

Climate Action through Innovation, Implementation and Inclusive Multi-level Governance
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Presentation on Findings of COP27 Compass and SDG Charter | Act4Earth















About Act4Earth

Act4Earth was launched at the WSDS 2022 valedictory session with an objective to drive ambitious and urgent action on climate change and sustainable development through research and dialogue to amplify perspectives from the **Global South**.

Act4Earth platform's two components:

- COP27 Compass
 - Road to Sharm el-Sheikh
 - Ocean-climate interface and global commons
- SDG Charter
 - Internationalizing lifestyles
 - Inclusive energy transitions

Approach

- Research
- Dialogue and stakeholder validation



Partner acknowledgment

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A paradigm shift in the climate regime is needed. There is a need to re-define vulnerability and move away from a country-centric approach to a people-centric approach in climate negotiations.



ROAD TO SHARM EL-SHEIKH: TOWARDS EQUITY AND CLIMATE JUSTICE



Global goal on adaptation

- Securing basic universal enablers of adaptation at all scales, for example, universal access to early warning systems.
- Input, Output and Outcome indicators needed.

Loss and damage funding

 A people-centric approach is important to understand as to who loses and what damage do they suffer in areas such as, agriculture, access to basic services and human well-being.

Climate finance

- The 'polluter pays' principle is key for equitable climate finance. It is ironic that Global South is paying to solve the problems they did not cause.
- Limitations of market-based instruments when it comes to adaptation finance.
- New instruments such as debt restructuring should be considered.

Global stocktake

- Rooted in principles of equity and climate justice based on historical responsibility.
- Climate finance should be the heart and soul of GST and must be reported at disaggregated levels of mitigation, adaptation, and loss & damage.



ROAD TO SHARM EL-SHEIKH: TOWARDS EQUITY AND CLIMATE JUSTICE



Headline message

Demand (downstream) driving innovations (upstream) in the supply side is key.







Channels for internationalizing lifestyles

- G20 Forum
- Global Indicator Framework for SDGs
- UNFCCC
- UNGA

Landscape in G20 countries

- Composite index and indices on consumption sectors (such as food, transport, residential and waste management)
- Among G20 entities, with the lowest consumption, India has the highest score in the Lifestyles and Consumption Index; with high consumption, US is on the other end of the spectrum.
- Emerging innovations such as right to repair.

Other key messages

- SDG 12 indicators can include/have more downstream indicators.
- Scope of deployment of all types of instruments policy, market and social instruments
- The role of responsible advertising is essential and this is a segment which remains to be tapped.
- Traditional knowledge may inspire behavioral interventions and insights.
- Need to look at adaptation and mitigation behaviours.







Headline message

Climate justice demands factoring inclusivity in energy systems. Both energy supply side and energy demand side interventions more strongly.





INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITIONS

MESSAGES FOR THE G20 FORUM



On the demand side, the share of G20 to world's total energy consumption increased from 70% in 2000 to 72% in 2019.

The dominant narrative on energy transitions is around supply side and demand side dimensions have not received adequate attention in climate negotiations space in recent times.

Reliable energy supply is essential for inclusive energy transitions

Gender at disaggregated data is required specifically for the three sectors, that is, transport, MSMEs, and agriculture.

G20 can push for global indicator frameworks on SDGs to report and monitor in energy demand side indicators along with gender disaggregated data.





INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITIONS

MESSAGES FOR THE G20 FORUM



Headline message

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) offers minimal guidance on climate change. Existing agreements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other Rio Conventions lack a mandate for the high seas. This paper argues that a shift is needed in the climate-oceans interface to incorporate greater synergies, not just with the Rio Conventions but also with UNCLOS.



OCEANS-CLIMATE INTERFACE

IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL COMMONS BASED CLIMATE ACTION





Oceans are the largest known carbon sink in the world. Despite this, oceans have largely remained absent from climate change negotiations in the Conference of Parties, despite the mandate by 1992 UNFCCC [Article 4.1d].

In the post-Paris climate regime, with the publication of the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, in 2019, there has been a surge of interest in bringing oceans to the forefront of UNFCCC deliberations.

There is now a consensus that 'Oceans' plays a critical role in climate negotiations.

Reporting on global indicator frameworks need to go beyond what is presently reported under Goal 14 of the SDGs, which does not sufficiently cover the high seas and ABNJ.

Strengthen international coordination and integration of ocean observations.

Strengthening interface between climate regime and oceans regime.



OCEANS-CLIMATE INTERFACE

IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL COMMONS BASED CLIMATE ACTION





Climate Action through Innovation, Implementation and Inclusive Multi-level Governance

Messages from Act4Earth

Innovations can span across domains/ levels involving individuals, communities, organizations, markets, policies and technologies – a holistic approach but context-specific approach is needed.

Implementation needs to be informed by policy instruments, market instruments, social instruments as well as science-policy interface.

Equity- consider all aspects - distributional equity; procedural equity; and recognitional equity.

Governance- poly-centric and multi-level local enabling conditions, as well as enhanced international support for climate action.



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