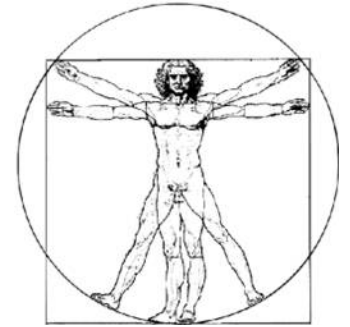


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Nexus between Negotiations & Climate Action

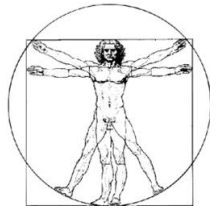
Intergovernmental process vs stakeholders engagement

Tomasz Chruszczow

High Level Climate Champion, COP24

for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations

pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales sur les changements climatiques



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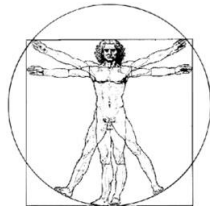
Global problems

- Population grow (new billion peoples every 15 years)
- Hunger – 850 million suffering hunger or malnutrition (and growing while 30-50% of food gets wasted 1,3 billion tons worth 1 trillion US\$ – FAO)
- Limited safe and affordable energy (in 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
- Education (in 2016 - 750 million of adults remain illiterate – 2/3 women – UNESCO)
- Biodiversity loss (1 million species may disappear – IPBES)
- The deficit of arable land – exacerbated by land degradation! (UNCCD)
- Limited space for cities (2,5 billion of new urban dwellers by 2050 –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

All these are very well described in many reports. Rich literature on science of the problem exists. Do we have equally rich science of solutions?

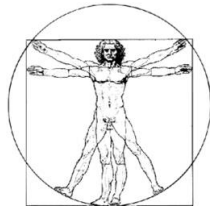
Sustainable Transition



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- **Climate neutrality** to be **achieved globally** as the balance between ghg emissions and removals of atmospheric CO₂ 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 their NDCs
- Sectors of economy (Energy, Industry, Transport, Agri-food, Forestry etc.) as well as financial institutions, cities, regions, NGOs, UN agencies, 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 ...
- Take into account impacts of the measures they plan to implement

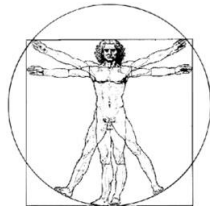
Priorities and Impacts of the Transition



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- The relationship that **climate change actions, responses and impacts** have with equitable access to sustainable development and **eradication of poverty**,
- 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,
- 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**,
- Transition may have consequences – **countries, regions, communities may be affected** not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it.

Areas of Global Climate Action



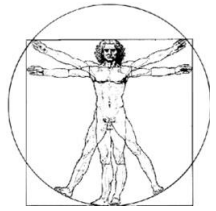
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- Land-use
- Oceans and Coastal Zones
- Water
- Transport
- Industry
- Energy
- Human Settlements
- Resilience and Climate Risk
- Other cross-cutting issues
- Communication
- Finance
- Implementation of SDGs
- ...

Marrakech
Partnership



Marrakech Partnership



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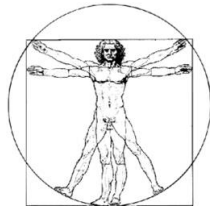
- Non Party stakeholders, members of the Marrakech Partnership represent **every area of climate action** and act globally. They are offering:
 - Willingness to act and to cooperate;
 - Expertise of individuals and/or of the organisations;
 - Financial support & advice how to make projects bankable;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

Marrakech
Partnership





CIRCULAR ECONOMY



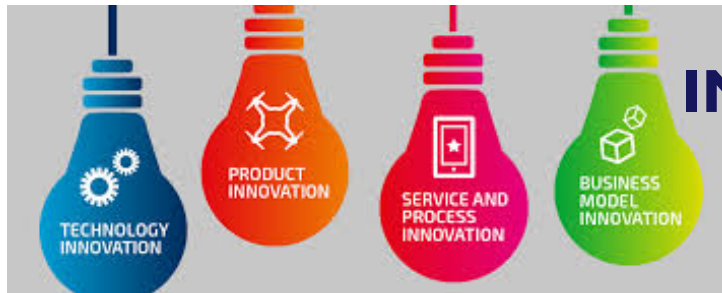
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FISCAL INSTRUMENTS

ADAPTATION

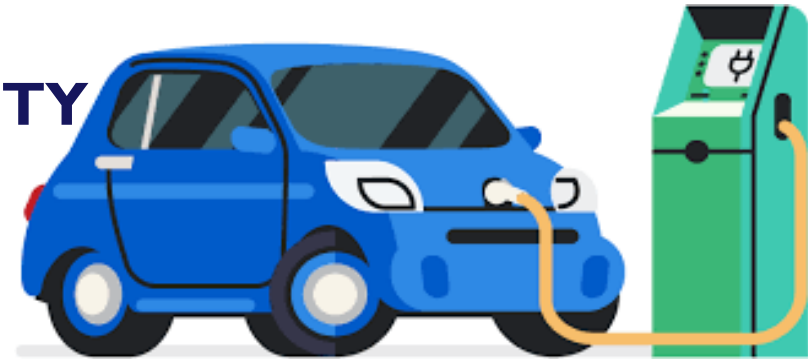


GREAT GREEN WALL



INNOVATION

E-MOBILITY



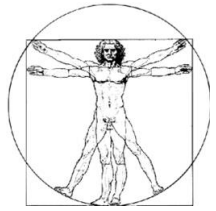
NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



RENEWABLE ENERGY

Pictures from the variety of sources

23% of emissions come from AFOLU



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**Stopping
deforestation**



Afforestation

&

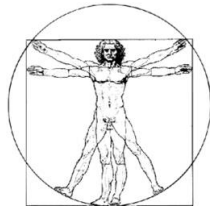
**Reforestation
mangroves**



**Energy
transition**

- Global climate (!) neutrality with all ghg included is only possible with soils and forests being net sinks.
- Cooperation is needed between all the actors
- Article 6 – makes cooperation possible

Global Climate Action



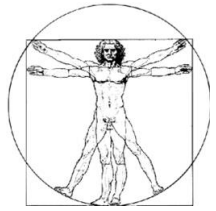
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Despite of negative and thanks to positive impacts, climate action is the best tool to drive:

- Industrial change & innovation
- Adaptation, risk management
- Societal change (life style, consumer choices etc.)
- Jobs creation
- Adaptation (resilience to climate impacts) of cities, of infrastructure, of houses, (settlements in general)
- Enhanced capacity of ecosystems to absorb carbon ... etc

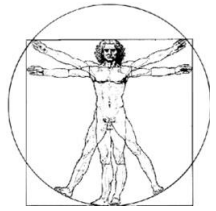
Climate Action is the key solution to the problem

Climate Action is the transition



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- 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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Climate Action is the solution. Negotiations ...?

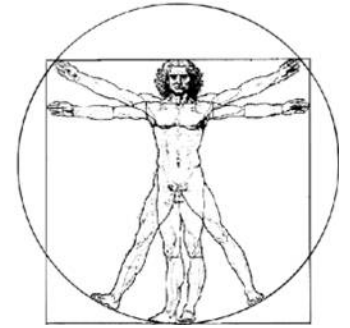
Global solutions deliver the necessary paradigm shift:

- Joint multilateral actions, instead of unilateral measures;
- Adaptation laying the foundation for development;
- Capacity building to empower people, change behaviour, give the ability to use existing financial instruments, technologies, etc.
- New jobs creation;
- Stronger ecosystems (article 5), ...

Negotiations?

- No progress in article 6 – threatens ambition of new NDCs
- Trust issues remain – MOI!
- Paris Agreement is the ratified treaty in force with clear mandates (shall vs should). All bodies, incl. CMA have to stay within their limitations.
- Katowice Rulebook – is ready to be used, but without cooperation provisions being implemented won't be robust enough.

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Thank you very much

Tomasz Chruszczow
High Level Climate Champion, COP24



COP24·KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

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sur les changements climatiques