



Global
Challenges
Foundation

**Background Brief for the Global Policy Dialogue on
Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement
& Beyond**

*Hosted at the Intercontinental COEX
Seoul, Republic of Korea*

23 October 2019

About the partner organizations

About the Stimson Center: The Stimson Center is a nonpartisan policy research center working to protect people, preserve the planet, and promote security & prosperity. Stimson’s award-winning research serves as a roadmap to address borderless threats through concerted action. Our formula is simple: we gather the brightest people to think beyond soundbites, create solutions, and make those solutions reality. We follow the credo of one of history’s leading statesmen, Henry L. Stimson, in taking “pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives.” We are practical in our approach and independent in our analysis. Our innovative ideas change the world. The Just Security 2020 Program supports efforts to build more capable global governance institutions to better cope with existing and new global challenges, in the face of growing mass violence in fragile states, the threat of runaway climate change, and fears of devastating cross-border economic shocks and cyber-attacks. Effective problem solving requires both global collaboration and attention to serious deficits of justice as well as security, to create what we call “just security.” The program gives particular attention to initiating and influencing preparations for a Leaders Summit, in September 2020 in New York, on United Nations renewal and innovation. Visit our new knowledge Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform: <http://www.platformglobalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>

About the Global Challenges Foundation: The Global Challenges Foundation (GCF) facilitates global governance reform aimed at ensuring the fair and effective mitigation of global catastrophic risks. In collaboration with others, we foster a demand for change and generate plausible alternatives. Founded by Swedish-Hungarian financier Laszlo Szombatfalvy in 2012, the GCF is a politically independent not for profit entity. For more on GCF, visit: <https://globalchallenges.org/>

About the Global Green Growth Institute: The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies. It is working across the thematic priorities of sustainable energy, green cities, sustainable landscapes, and water & sanitation, and it aims to deliver impact through six strategic outcomes: 1. GHG emission reduction; 2. Creation of green jobs; 3. Increased access to sustainable services, such as, clean affordable energy, sustainable public transport, improved sanitation, and sustainable waste management; 4. Improved air quality; 5. Adequate supply of ecosystem services; and 6. Enhanced adaptation to climate change. Learn more about GGGI and its actions at www.gggi.org

Contents

- About the partner organizations 2**
- Overview of the Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond 4**
- Global Policy Dialogue E-Consultation Overview 6**
 - Segment 1: Summary of the E-Consultation on UNFCC Innovation 6
 - Segment 2 (a): Summary of the E-Consultation on Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice 10
 - Segment 2 (b): Summary of the E-Consultation on Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic/Development Institutions 13
- Just Security 2020 16**
- UN2020 and Together First 18**

Overview of the Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond

23 October 2019 in connection with the “Global Green Growth Week 2019” in Seoul

Co-Sponsors: Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Global Challenges Foundation (GCF), The Stimson Center, and the Governments of Japan and South Korea

A Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond will contribute ideas and capabilities to a growing transnational network for global governance renewal and innovation, using current reform proposals as points of departure. It will be convened alongside other Global Policy Dialogues on Preventive Action, Sustaining Peace, and Global Governance (December 2018 in Doha), Global Security, Justice & Economic Institutions (June 2019 in Washington, D.C.), and A Better Framework for Global Economic Governance: Toward an action agenda for multilateral reforms (November 2019 in Washington, D.C.).

Informed by a four-week e-consultation in September and October 2019, the Climate Governance Global Policy Dialogue within the Global Green Growth Week (21-25 October 2019)—a week-long forum in Seoul organized by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to discuss ways to achieve economic growth without causing environmental degradation—will seek to:

- Establish broad areas of consensus on priority global governance reform innovations. Specifically, it will focus on global governance policy and institutional reforms to better enhance climate mitigation and adaptation efforts—*giving special attention to the introduction of new renewable energy measures and innovations*—at regional, national, and local levels.
- Provide fresh ideas and perspectives, to help strengthen and build greater global support, for ongoing, official reform efforts *from within* the multilateral system of governance.
- Engage a broad network of organizations and individuals committed to growing a coalition of states and non-state actors to achieve critical global governance reforms by 2020, the United Nations’ 75th anniversary, which coincides with the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 26).

The global policy dialogue will organize its discussions around three distinct working groups:

- **(1) UNFCCC, Local Authorities, the Business Community, and Global Civil Society:** Deepening today’s Hybrid Model of Global Climate Governance, New Instruments for Engaging the Private Sector, Civil Society, and Cities (e.g., proposed Green Technology Licensing Facility within the UN Green Climate Fund to facilitate the introduction of new renewable energy innovations)
- **(2) Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic and Development Institutions:** Expanding the role of the G-20, World Trade Organization, International Financial Institutions, UN Environment Program, UN Development Program, and wider UN System (e.g., International Civil Aviation Authority, International Maritime Organization, and Montreal Protocol Secretariat) in the fight against climate change, giving special emphasis to their roles in promoting new renewable energy initiatives

- (3) **Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice:** UN Security Council (e.g., inaugural UNSC Resolution on climate change as a global threat multiplier, as well as incorporating climate/green tech into the mandates of UN Peacekeeping Missions and Special Political Missions; *note: currently, the UN's sizeable Peacekeeping Missions rely on renewables for only 1% of their energy needs and do not prioritize the transfer of green technologies to host nations; the recent French Government proposal to have the UNFCCC report periodically to the Security Council and General Assembly*); proposed World Environmental Crimes Court and having the International Court of Justice provide Advisory Opinions on Climate Change.

The global policy dialogues' "theory of change" is rooted in the conviction that greater results can be achieved when (1) individual states and non-state actors recognize that their priority issues or institutional reforms can benefit from a global systemic, coalition-supported effort; (2) greater opportunities arise for "deal-making" and exploiting linkages between innovative proposals across distinct sectors and institutional settings; and (3) momentum for reform is generated and sustained.

Balanced attention toward gaining the confidence of powerful "insiders," including the UN Secretary-General, and powerful "outsiders" from civil society, the media, and the business community, will be a hallmark of the development of new knowledge and advocacy networks utilizing the new Stimson Center-led, online Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform and civil society-led Together First campaign and UN 2020 Initiative. Each are critical to leveraging institutions and individuals to affect positive changes in global governance.

Major Speakers: Keynote address by H.E. Ban Ki-moon, President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council of the Global Green Growth Institute, and Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations; H.E. Ms. Erna Witoelar, Founder of the Indonesian Environmental Forum, and former Indonesian Minister of Human Settlements and Regional Development; and H.E. Mr. Javier Manzanares, Deputy Executive Director, Green Climate Fund

The Global Policy Dialogue's **concluding plenary** will consider specific actions for advancing a global climate governance renewal, innovation, and reform agenda, with an emphasis on:

- How should the expected Leaders' Summit at UN Headquarters in September 2020 and its preparatory process be organized to maximize the substantive contributions of the largest number of well-informed state and non-state actors? How about COP 26 and the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (9-20 November 2020 in Glasgow)? What lessons can be adapted from the Post-2015 Development Agenda (SDGs), the 2015 Paris COP, and other major multilateral diplomatic forums and agreements in recent years?
- Toward which reform proposals from this Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond could civil society-led global governance reform initiatives, such as UN 2020, Together First, and the Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance, encourage deliberation over the next thirteen months? What specific activities should have highest priority and be undertaken by whom? How can the UN and other global institutions be encouraged to collaborate more effectively with regional, national, and local institutions to address the global climate crisis?

Global Policy Dialogue E-Consultation Overview

From 16 September to 13 October 2019, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Stimson Center, and the Global Challenges Foundation conducted a one-month (in two segments) e-consultation, which examined how global structures, actors, mechanisms, laws, instruments, policies, and processes can be modernized and enhanced to address the complexity of the challenges brought about by climate change. The enhancement of the existing tools—as well as the mutually reinforcing regional, national, and local actions—to address climate change are part of the global discussion around stronger climate governance. The exercise is intended to inform the **Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond**, planned for 23 October 2019 in Seoul, South Korea.

Segment 1: Summary of the E-Consultation on UNFCCC Innovation

Co-facilitators: Nayoung Moon, Global Green Growth Institute; Dr. Richard Ponzio, The Stimson Center.

Responses were received, with thanks from:

- Adriana Abdenur
- Halldor Thorgeirsson (twice)
- James Kim
- Maja Groff
- Marcello Palazzi
- Vesselin Popovski
- Francois Reyes (on behalf of the Stimson Center’s Just Security 2020 program)
- Fenella Aouane
- Tomer Shalit

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

1) Building on the 2019 and the 2014 UN Climate Action Summits, as well as the upcoming 25th and 26th annual meetings of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COPs), how can today’s “hybrid” (top-down/bottom-up) climate governance model be further innovated and strengthened and, for example, strike a better balance between political support and investments in both global adaptation and mitigation efforts?

The initial discussion was a reminder that since the late 1990s, we have witnessed an opening for significantly expanded influence by non-state actors in global governance. In 2015, the Paris Agreement deepened the connections between multilateral intergovernmental institutions and non-state action, creating an architecture of “hybrid multilateralism” that brings together the capabilities, ideas, and networks of both state and non-state actors. This hybrid arrangement became most pronounced in the Paris Agreement through the adoption of two different governance traits: state-led action defined and stipulated by parties through the Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs), as well as efforts by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to orchestrate transnational climate action efforts. In both instances, non-state actors are formally and informally woven into the Paris Agreement, performing a range of different and increasingly critical functions. Today, many

business networks, investors, and philanthropists are increasingly active in supporting the climate action agenda, with the potential to deliver what states and the UN system are unable to do by themselves.

However, a point was made on the need to assess carefully the capacity and the seriousness of each non-state actor in addressing future global climate governance challenges. There is an imperative to identify the “genuine” interest of these organizations in reaching the global goals, including those laid out in the Paris Agreement. This challenge could be addressed by developing and implementing assessment tools (for example, B Corp Certification and B Impact Assessments might be considered).

While civil society’s ability to mobilize large numbers of people worldwide and influence media attention was commended, it was noted that, in addition to mobilizing for advocacy, civil society groups need to continue serving multiple roles: watchdogs of NDCs, enhancers of transparency, facilitators of the “stocktake”, pressure groups for ratcheting up of NDCs every 5 years, and as contributors and governing partners through orchestration. Further a “3+3+3 model” was suggested to unpack how non-state actors’ participation can be structured, facilitated, and hampered to secure the Paris Agreement’s goals. This proposed three dimensions model includes: (1) *Justice*: examine how non-state actors generate agency, gain access, and alter allocations; (2) *Legitimacy*: the focus should be on how non-state actors promote participation, strengthen representation, and foster accountability; and (3) *Effectiveness*: how non-state actors can contribute to the Paris Agreement by enhancing transparency, augmenting compliance, and affecting outcomes.

2) What new transnational governance bodies, instruments, mechanisms, and/or approaches should be introduced to better harness the climate action ideas, capabilities, and networks of the private sector, global civil society, and cities and other sub-national governance bodies?

Participants to the discussion have not reached a consensus on the creation (or avoiding the creation) of new transnational climate governance bodies, although the need to reform/challenge existing instruments and mechanisms was highlighted by most participants.

On the one hand, the rationale against the creation of a new climate governance body is based on the argument that international climate governance is complex enough and over-populated. It was argued that instead of adding another layer of governance, there is rather a necessity for international and national actors to put climate change at the top of the agenda—not only at the discourse level, but also in terms of operationalization. One participant called for a “whole-of-international-system” approach to climate action.

Making climate action a priority does not only concern nations and governments, but rather includes the mobilization of business groups, think tanks, trade unions, cities, regions and departments, transnational networks, civil society, youth groups, etc. It was suggested that non-state actors should be increasingly active not only within the UNFCCC and COPs but also within the Convention on Biological Diversity and other environmental agreements and forums; in climate clubs such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, REN 21, Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, etc.

Another recommendation was that modes of climate governance should shift from regulation to orchestration through soft power and an AI-powered coordination architecture open to all non-state actors to achieve: a) enhanced information sharing, b) duplication checks, c) the creation of relevant infrastructure to share good practices, d) the

multiplication of investment facilitation processes, and e) AI-engines capable of identifying smarter solutions, connections, and partnerships.

On the other hand, it was highlighted that the “horizontal” proliferation of climate governance mechanisms and initiatives—caused in part by gridlock in the current global governance infrastructure—is insufficient. For instance, certain regulation measures have been weak, half-backed, and lack institutional capacity to ensure enforcement. A global governance institution dedicated to climate action would address these gaps. However, it was noted that the decentralized “eco-system”¹ created by non-state actors should continue intensively to support, inform, shape (or even overtake) formal institutions and processes (e.g., UN Security Council resolutions on Women, and Youth Peace and Security). This bottom-up approach will be central in pushing reform and transforming the global governance architecture.

Furthermore, mechanisms which would not need to be created outside of existing structures could be developed. The Albright-Gambari Commission Report recommends the establishment of a multilateral mechanism (international board) within the UNFCCC that could govern climate engineering research and experimentation. Staffed by top experts capable of evaluating research for efficacy, ethical, and safety considerations (along with considering the potential for irreversible unintended consequences), the new international board could monitor the development, advise on the wisdom, and manage the testing and application of these technologies, particularly those involving atmospheric solar radiation management and other large-scale albedo management techniques.

3) On orchestration:

a. Do current global actors have sufficient legitimacy, convening power, and political weight to be successful orchestrators – not only to gain support/participation from public actors, but also from private actors?

b. Some tools and techniques for orchestration include agenda setting, provision of information and guidance, review mechanisms, convening and coordinating, and endorsement. Would these tools be sufficient to effectively engage the new hybrid mode of state and non-state actors to collectively address climate change? If not, would there be other tools that the orchestrator could employ? Or, should climate governance be able to “enforce” more than just “orchestrate”?

Challenges to the effective orchestration by a global institution to influence the myriad actors in climate governance is widespread, and therefore, our expectations toward orchestration by international organizations should be moderated. Working toward a robust climate governance regime takes time which, unfortunately, we do not have. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for instance, bore its first real fruits close to twenty years after their creation (during the Kennedy round in 1964). Realizing that we do not have twenty years ahead of us, we must start developing and testing the right frameworks for orchestration now to further climate governance enforcement. In this regard, and as recommended in the follow-on Albright-Gambari report, “An Innovation Agenda for UN 75”, defining a small number of climate adaptation goals and then gauge their achievements in terms of measurable

¹ “Eco-system” was described as the interplay between different components within several categories: 1) thematic: climate, energy, transport, food, land, etc.; 2) scale: individual, local, national, regional, and global; 3) functional: corporations, investors, consumers, educators, etc.

improvement in local human security could be a first important step, while envisioning a more comprehensive long-term (post 2020) program of action.

The UNFCCC, despite being a major institution for global climate governance, should not be seen as the only catalyst for action, nor the only organ in need of a true reform that could lead to real (both horizontal and vertical) orchestration. It is important to look at the aggregate impact of the broader ecosystem (including transportation, energy, agriculture, etc.) and explore mechanisms and structures that can take climate governance to a new level. Nonetheless, it was noted that UNFCCC is best placed to enhance the transparency system on implementation (for both action and support), but that its new “Global Stocktake” is an ambitious endeavor which cannot be undertaken by UNFCCC alone.

It was suggested that boosting climate governance will require the use of “carrots” not just sticks. For instance, France committed \$100 million to protect the Amazon as part of a larger multi-donor package funded by Colombia, Chile, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. In Brazil, a coalition of public private partnerships, including financial institutions, trading companies, beef and agricultural producers and landowners, intends to curb deforestation, stimulate land restoration, and increase land-use efficiency. Lastly, it was acknowledged that the climate dimension of regional organizations could be significantly bolstered.

Throughout the discussion, additional questions were raised that could be further discussed at the Climate Governance Global Policy Dialogue in Seoul: How can we generalize and accelerate an orchestration among so many different actors with sometimes conflicting agendas? Given the urgency of the situation, how do we rapidly facilitate and unleash the potential that the business sector possesses? That last question finds some partial answers in the next and last section of this summary on engaging the private sector and business community.

4) On engaging the Private Sector and Business Community:

a. How can the global governance on climate change more effectively engage the private sector, especially the business community, and encourage greater public-private partnerships?

b. What can we learn from past efforts to take stock of these partnerships, and how can the global community make use of the non-state actors and partnerships that have been identified to genuinely act in the interest of agreed global goals?

Public-private partnerships and the inclusion of the private sector in global climate governance was a cross-cutting theme in the discussion. And while participants considered that there is a growing space for cooperation with businesses, the extent to which the entire private sector can participate responsibly in the global climate governance is questionable. It is perhaps unrealistic to assume that all private actors want to be a part of the climate governance structure, nor that it serves their core business interests to do so. Nonetheless, it was further recommended to work with businesses rather than against them.

Participants offered a number of pathways which can be further explored at the Global Policy Dialogue, including the idea of creating an all-encompassing certification regime or a monitoring mechanism to achieve the Paris Agreement objectives. Although of a voluntary character, participation in this scheme can be of interest to the private sector should other important actors in the field take the first steps in doing so. Several of them have already shown a willingness to move forward. For instance, in response to the 2019 Amazon forest fires, 230 global investors with \$16.2 in assets released a firmly worded statement warning hundreds of companies to honor their commodities supply chain deforestation commitments or risk economic consequences. Finally, several suggestions

on enhancing public-private partnerships include the Forest Stewardship Council, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance standards, and the proposed Albright Gambari Commission's recommendation on creating a Green Tech Licensing Facility. The latter suggestion would enable the transfer of green technology by creating a repository of licenses that are binding across international borders and, therefore, allow for an efficient transfer of green technology between states with diverse backgrounds.

Segment 2 (a): Summary of the E-Consultation on Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice

Co-facilitators: Maja Groff, International Lawyer; Magnus Jiborn, Global Challenges Foundation

Responses were received, with thanks from:

- Ariyaratne Hewage
- James Kim
- Magosaki Kaoru
- Volker Lehmann
- Marcello Palazzi (twice)
- Emanuel Pastreich
- Richard Ponzio (on behalf of the Stimson Center's Just Security 2020 program)
- Vesselin Popovski
- Allison Robertshaw
- Tomer Shalit

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

-
- 1. The commitments made at the recent UN Climate Action Summit were, with some exceptions, disappointing, with major emitters/economies failing to show the necessary leadership. Given the gravity of the risks run by unchecked climate change, and the challenges presented by multilateral processes, is it time that the UN Security Council (UNSC) significantly enhance its role on climate? If so, how? Given that a number of the major global emitters have permanent seats on the UNSC, does this crisis again call into question of the legitimacy of the Council, as currently configured, and the veto power of its Permanent Five (P5) members? Could you also see an enhanced role for the International Court of Justice (or other international courts) in addressing the current climate crisis?**

Generally, it was agreed that the UNSC is in need of a push and/or reform to recognize the challenges posed by climate change as threats to international security, as well as to enhance its role on addressing it. This is particularly relevant in a context of rising tensions between countries to control land, fish stocks, and surface and subterranean water resources, which will shrink due to global warming. It was noted that even debating or recognizing the problem would contribute extensively to legitimizing the scientific work on climate change. Starting to include the notion of climate as a threat to peace and security in UNSC resolutions could be a step forward (e.g. UNSCR 2349, March 2017).

But despite agreement on the need for a more prominent role for the UNSC on climate action, pessimism was expressed regarding its actual willingness to do so in the foreseeable future, especially by veto-holding countries

Russia, USA and China. Notwithstanding a new collaboration between the UNSC, the UN Environment Programme, and UN Development Programme, the Security Council does not see climate as a critical issue to be brought within its range of responsibilities. This reminds us that institutions do not take decisions, rather leaders do. Thus, leadership is key to capturing the right window of opportunity that is essential to position climate change on the UNSC agenda. Other participants questioned whether bad leadership, the current growth model, or democracies with their election cycles and inherent shortsightedness might be the problem.

To address the shortcomings of the UNSC in relation to climate change, several suggestions and windows of opportunity were highlighted. First, should the global political environment improve, an UNSC thematic resolution could be adopted that mentions that negligence to comply with climate change regimes represents a serious threat to the international peace and security (as done previously on other issues, such as counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, HIV/AIDS, ebola, and piracy). References to this resolution would be helpful to remind States that under-committing or under-performing on CO2 emissions' reduction could result in UNSC-imposed sanctions.

Second, it was noted that UNSC members, such as France, could still play a substantive role on climate action, particularly as its president is committed to the cause. In a recent contribution to the UN's Group of Friends on "Climate and Security", France noted that only the United Nations has the legitimacy and ability to provide all States and stakeholders with tools to analyze expected climate risks, and to establish recommendations to prevent and minimize the effect of these risks on security (perhaps building on existing national security tools in a number of countries). It further recommended that the UNSC develops risk assessments, based on research carried out by a cross-disciplinary team capable of implementing a holistic methodology combining several fields of expertise. Finally, France suggested that the United Nations be tasked with the mission to analyze and issue early warning on the impacts of climate change on international security, in a twice-per year report by the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

With regard to the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in addressing the current climate crisis, the participants perceive its role as limited. The ICJ was described as being a too conservative organ, which regards its dispute resolution role narrowly, and primarily when the dispute is between states accepting the jurisdiction. Participants noted that climate change can never be a dispute between two states (like in environmental cases), thus the ICJ role might only go as far as providing a general legal opinion interpreting the legal force of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement, with the hope that the judges will re-affirm and even strengthen the binding obligations arising from these agreements. The application of "soft law" could also be beneficial—for example a series of UN General Assembly resolutions urging more ambitious commitments. Such a resolution could entail expanding the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm—adopted at the 2005 UN World Summit—to include the failure to protect people from climate disasters.

It was argued that domestic courts are proving more effective and efficient than the ICJ, with some domestic courts (e.g. the Ugendera case in the Netherlands) making important precedents. Regional human rights courts can also be used to bring forward climate change issues to judicial institutions. In addition, one participant stressed that the current silo approach—adopted in climate finance, international policies for trade and the Paris Agreement implementation—will always be disconnected due to a lack of legal basis containing the structure and steps for integration. It was further noted that the climate and nature emergency is a logical outcome of unregulated use of the Earth System. The tragedy of commons is typically the result of a legal problem involving a lack of definition (and therefore, legal recognition) about the good itself, uncertainties about its belonging and the absence of a governance system with legitimacy and competency to organize the use of that System.

2. From a global justice and equity perspective, youth have become increasingly outspoken and active in expressing their concerns for the future. Indigenous people and the citizens of small island states and vulnerable Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) have also poignantly expressed their fears if climate change is not arrested. Yet, these voices seem to only marginally influence those in power. How should current or future governance structures be enhanced to ensure adequate account is given to inter-generational ethics and to address inequities among diverse populations worldwide?

Youth already have a strong voice and are likely to continue doing so, even as many tend to lose faith in the major international institutions. At the 2019 UN Climate Summit people looked up to Greta Thunberg because she delivered her message stronger than the international leaders gathered. The Secretary-General showed commitment to provide space for children, indigenous people, and small-islands populations to make their voices heard more. Several countries also pushed the UN to set up global guardians across the UN's work focused on intergenerational equity.

With regard to the reference on youth “only marginally influencing those in power”, it was highlighted that the voices of youth are rather diminished by the non-believers, who actually represent constituencies that use their right to vote. The non-believers are, therefore, able to influence political campaigns. Given that power stems from large numbers, youth should play better “the math game” for democracy and use their vote or influence those who vote, if they wish to have a bigger impact. Moreover, focusing more on the private sector (i.e., those businesses which tend to be more responsive) could pay more dividends, and the international stage could still be useful if it allows the youth to have more frequent interactions with policymakers and business leaders.

Finally, it was noted that there is a risk that the climate movement could become absorbed within creating new systems within existing ones, at the expense of relying on the traditional governance structures. This could further alienate and sideline many of the key activists who maintain values/policy priorities that are the exact opposite of those who are often running specific global institutions. Opposition from members of these existing bodies to integrate more young people can also prove an obstacle.

Segment 2 (b): Summary of the E-Consultation on Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic/Development Institutions

Co-facilitators: Magnus Jiborn, Global Challenges Foundation; Cristina Petcu, The Stimson Center.

Responses were received, with thanks from:

- Fenella Aouane
- Ariyaratne Hewage
- Paulo Magalhães
- Magnus Jiborn (twice)
- Emanuel Pastreich
- Richard Ponzio

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

1. Addressing the climate crisis properly requires that climate effects are taken into account in policy decisions in all fields, including economics. For example, studies have found that emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) embodied in international trade flows amount to roughly 25% of global emissions. Yet, international trade policy and climate policy are largely treated in separate silos. In September 2019, the Institute for Climate Economics released a new study, A” Framework for Alignment with the Paris Agreement: Why, What and How for Financial Institutions?”, which proposes a framework to align activities with the Paris Agreement for all economic actors. Building on the growing body of research, expertise, and approaches on “alignment” with the objectives of the Paris Agreement (and the Sustainable Development Goals), how can development/economic/financial institutions (e.g. WTO, IMF, the World Bank, and the UN development system) use existing climate mainstreaming efforts to support effective climate policy?

The discussion around this question reveals a shared agreement on the need for global economic institutions to play a more prominent role in addressing the climate crisis. To this end, shifts in economic terms will be required to address the climate crisis. One way to reimagine the global economy and climate change mitigation is by rethinking time-frames. Globally, the financial system is attracted by the production of petroleum, oil, and natural gas, because it is profitable in the short run. But calculated at a 30-50 years range, these sources of energy end up being very expensive. Thus, we must demand for every aspect of the economy such long-term calculations. It was argued that setting up systems whereby solar power is financed via low-interest 30-year, or even 50-year loans, will incentivise people to choose this cheaper and more efficient source of energy.

With regard to Green House Gases (GHG), it was suggested that the quantity of emissions released by each country be calculated, published, and made available for all. This would encourage states to compare their emissions with other countries and consider applying appropriate measures to reduce their own. With regard to data, it was also noted that that improved disclosure of climate related financial data, and the standardization of reporting and

taxonomy around green assets (e.g. standardization of measures of "scope 4" or "avoided" emissions), are key factors to effective climate change mitigation.

Both the taxation of the carbon and the carbon pricing options were debated at length. There was not a clear agreement on whether the taxation of carbon would be the most useful tool to reduce global carbon emissions. While among economists, there is wide agreement that the most efficient way to reduce global carbon emissions would be by imposing a global carbon tax, several problems were identified with this approach: 1) carbon taxes applied nationally distort competitiveness, and may lead to carbon leakage that offsets the effects of carbon taxation; and 2) a tax is binary, and once paid, there is no further incentive for higher ambition or further action to reduce emissions.

One proposal suggested that what is needed is not a global carbon tax, but rather the harmonization of carbon taxes between countries. This could be achieved by an international expert body that sets a recommended carbon tax level, based on how global emissions are developing relative to what the Paris agreement targets require (much like central banks are tasked to set the steering interest rates based on a set of indicators and targets). The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) could jointly appoint such an expert committee. Aligning national carbon taxes with the recommended level would be completely voluntary, but incentives to do so are created if the WTO adopts rules that allow countries that have aligned their taxation with the recommendation to implement compensating border tax adjustments in their trade with countries that have not.

Further to the idea of harmonization of carbon taxes, it was argued that carbon pricing, with domestic carbon markets, is the better route to incentivize businesses to do more and give all participants the chance to mitigate at the lowest cost. The price could be harmonized globally by linking domestic trading schemes (California / Quebec), creating pools (EU ETS), or allowing international trade (CDM – now Art 6). However, in order to create a market, entities must be able to gather and analyze the data surrounding GHG. It would be impossible to, for instance, set a carbon price domestically if the emissions are not evaluated properly, and the costs of reducing them correctly estimated. Moreover, countries might be "left behind", unable to monitor and gather data clearly, either for reasons of capacity, funding or enforcement. For these particular reasons, it was argued that there is a need for a simplification of measurements, as well as a global systemization of these new measurements.

Other opportunities for action revolved around the issue of the assessment of the destruction of the environment by emissions, and how to count them as negative within the global economy. Moreover, currencies could also be tied to the state of the ecosystem, both locally and globally, so that the impact of destroying the environment is reflected. The establishment of an eco-currency at the local and global level could be one answer.

An emphasis was put on the need to, first and foremost, recognize and define climate change as the primary security threat, across all international organizations, and, even more importantly, across countries around the globe. It was noted that only such a recognition could enable global development, economic, and financial institutions to play a much-needed constructive role in addressing the climate crisis.

2. Each year, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) invest around \$150 billion, primarily in developing and emerging economies. Therefore, they are key to shifting global finance toward a sustainable future. Addressing climate change is partially dependent on the amount of climate finance that MDBs provide and mobilize. How can the current climate finance paradigm make full use of the MDBs' capacity to advance Paris Agreement implementation?

The discussion suggested that Multilateral Development Banks could wholly participate in the advancement of the Paris Agreement's implementation by assessing the motivations and timeframe behind the given funding. If the financing of the projects is focused primarily on the well-being of humanity (in accord with the founding principles of the World Bank), and is long-term, aimed at achieving a concrete goal of rapid reduction of emissions, then the MDBs are inherently advancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

- **Additional documents and resources shared during the e-consultation**

- Conca, Ken, Joe Thwaites, and Goueon Lee. 2019. "Climate Change And Global Security - What Role For The UN Security Council?". New York City, NY: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. <https://bit.ly/2qcnwR4>.
- [Climate View Panorama Tool \(Tomer Shalit\)](#)
- [Common Home for Humanity](#) (Paulo Magalhães)
- Pastreich, Emanuel. 2013. "Put The Environment At The Center Of The Global Economy: An Argument For The Eco-Currency". Blog. The Huffington Post. <https://bit.ly/35F9mIB>.
- Mthembu-Salter, Gregory, David Mozersky, and Sherwin Das. 2019. "Renewable Energy And UN Peacekeeping". Washington D.C.: The Stimson Center & Energy Peace Partners. <https://bit.ly/2ORUhgT>.
- Oman, William. 2019. "A Role For Financial And Monetary Policies In Climate Change Mitigation". Blog. IMF Blog. <https://bit.ly/2OTyO7k>.
- International Monetary Fund. 2019. "Macroeconomic and Financial Policies for Climate Change Mitigation: A Review of the Literature". Washington D.C.: IMF. <https://bit.ly/32kcl7l>.



Just Security 2020

In seeking to advance the analysis and recommendations of the [Albright-Gambari Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance](#), the Stimson Center's [Just Security 2020 Program](#) aims to build a more capable United Nations and other global institutions to better cope with existing and new global challenges, in the face of growing mass violence in fragile states, the threat of runaway climate change, and fears of devastating cross-border economic shocks and cyber-attacks. Effective problem solving requires both global collaboration and attention to serious deficits of justice as well as security, to create what we call “just security.” In 2020, the program will give special attention to influencing the preparations, including the political declaration, for the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (UN 75) Leaders Summit, planned for September 2020 in New York.

In its 2015 report, “[Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance](#)”, the Albright-Gambari Commission offered—with an eye toward UN 75—some eighty-five innovative reform proposals that combine new norms, tools, networks, and institutional changes with a new global ethic, with the aim of focusing policymakers, opinion leaders, and global civil society and the business community on the need for more dynamic and creative global solutions to looming global challenges. It further presented a bold, yet practical action plan for improving global governance, and ways to mobilize diverse actors to advance reform to better respond to twenty-first-century threats and opportunities. Research from leading global scholars for the Albright-Gambari Commission was updated, in 2018, in [Just Security in an Undergoverned World](#), published by Oxford University Press. In addition, the Commission's earlier analysis was updated and a prioritized “Twenty Global Ideas for 2020” put forward in [An Innovation Agenda for UN 75: The Albright-Gambari Commission Report and the Road to 2020](#).

The Just Security 2020 program is designed to ensure that UN 75 is not a one-off event but the “launch pad” for a sustained conversation and intergovernmental process post-2020 toward meaningful global systemic change. It is built around three interconnected tracks of activity, namely:

- 1) **Policy dialogues and public/policymaker engagement** → convene global and regional policy dialogues to promote consensus on priority global governance reform innovations in the areas of peacebuilding and conflict management, climate governance, global cyber-economic management, and human rights and humanitarian action;
- 2) **Research, policy analysis, and outreach** → conduct research, policy analysis, and outreach to refresh and refine the findings and recommendations of the Albright-Gambari Commission and pair them with other global governance renewal and reform innovations;
- 3) **Global network building** → Employ the knowledge [Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Innovation](#) to promote results of the program's research, engage scholars and policy experts worldwide in 2020 deliberations, and continue to actively support four civil society organization-led coalition building networks: UN 2020 Initiative, the Together First campaign, the UN 75 Research Network, and the Global Town Halls project.

Two other dimensions critical to the work of the Just Security 2020 program are:

Educate and Empower Youth – the program aims to activate young people's leadership potential and empower them with the knowledge base and other tools to become active global citizens and champions of effective multilateral governance, by: i) engaging young people in shaping a forward-leaning global governance innovation and renewal agenda for deliberation and promotion in the run-up to the UN 75 Leaders Summit and beyond; and ii) encouraging their active participation in global and regional policy dialogues, e-consultations, and global coalitions oriented toward young people, such as Together First.

Effective External Communication – by focusing on public awareness-raising and outreach, the program seeks to: i) tailor many of its knowledge products and activities to a broad, global audience for increased understanding; and ii) contribute to a public discussion on the urgent need for UN and broader global governance innovation in the run-up to the September 2020 UN 75 Leaders Summit and beyond.

Select recent knowledge products and other activities:

Published Report: *An Innovation Agenda for UN 75: The Albright-Gambari Commission Report and the Road to 2020* (June 2019)

Published Edited Book: *Just Security in an Undergoverned World* (Oxford University Press, 2018), co-edited by Dr. William Durch, Dr. Joris Larik, and Dr. Richard Ponzio

Doha Forum Report: *Reimagining Governance in a Multipolar World* (co-published by the Doha Forum and Stimson Center, September 2019)

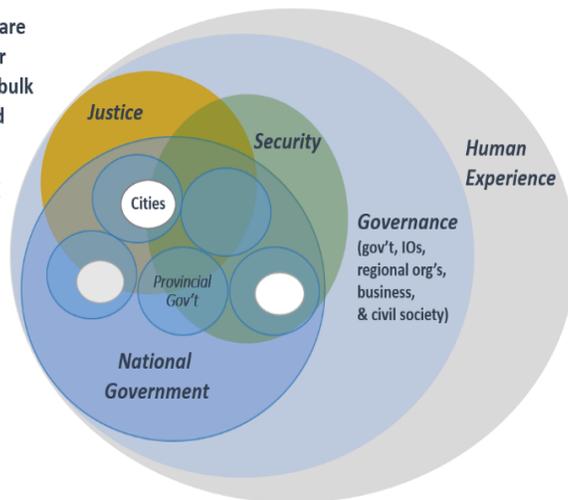
Supported and shaped the UN General Assembly ([A/RES/73/299](#)) Resolution on preparing the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (June 2019)

Published two Action Plans and two Background Briefs for the *Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice & Economic Institutions* (June 2019, Washington, D.C.) and the *Global Policy Dialogue on Preventive Action, Sustaining Peace & Global Governance* (Dec. 2018, Doha)

Published a USIP special report on Afghanistan, an occasional paper, several new op-eds, and presented the program’s research at multiple international conferences and in the media

Co-organized numerous international public and expert events on global governance renewal

Governments are responsible for providing the bulk of security and justice...
...but not all of it



About Stimson

The Stimson Center is a nonpartisan policy research center working to protect people, preserve the planet, and promote security and prosperity. Stimson’s award-winning research serves as a roadmap to address borderless threats through concerted action. Our formula is simple: we gather the brightest people to think beyond soundbites, create solutions, and make those solutions reality. We follow the credo of one of history’s leading statesmen, Henry L. Stimson, in taking “pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives.” We are practical in our approach and independent in our analysis.

Figure depicting “Intersections of Security and Justice with Multilevel Governance.” *Source:* William Durch, Joris Larik, and Richard Ponzio, “The Intersection of Security and Justice in Global Governance: A Conceptual Framework” in *Just Security in an Undergoverned World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018, 25.

Please visit (and register for future updates) here:
<http://www.platformglobalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>



#GGGW2019

Global Green Growth Week 2019

Unlocking Renewable Energy Potential

COEX INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

Seoul, Republic of Korea | October 21 - 25, 2019





GGGW2019 will gather stakeholders from the public and private sectors, international organizations, and civil society to accelerate and scale-up the transition toward renewables in support of achieving Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. GGGW2019 will be held alongside the Korea-hosted International Renewable Energy Conference (KIREC) – organized by REN21 and the Korea Energy Agency – and will include a number of events and sessions, including the 7th Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) Annual Conference and the launch of GGGI’s State of Green Growth Report and Green Growth Index.

The Eighth Session of the GGGI Assembly and the Twelfth Session of the GGGI Council (Joint Session) will also be held during GGGW2019, on Thursday October 24, 2019.

GGGW2019 at a Glance

(as of October 4, 2019)

	Morning	Lunch	Afternoon	Dinner
Oct. 21 (Mon)			14:00 - 18:00 GGKP Annual Conference 2019	18:00 GGKP Dinner
Oct. 22 (Tue)	09:00 - 18:00 GGKP Annual Conference 2019			
		12:00 GGKP Platform Launch	13:00 - 18:00 Inclusive Renewable Energy Transition and Generation of Jobs	
Oct. 23 (Wed)	10:00-12:00 Applications of the Green Growth Index		14:00 - 18:00 Launch of GGGI’s Green Growth Index and Presentation of Priorities for a Global Green Transformation. AMCHAM Energy and Environment Committee Meeting 2019	
	08:45 - 18:00 Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance			18:00 GGGW Dinner (Invitation Only)
	KIREC			
Oct. 24 (Thu)	08:30 - 17:00 GGGI’s 8 th Session of the Assembly and 12 th Session of the Council			KIREC Gala Dinner (Invitation Only)
	KIREC			
Oct. 25 (Fri)	KIREC			



■ GGKP Annual Conference

The Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) is dedicated to advancing the green growth agenda around the world by offering practitioners and policymakers the policy guidance, good practices, tools, and data necessary to support the transition to a green economy. The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has played a leading role in the GGKP's development, including significant support for the GGKP secretariat in partnership with UNEP.

The platform is led by a Steering Committee, including representatives from GGGI, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank. Overall, the GGKP now includes more than 60 partner organizations from around the world.

The GGKP Annual Conference serves as the GGKP partners' main global knowledge exchange activity, bringing researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and the private sector together to discuss, debate, and disseminate research and promote expanded knowledge-sharing and learning. GGGI organized the 4th GGKP Annual Conference in 2016 and will again host the 7th GGKP Annual Conference in 2019. A key component of the Annual Conference will be a call for scientific (research) papers on a range of subjects related to sustainable energy, approximately 35-40 of which will be presented in breakout sessions during the conference.

■ Global Policy Dialogue

A Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond will seek to establish broad areas of consensus on priority global governance reform innovations, provide fresh ideas and perspectives, to help strengthen and build greater global support, and engage a broad network of organizations and individuals committed to growing a coalition of states and non-state actors to achieve critical global governance reforms by 2020, the United Nations' 75th anniversary, which coincides with the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 26).

The Global Policy Dialogue will consider ideas to improve global climate governance, drawing attention to the reform of major institutions, policies, laws, rules, instruments, norms, and coordination processes among different actors to better respond to the threat of runaway climate change.



Launch of GGGI's Green Growth Index and Presentation of Priorities for a Global Green Transformation

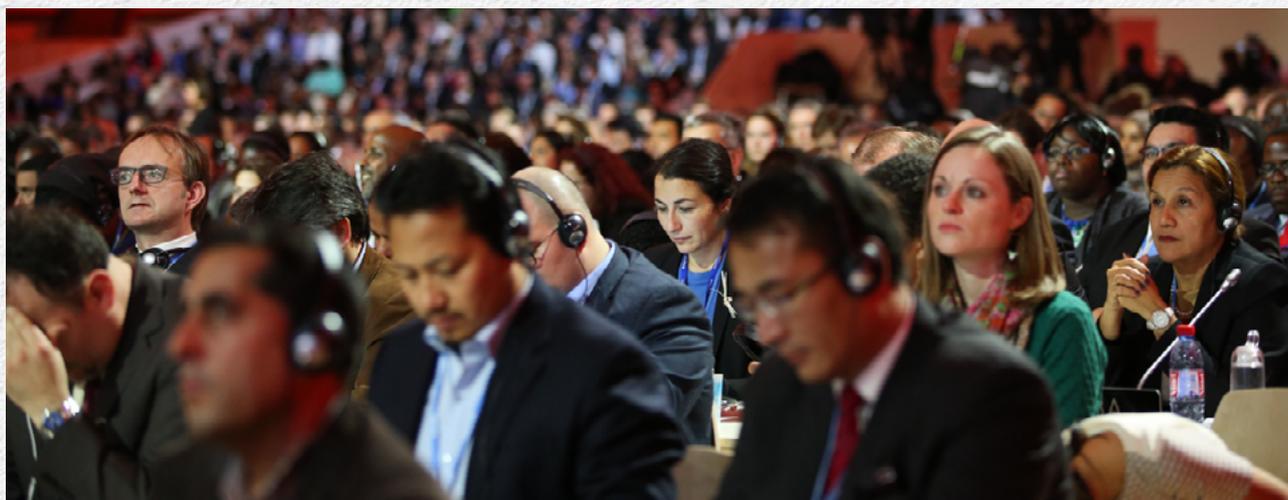
The event serves as the official launch of GGGI's new Green Growth Index and the formal release of the Consultative Draft of GGGI's forthcoming flagship report, *Achieving Global Green Transformation*, in which the full Index will be published. It will showcase how the new Index can be used to measure countries' green growth performance and, through a moderated discussion with expert panel members, explain the policy relevance of the Index. On the other hand, the report describes GGGI's fundamental approach to implementing transformative and inclusive green growth, the economic foundations of green growth, and a range of practical examples and experience for achieving green growth transformation at scale at the national level. Through a high-level roundtable, Ministers and other high-level officials from GGGI Member countries will share views on their progress towards achieving green growth transformation.

Inclusive Renewable Energy Transition and Generation of Jobs

GGGI aims to address the significant importance of inclusive employment generation potential of Renewable Energy and the main role it plays in developing and implementing the NDCs. Thus, GGGI will lead two sessions on October 23 under the event "Inclusive Renewable Energy Transition and Generation of Jobs"; Session A - "Making the transition to Renewable Energy Inclusive" and Session B - "Assessing the co-benefits and creation of jobs of renewable energy in low- and middle-income countries". The sessions of this event will discuss the employment effects of the low carbon energy transition in low middle-income countries. Additionally, they will reflect on the additional socio-economic benefits of closing the gender gap in the renewable energy sector. These sessions will address these topics through panel discussions on experience, research results and case studies from various low and middle-income countries.

AMCHAM Energy and Environment Committee Meeting 2019

Air pollution issues remain one of the most challenging problems the Republic of Korea and the international community are facing. Scientific, technical, and economic studies can contribute to ensure cost effective and efficient mitigation. This, integrated with policy changes can contribute to improve current and future efforts in air quality management. The meeting will bring together contributions from both the public and private sectors, scientists, and GGGI's Council Members and partners to present innovative solutions and share best practices in the management of fine dust pollution.



■ Introducing an Online Community for Green Growth

Building on the knowledge foundation of the GGKP's policy, industry, and finance platforms, the Partnership is launching an online interactive community space where professionals can share and discuss insights from specific sectors, themes and issues. The online community will provide policy, industry and finance actors with the ability to seamlessly interact as peers and address common challenges, pursue joint opportunities, build expertise, and advance the green economy transition.

In addition, this event will showcase the new Green Industry Platform (GIP) and the Green Finance Platform (GFP) following the launch at the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in New York last July as well as the refreshed policy platform. GIP and GFP provide the financial and private sectors with the latest research, data, guidance, and tools from leading experts and institutions to help green their operations.

Attendees will have the chance to learn more about the new platforms through a live demonstration from a user perspective and find out how experts can join the growing network and interact with the online community.

■ Applications of the Green Growth Index

Through its Green Growth Performance Measurement (GGPM) Program, GGGI has developed a composite index that will provide policymakers with a metric on which to base their decisions. The process in developing the Index follows a systematic approach – expert consultations, feedback assessments, and revisions to the framework – to ensure an inclusive and collaborative process, create a platform for transparent development, and enhance policy relevance of the Index.

The 2019 Green Growth Index builds on 36 indicators which are benchmarked against sustainability targets including SDGs, Aichi and Paris Agreement. The Index and its underlying indicators can contribute significantly to the quantitative dimension of the green growth concept, fostering a scientific, rigorous, and data-driven approach to policy and project implementation.

The sessions of this event will present the applications of the Green Growth Index. They will highlight the ongoing collaboration of GGGI with other international organizations to enhance the relevance of the Index framework at the regional level, particularly for Africa, and display its complementarity to other green growth-related metrics such as the Green Economy Progress Index developed by the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), under the leadership of UN Environment.



Sponsored by



In Partnership with



Follow Our Activities on Social Media



Registration and News

More on GGGI's events, projects and publications can be found on: www.gggi.org
Register and find the latest information on GGGW2019: <https://gggw2019.org/>
For any questions or clarifications on GGGW2019, email us: gggw2019@gggi.org

About the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Based in Seoul, GGGI is an intergovernmental organization that supports developing country governments transition to a model of economic growth that is environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. GGGI delivers programs in 33 partner countries with technical support, capacity building, policy planning and implementation, and by helping to build a pipeline of bankable green investment projects.

Member Countries: Australia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Operations: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Caribbean (OECS), China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam



JOIN US!

Join our events and participate in the ongoing discussion for the planning of the 75th Anniversary of the UN in 2020 and beyond!



**PARTICIPATE IN UN75
GLOBAL DIALOGUES**



**SUPPORT UN75
CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM**



**ADVOCATE FOR
MULTILATERALISM**



**SIGN UP TO PARTNER
WITH UN2020**

Visit our website for more
information.

WWW.UN2020.ORG

CONTACT US!



UN2020@UN2020.org



@UN 2020



@_UN2020_

#multilateralismmatters

WWW.UN2020.ORG

**SIGN UP
TO OUR
MAILING
LIST
TODAY!**



**CIVIL SOCIETY
PARTNERSHIPS FOR
THE UN WE NEED**



WHAT IS UN2020?

The UN2020 initiative is dedicated to using the 75th anniversary of the United Nations in 2020 as an opportunity to take stock and strengthen the UN system in partnership with civil society, governments, and the UN in support of a people-centered multilateralism.

We believe that strengthening the UN system means improving multilateral relations and structures for global problem solving.

To this end: we involve the progressive voice of civil society in the conversation about the UN we need to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

**WHAT IS
THE UN
WE NEED?**

WHY MULTILATERALISM MATTERS?

At a time when nationalism is on the rise and multilateralism is being called into question by powerful governments, we are faced with an increasing number of global threats that require greater international cooperation across borders, sectors and generations.

What will the future look like if the major trends of climate change, military conflict, and inequality are left unchecked in the absence of global cooperation?

Renewing multilateralism: we need bold collective action more than ever.



HOW TO GET INVOLVED?

In partnership with the UN, help us organise UN75 civil society dialogues and events at global, regional, national, and local levels to explore how renewed commitment to collective action can help realise our shared aspirations for a just, peaceful and sustainable future.

Support the proposed UN75 Global Civil Society Forum in May 2020 to influence the outcome of the 75th UN Anniversary Summit's political declaration. The views and recommendations of the UN75 civil society dialogues will feed into the Forum's Civil Society Declaration.

**WHAT IS
THE FUTURE
WE WANT?**

TOGETHER FIRST

A GLOBAL SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR ALL

SHARED PROBLEMS

Climate change. Weapons proliferation. Cybercrime. Terrorism. Pandemics. The major risks we now face are global. Viable solutions depend on global cooperation. And it cannot be left to states alone.

The job of coordinating the global response needs to be based on a truly global partnership which includes civil society, business, parliamentarians and leaders at all levels if it is to be successful.

SHARED SOLUTIONS

In 2019 and 2020 **Together First** is leading a global initiative to:

- Identify workable ways to address global risks through broad-based global consultations
- Produce a 'to-do' list for the international community by prioritising the leading ideas
- Mobilise our diverse network to make these solutions a reality

COUNTDOWN TO 2020 – OUR OPPORTUNITY TO ACT

The UN's 75th anniversary must be the starting point of a global governance transformation. **Together First** is campaigning for the September 2020 world leaders' summit to discuss, agree and initiate the reforms we urgently need, based on an inclusive action plan.

TOGETHER FIRST

A GLOBAL SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR ALL

ABOUT US

Together First is a rapidly growing network of global citizens, civil society organisations, practitioners, business leaders and activists from all over the world.

We are committed to fair, open and inclusive solutions to improve our shared ability to address global catastrophic risks. We are driven by the urgent need to expand the boundaries of political possibility.

CLIMATE RISK GOVERNANCE COMMISSION

The Climate Risk Governance Commission aims to facilitate a catalytic dialogue on global climate change risk and effective governance responses by engaging a range of important actors to examine the climate crisis and pioneer and communicate new solutions—with an emphasis on global governance and policy innovations—to decision-makers and the general public worldwide. The work of the Commission would be undertaken in close coordination with the Together First initiative which is conducting wide-ranging consultations on global governance reform and building a broad, cross-sectoral global coalition for system-wide renewal.

PLEASE JOIN US!

We are actively looking for NGOs, think tanks, individuals, partners and donors to join us: www.together1st.org

We are grateful for the support of the Global Challenges Foundation

www.together1st.org | @TogetherFirst