

Strengthening the Global Response in the Context of Sustainable Development and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty



Close link to Sustainable Development (SD) and SDGs

- SD balances social well-being, economic prosperity, environmental protection
- SD supports and enables the systemic transitions and transformations required
- UN Sustainable Development Goals framework
 - poverty eradication
 - reducing inequalities
 - climate action

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Close link to SD and SDGs

- Different pathways have different benefits and trade-offs with SD
- More avoided impacts on SD, eradicating poverty and inequality at 1.5°C than at 2°C
- Adaptation/mitigation synergies maximised and trade-offs minimized



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Adaptation: synergies and trade-offs

- Synergies from adapting to 1.5°C
 - Reducing vulnerability of human and natural systems -> food, water, disaster risks, health, poverty, inequality, ecosystem services
- Trade-offs, if interventions poorly designed and implemented
 - Intensifying agriculture, expanding urban infrastructure -> greenhouse gas emissions, water use, social and gender inequality, undermine health and natural ecosystems



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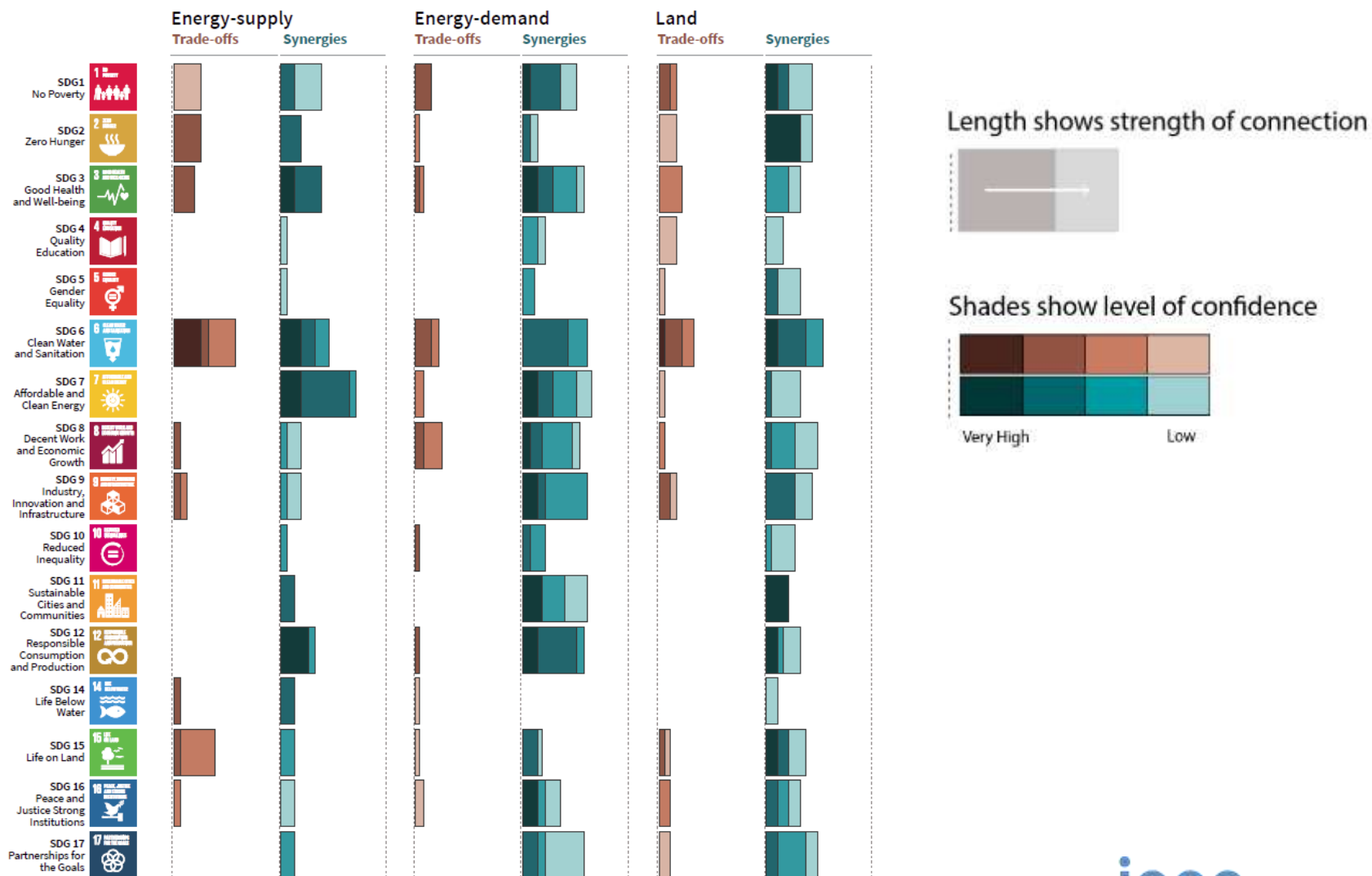
Adaptation: synergies and trade-offs

- Adaptation options that also mitigate emissions -> synergies and cost savings
- Increasing **investment in physical and social infrastructure** key enabling condition -> societal resilience, adaptive capacity



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Mitigation synergies and trade-offs with the SDGs





Mitigation: synergies and trade-offs

- More synergies than trade-offs
- Net-effect depends on pace, magnitude, portfolio, management of mitigation
- Most synergies, least trade-offs in pathways with **low energy demand, low material consumption, low-emissions diet**



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Mitigation: synergies and trade-offs

- Economies that are highly dependent on fossil fuels
 - Mitigation creates risks for sustainable development
 - Diversified economy and energy sector
- Redistribution policies to protect the poor and vulnerable can resolve trade-offs for a range of SDGs
- Investment needs for such complementary policies are only a small fraction of the overall mitigation investments

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Enabling conditions

Enhance the feasibility of options consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5C:

- Strengthened multi-level governance and institutions
- Strengthened policy tools
- Technological innovation
- Changes in lifestyle and behaviour
- Transfer and mobilisation of finance



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Evolution of financial systems

- Realignment of savings and expenditure to **low emission** and **climate resilient** infrastructure and services
 - Change incentives
 - Mainstream climate finance within financial and banking systems
 - Low-risk, low interest financing
 - New public-private partnerships to de-risk climate friendly investments and support small scale enterprise/households



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Multi-level action

- Ambitious action supported by national and sub-national authorities, civil society, private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities
- Mix of **adaptation and mitigation** action implemented in participatory and integrated way
 - Local and regional governments supported by national governments
 - **Aligned with economic and SD**
- International cooperation is a critical part of limiting warming to 1.5°C



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Climate Resilient Development Pathways

- Strengthen SD and efforts to eradicate poverty; ambitious mitigation and adaptation
- Equity and social justice are core elements of the societal and systems transitions and transformations required



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There is no safe level of climate change

- Each bit of warming matters
- Each year we delay matters
- Each choice at every level matters



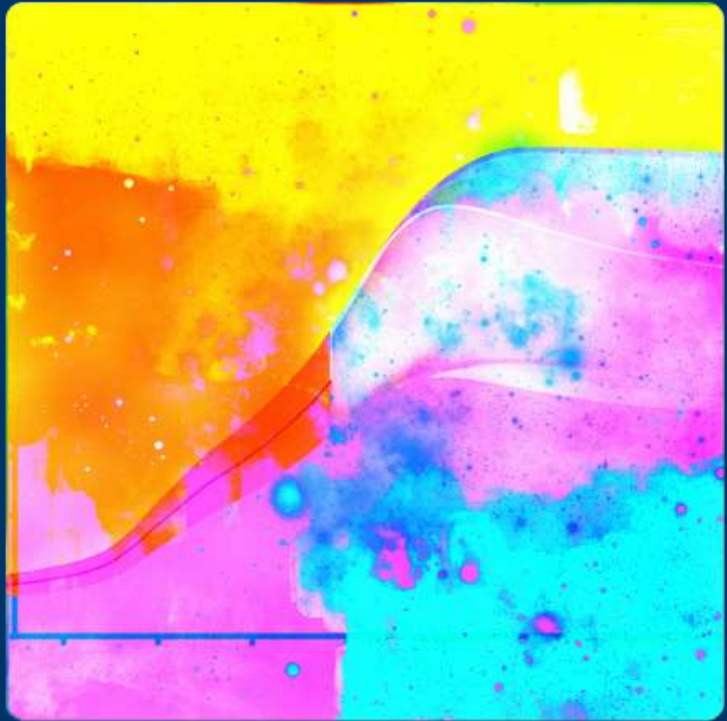
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We are the answer

“Humans are at the centre of global climate change: their actions cause anthropogenic climate change, and social change is key to effectively respond to climate change.”

The scientific message is clear. The response is now in the hands of society, governments and policymakers



Thank you