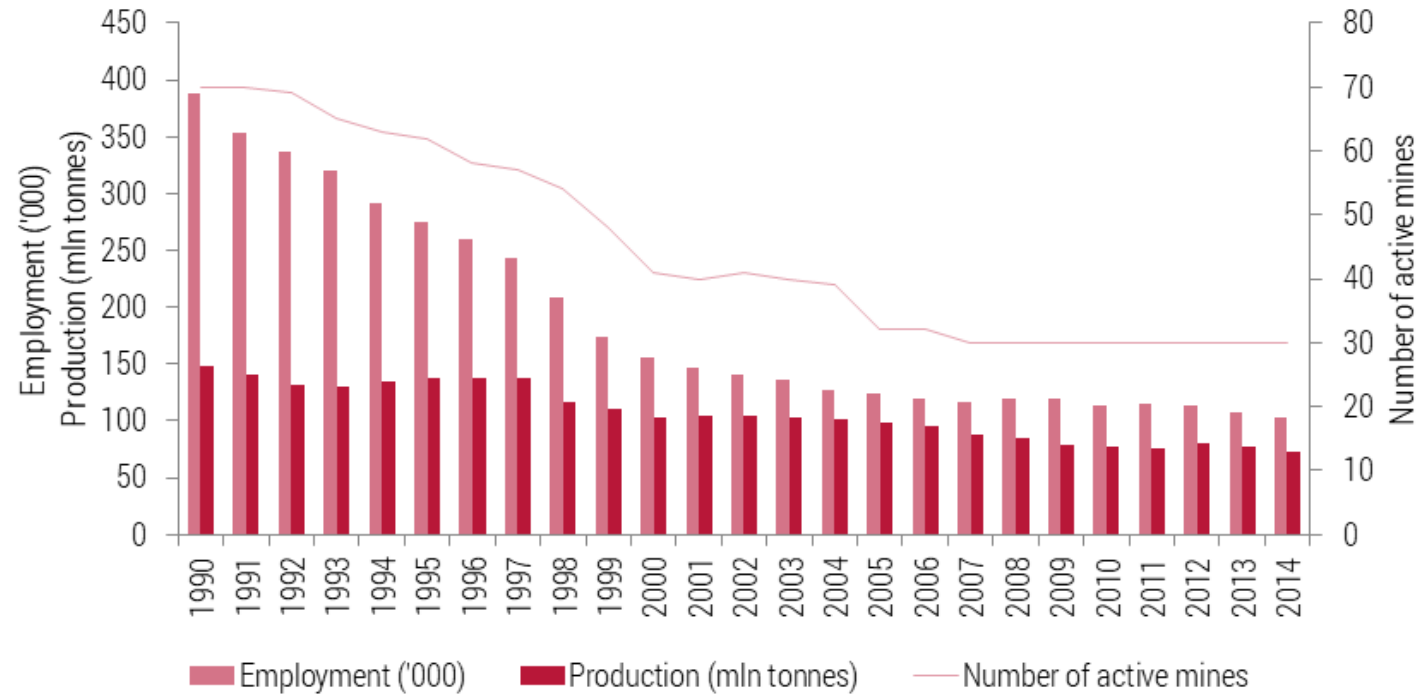
3. Encourage non-party stakeholders including cities, regions, businesses and investors, to continue to display their ambition and commitments in their forestry related climate actions through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and the NAZCA Platform.

Coal & Fossil fuels transition

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Transformation of the Polish hard coal mining (1990-2014): employment, production & number of mines



Source: own elaboration based on: NIK (2016). Funkcjonowanie górnictwa węgla kamiennego w latach 2007–2015 na tle założeń programu rządowego; Kaczorowski, P., Gajewski, P. (2008). Górnictwo węgla kamiennego w okresie transformacji, *Acta Universitatis Lodzianis. Folia Oeconomica* 219; IEA (2015). More: Szpor, A., Ziółkowska, K. (2018). *The Transformation of the Polish Coal Sector*. International Institute for Sustainable Development.

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

Any specific impacts of these problems in your country?

- Migration pressures
- Poverty
- Access to education
- Access to clean water
- Life expectancy



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Thank you very much

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