

Action Plan from the Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond



Venue:

InterContinental Seoul COEX

Seoul, South Korea

Convened on 23 October 2019

in connection with the Global Green Growth Week 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.

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 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

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

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

The 23 October 2019 **Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond** contributed ideas and capabilities to a growing transnational network for global governance renewal and innovation, using current reform proposals as points of departure. It was 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) which discussed ways to achieve economic growth without causing environmental degradation—sought to:

- Establish broad areas of consensus on priority global governance reform innovations. Specifically, it focused 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 organized 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 Programme, 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 included: 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 (GCF).

For H.E. Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's keynote remarks during the dialogue's inaugural session (please see Annex 3). H.E. Ms. Witoelar spoke in her luncheon address about the urgent need for a more "holistic approach to climate action" that effectively leverages all committed stakeholders to accelerate negotiations and implementation flowing from the UNFCCC's annual Conference of the Parties, which operates "too slowly" with often times to great a focus on process and methodological issues. H.E. Mr. Manzanares introduced the Green Climate Fund as created by the UNFCCC but governed independently of the United Nations. After describing how the GCF deploys financial resources through some 90 (thus far) accredited entities, he described how its current USD \$30 billion project pipeline contributes to tangible country and community-level impacts and undergoes regular "forward-looking performance reviews."

The Global Policy Dialogue's **concluding plenary** considered 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 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?

The recently adopted UN General Assembly “modalities resolution” for UN 75 (A/RES/73/299) – to initiate preparations on a “substantive, forward-looking and unifying declaration” in the run-up to the September 2020 Leaders Summit – creates new momentum and opportunities to mobilize governments, international organizations, and civil society partners to come together behind a focused call to have the high-level gathering in New York invest in meaningful changes across the entire United Nations and broader system of global governance.

The global policy dialogue gave special attention to the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations, and between the United Nations and non-state actors from civil society and the private sector (e.g., the Albright-Gambari Commission’s idea of a “UN Global Partnership”, to better harness the ideas, networks, capabilities, and diversity of non-state actors in the work of the, heretofore, primarily intergovernmental United Nations). Together, the four-part GPD series aims to advance global consensus around several of the best recommendations for improving international responses to global catastrophic risks, such as runaway climate change, transnational threats, such as conflict and fragility, and other challenges inherent in the hyperconnected global economy. A new knowledge-based *Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform* will communicate these and other innovative ideas in the run-up to the September 2020 UN Leader’s Summit (<http://www.globalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>)

Further, the recommendations put forward in this action plan will be championed at COP 26 in Glasgow and considered in future discussions of the proposed Climate Risk Governance Commission (CRGC), for which a strategy meeting was convened, on 24 October (UN Day) 2019, in connection with both the Climate Governance Global Policy Dialogue and the Global Green Growth Week in Seoul. The CRGC will aim to engage a range of important actors (e.g., from government, business, academia, policy think tanks, civil society, the media, “influencers,” etc.) 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 two global civil society-led coalitions, the [UN2020 initiative](#) and [Together First campaign](#), will also provide the platform to advance these ideas in the political process connected to the UN 75th anniversary by influencing the Political Declaration to be adopted, on 21 September 2020, at the UN 75 Leaders Summit in New York. By serving as an effective UN process for stocktaking, strengthening, and review of the world body, the 75th anniversary of the UN could contribute, alongside the preparation for COP26, to innovation of the climate governance system in 2020 and beyond.

Working Group #1: UNFCCC, Local Authorities, the Business Community, and Global Civil Society

Co-Facilitators: Nayoung Moon, Pranab Baruah, and Richard Ponzio

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Local Authorities, the Business Community, and Global Civil Society Working Group built on the contributions made to the climate governance e-consultation (16 September – 13 October, 2019) and considered ways for advancing the emerging “hybrid model of climate governance”, combining top-down with bottom-up approaches and actors for climate action. In the first break-out session, Working Group #1 focused on the major challenges facing the UNFCCC, its annual Conference of the Parties (COPs), and the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. The Working Group also considered the effectiveness of current global and regional efforts to improve the UNFCCC and the COPs, including how local authorities, the business community, and global civil society interface with and contribute to these collective action instruments.

Summary of discussion

Session 1: Working towards a shared understanding of the global problem-set and current state-of-play

Questions for Discussion:

1. Given the goals of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and keeping global warming below an increase of 1.5° from pre-industrial levels, do the UNFCCC/COPs have sufficient legitimacy, representation, and political weight to be successful climate governance orchestrators—not only to gain support and participation from public actors, but also from private actors?
2. Are the UNFCCC/COPs employing effectively all available tools to serve as effective climate governance orchestrators? Do they effectively harness the capabilities, ideas, and networks of both state and non-state actors, including from the business community and global civil society? Or, should climate governance be able to “enforce” more than just “orchestrate”?

The 2015 Paris Climate Agreement represented a simultaneous combination of hope and despair. On one hand, it achieved a breakthrough in climate collective action following the setbacks faced at the 2009 Copenhagen COP and other recent climate negotiations, in part due to the substantive contributions of growing numbers of non-state actors. On the other, many participants in Seoul (citing the latest scientific reports) argued that the UNFCCC was still operating too slowly and is too process (rather than results) oriented for the monumental task at hand, namely achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and keeping global warming below an increase of 1.5° from pre-industrial levels. A new holistic approach to climate governance, based on innovative kinds of multi-stakeholder partnerships, is needed urgently, which also employs regular stocktaking of results.

With this backdrop, major concerns voiced by Working Group #1 participants in this opening session included: i) inequality in the capacity of smaller states (as well as the varying capacities among different non-state actors) to influence and contribute to UNFCCC policy discussions; ii) the need for an even more structured approach to climate governance; iii) the urgent need to understand the vantage point of private investors so as to better influence their decision-making; iv) a greater emphasis is needed on collecting and promoting climate solutions worldwide; v) holding powerful state and non-state actors more accountable for their climate impact was also stressed; and vi) “how do we crack the problem of time and space” and represent the interests of future generations through current decision-making structures?

Extreme weather events tied to climate change are now a regular occurrence, and especially in the absence of adequate responses to loss and damage, the international community must focus increasing attention (through mechanisms such as the UNFCCC and annual COPs) on adequate resourcing of mitigation and adaptation efforts. Economic diversification is also essential to foster de-carbonization and a “just transition” to a carbon neutral world. Increasing educational opportunities about “sustainability” and further investments in public transport are also critical to climate action.

Within the context of climate governance, the group unpacked the meaning of “orchestration”, and some participants called for a careful mix of orchestration and enforcement measures. Such a balanced approach could both help to hold powerful state and business actors accountable, while also harnessing the ideas, capabilities, and networks of both state and non-state actors to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Good climate governance, which can ensure greater transparency and consistency, will help save financial resources and should, therefore, be viewed as helpful to the business community.

Some of the strengths of the UNFCCC/COPs to build upon are its twin, concurrent focus on ministerial (political) level discussions, alongside important technical-level discussions. Successful COPs have followed from strategic decisions being made at the outset of the planning, and it is important to recognize that the UNFCCC must relate to and influence the broad landscape of actors involved in addressing climate change. While the Paris Climate Agreement represents a new opportunity, moving forward effectively requires mechanisms that streamline actions and help to manage and even reduce the level of complexity associated with climate governance. It is important to recognize at which stage we are in terms of implementing the Paris Climate Agreement, and therefore, the UNFCCC’s stocktaking measures are significant. This entails focusing too on the whole global economy in order to identify the real needs for climate action.

While many gaps in environmental governance have been identified (and both science and our integrated global economy appear to be way ahead of international law), it is not yet clear what the recently proposed Global Pact for the Environment will address precisely or how it will relate to other major environmental instruments, such as the Paris Climate Agreement. At the same time, some participants praised the recently convened UN Climate Action Summit in New York, noting that it resulted in a somewhat under-appreciated additional 137 UN Member State climate action commitments.

Session II: Working toward a pragmatic reform agenda on the Road to 2020 and COP 26

In the second break-out session, the Working Group discussed new and innovative reform ideas for improving the UNFCCC and the COPs’ effectiveness, in connection with the specific challenges identified in the morning break-out session, giving attention to:

- Relevant innovative (independent) proposals for climate governance institutional change that maximize the capabilities of both top-down and bottom-up approaches and actors.

- Fresh ideas and perspectives to build greater global support for ongoing internal reform efforts *from within* the UNFCCC and the COPs for improved collective climate action.
- How to build consensus on a select number of reform proposals and facilitate their adoption.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Building on the 2014/2019 UN Climate Action Summits, and in preparing for the upcoming UNFCCC COPs (25 this December and 26 in November 2020), how can today's hybrid (top-down/bottom-up) climate governance model be further innovated and reformed/strengthened to fulfill—and go beyond—the Paris Agreement and, for example, strike a better balance between political support and investments in both global mitigation *and* adaptation efforts?
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?

Strengthen UNFCCC Structures & Processes

Most pronounced in the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, a climate governance architecture of “hybrid multilateralism” has emerged, since the late 1990s, with the adoption of two different governance traits: (1) state-led, top-down action defined and stipulated by parties through the Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs), and (2) efforts by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to “orchestrate” transnational climate action efforts in a manner that also weaves bottom-up non-state actors, who perform a range of different and increasingly critical functions, into the Paris Agreement. The shift from regulation (and hard “enforcement”, more traditional treaty-based governance) to orchestration (or “distributed governance”) should continue to be strengthened, in particular through soft power and AI-powered coordination architecture open to all state and non-state actors with “a genuine interest in climate action” to achieve: a) greater information and good-practices sharing, b) less redundancy, c) greater investment opportunities, and d) AI-engines capable of identifying smarter solutions, connections, and partnerships. Rather than investing in a single new global body (e.g., a new Global or World Environmental Organization), a “whole-of-system and society” approach are needed that fully engage all relevant, old and new actors in the international system, including, for example, the Green Climate Fund and Global Green Growth Institute based in Seoul.

Other specific ways to strengthen the Framework Convention on Climate Change (“UNFCCC 2.0”) include:

- i) convene “Super COPs” on a larger scale every five years—while continuing the smaller (less carbon footprint) annual COPs, as well as high-impact regional gatherings—with a central focus on ratcheting up the ambitions of NDCs and scaling-up both state and non-state actors pledges/commitments/contributions toward the ultimate goal of achieving carbon neutrality or net-zero emission by 2050 and less than a 1.5° Celsius increase in temperature since the start of the Industrial Age;
- ii) strike a better balance between adaptation (resilience) and mitigation resources, starting with adoption of *measurable adaptation goals* in NDCs and *means to better evaluate and share* successes (and failures) of adaptation across a wide range of stakeholders (see also 3rd major Working Group #1 recommendation below);
- iii) redirect revenues currently spent on fossil fuel subsidies to support climate adaptation programming;

- iv) more effectively engage other global political and technical bodies in committing to and monitoring ambitious climate actions, including by influencing private sector investments (see also Working Groups #2 and #3 recommendations below); and
- v) convene more effective pre-COP meetings to help UNFCCC decision-making move more deeper and faster at the annual COP gatherings.

Beyond the UNFCCC: Adopt a Whole-of-Ecosystem Approach by Linking Climate Governance to other Agreements, Protocols, and Conventions (e.g., Global Pact for the Environment)

An ecosystem-wide approach will help to harmonize and integrate myriad international environmental agreements and actors (both state and non-state actors). Enhanced coordination should begin with four major environmental conventions (climate change, biodiversity, combatting desertification, and law of the sea) but then extend to the more than 300 other environmental agreements today (e.g., dealing with ozone depletion, pollution, land, water, etc.). This, in fact, is the intended aim of the recently initiated negotiations toward a new Global Pact for the Environment. Arguing for cross-disciplinary processes and approaches, it is hope that negotiations toward the new environmental pact may conclude at the “Stockholm+50” 50th anniversary gathering for the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment.

While climate change is arguably the behemoth environmental issue of our time, its effects and the actions needed to address it effectively must be understood within the broader “Earth System.” Tackling climate change, as with other environmental concerns, involves addressing poverty in all countries and overconsumption in the western world. And Earth or Whole-of-Ecosystem approach, that harmonizes and integrates state and non-state actors’ actions and capabilities, also implies that more than simply the UNFCCC/COPs and UN Environment Program, multiple arenas for climate negotiations and action are needed.

Employ Technology for Effective Mapping, Tracking, and Monitoring

Within effective monitoring, tracking, and evaluation, it is difficult to assess both the climate change effects and impact on climate change mitigation from diverse state and non-state actors, including businesses. Drawing on the latest Artificial Intelligence-supported database and metric technologies from the private sector, a more comprehensive performance accounting can be undertaken of governments, international organizations, industry, and civil society groups. Among other bodies, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change could be mandated, and equipped with new AI-supported measurement tools (e.g., that ensure precise baselines for measuring carbon emissions generated by specific actors), to help governments report against their Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as complement efforts to serve as a repository for climate solutions (learning from, for example, the UN Global Compact’s soon-to-be-launched “SDG Action Manager”, in partnership with B-Lab).

In addition, reporting on the NDCs would also benefit from being more closely linked with the increasingly robust Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the Sustainable Development Goals, to better capture the actual contributions of state and non-state actors to climate action. More and more corporations should be encouraged to make their own kind of NDCS and to report back at the annual COPs. The NAZCA Global Climate Action Portal can be utilized by all actors—whether countries, regions, cities, companies, investors, civil society groups, and other organizations—to display their commitments to act on climate change. The Global Reporting Initiative is an international independent standards organization that can also help

businesses, governments, and other organizations understand and communicate their impacts on climate change.

Further Strengthen National & Subnational Capacities

Four specific types of actors in connection with the UNFCCC merit particular attention in terms of strengthened capacities for climate action:

- National Governments: Climate finance is a critical growing area where effective public sector interventions can be employed skillfully to leverage private sector and civil society inputs for climate action. National governments can also demonstrate greater leadership in placing a premium on effective decision-making based on knowledge and expertise.
- Local Authorities: A more decentralized approach to decision-making and implementation of climate actions would still intensively support, inform, and shape formal national and international institutions and decision-making processes. Enhance the climate governance architecture requires a clearer understanding of the aggregate impact of the broader ecosystem, including the effectiveness of local transport, energy, agriculture, and other policies.
- Civil Society: 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 NDCs every five years, and as contributors and governing partners to the orchestration role performed by the UNFCCC and annual COPs.
- Private Sector: Some twenty major companies are producing more than half of the world's energy, and since many of these companies involve public investments and public subsidies, public policy can facilitate their transition to greater investments in renewables. And although some participants argued that other incentives are more important for the private sector than intellectual property rights (IPRs), a proposed Green Technology Licensing Facility within the Green Climate Fund could encourage private sector licensing and transfer of technology to developing countries, while protecting IPRs to spur the development of green technology as well as availability in developing countries.

Working Group #2: Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic and Development Institutions

Co-Facilitators: Magnus Jiborn and Cristina Petcu

The Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic and Development Institutions Working Group built on the contributions made to the climate governance e-consultation (16 September – 13 October, 2019) and considered ways for ensuring 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 embodied in international trade flows amount to roughly 25% of global emissions. In the first session, the Working Group will focus on the major challenges facing global economic and development institutions (e.g., international financial institutions, the World Trade Organization, G20, and UNEP/UN Development Systems) in supporting Paris Climate Agreement implementation. The Working Group will also consider the effectiveness of current international efforts to improve the climate action contributions of global economic and development institutions.

Summary of discussion

Session I: Current Global Challenges and International Responses

Questions for Discussion:

1. What are the chief (3-4) impediments to “greening” today’s global economic and development institutions (e.g., economic disadvantage, financial, political, organiz./tech. mandate, expertise, etc.)? How widespread are redundancies and incompatibilities between these global actors?
2. What are the main lessons over the past decade from international efforts to increase the overall contribution of global economic and development actors to climate mitigation and adaptation?

Using as point of departure the overarching themes from the e-consultation that preceded the discussion (e.g. putting a tax on carbon, investments in technology that generates green growth, monitoring and data collection), the group discussed governance gaps which, once addressed, will strengthen economic institutions to better respond to the threats of climate change.

A common concern throughout the discussion was that despite more than 25 years of negotiations resulting in the 2015 Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), numerous studies, dialogues, multiple Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessments (five thus far, with sixth to be released in 2022), new IPCC reports over the past years stressing the 1.5 °C threshold, and land and oceans reports show that there is no discernable progress in achieving the climate goals (UNEP Emissions Gap Report). Does that mean there is something wrong with the very model of action that the international community has followed so far? If the answer is in the affirmative what and how to do things differently?

With regard to global governance three main gap areas were identified. First, focusing on adaptation in itself is not sufficient. It should be conducted in parallel with building resilience which addresses the problem of vulnerability. For instance, if a small island gets flooded, the population will likely be more worried to access food than pay its electricity bill. The challenge, however, is that insurance companies do not look at

vulnerabilities. Second, the global governance system does not facilitate a process where risk premiums are reduced when projects are implemented between countries. Third, emissions trading and other aspects of climate policies that touch on trade are not part of World Trade Organization (WTO) trading system. In other words, the current the trading system does not have a system of rules that facilitates effective climate policies. Building on these gaps, issues of measurement, compliance and capacity were underscored. It was also noted that the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) review of fiscal policies for Paris climate strategies represents a significant step towards introducing climate risks into financial portfolios. However, more progress needs to be made to include climate risks in the international monetary regime.

It was further highlighted that there is an emphasis on increasing ambition as we are not nimble enough to meet the existing commitments. Naturally, it is time to look first about existing commitments as we try to increase ambition to meet the goals set in IPCC 1.5 °C report. Addressing global governance gaps require us to firstly look at building capacity in developing countries who are, in fact, questioning the NDC commitments given that they do not see themselves as main contributors of pollution. The conditional NDCs will be met only when they receive needed support.

Another issue discussed was the compartmentalization (or silos) of domestic governments (between ministries, agencies, domestic and international policies) and their different understanding on what represents a national interest. This fragmented approach to defining and working collaboratively towards achieving national interests results in insular behavior which undermines governments' ability to have a comprehensive view of common threats and their intersectionality. Building strong governance structures domestically should be a primary goal if we are to enhance climate action within domestic and global economic institutions. Regional bodies could be vehicle of action and climate change should be at the heart of official development assistance policies. Asian countries, for instance, are more connected to regional bodies than to global economic institutions.

Finally, there was further discussion about the need to educate the younger generation on the risks associated with climate change and environmental degradation, and their civic responsibilities, particularly regarding the use of their right to vote. Implementing, for instance, climate change in schools' curriculums would promote awareness and enhance the role of the young generations to strengthen climate governance.

Session II: Working toward a pragmatic reform agenda on the Road to 2020 and COP 26

In the second break-out session, this Working Group discussed new and innovative reform ideas for improving the climate action effectiveness of global economic and development institutions, in connection with the specific challenges identified in the first break-out session, giving attention to:

- Relevant innovative (independent) proposals for climate governance institutional change that maximize the capabilities of global economic and development institutions.
- Fresh ideas and perspectives to build greater global support for ongoing internal reform efforts *from within* global economic and development institutions for improved collective climate action.
- How to build consensus on a select number of reform proposals and facilitate their adoption.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Building on the growing body of research, expertise and approaches on “*alignment*” with the Paris Climate Agreement’s objectives, how can development/economic/financial institutions better use existing climate mainstreaming efforts to support effective climate policy? Through what kind of new/reformed mechanism could better coordination and unity of effort be facilitated?
2. Given that studies have found that emissions of greenhouse gases embodied in international trade flows amount to roughly 25% of global emissions, what concrete steps (including institutional reforms and new instruments, policies, and norms, etc.) can be taken vis-à-vis the World Trade Organization and regional trade agreements/mechanisms to better contribute to—rather than undermine—climate mitigation and adaptation efforts worldwide?

Following a presentation from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the second session, debuted with a discussion on the existing collaboration between GCF and international economic institutions. It was noted that most of the main economic institutions are accredited with GCF (including private banks) but GCF financing overall remains low compared to what is needed to transform the global economic system. One of the cardinal principles that GCF follows is country ownership. Therefore, for any project to be considered GCF must receive a “no-objection letter” from the country where the project is to be implemented. But in addition to problems of capacity to conduct processes for ascertaining no-objection, in certain instances ministers act like gatekeepers and do not have clear guidelines as to whom is the national designated authority to offer the accreditation.

Institutional engineering for better climate governance

With regard to breaking down the silos among and within governments it was suggested that coalitions or alliances of like-minded countries should be formed. The Global Green Growth Institute is one example of an intergovernmental body bringing together 33 countries to implement green growth strategies. However, new coalitions should learn from GGGI’s imperfect model and flows such as the unanimous voting system. These coalitions should be attractive enough for countries to join. Their ministries should be connected at the international, national, and domestic level. G20 could be a very meaningful platform for engagement and buy in from world leaders. For example, in 2011, green growth was a core agenda item for the G20 summit which prompted the President of Mexico to hold another summit on the same theme. Further, it was suggested that a solution similar to the Presidential Committee on Green Goals established by South Korea should be advanced. This committee took advantage of the highest ranked political leader (the president) and managed to orchestrate departmental politics while suppressing short-term interests of the economic department, thus, building a strong governance structure.

Creating a system of incentives

It was argued that climate policy is too government centric with policies developed mainly around policymakers which leaves private investors (holding on trillions of dollars) such as financial managers, bankers or the private sector generally unaware of climate risks. Increasing green investments require that private investors and Central Banks are aware of the risks associated with climate change and the costs of ignoring them. The public sector could also be incentivized by measures that oblige them to report on climate in order to access international funding. This would further serve to improve climate change measurements. The incentive structure should have horizontal linkages and encourage cross-institutional collaboration such

as the one between GCF, IMF, and UNFCCC. The goal is to encourage interest alignments among private and public actors by creating the right kinds of incentives for diverse stakeholders. Having an active inclusive participation among both private and public actors will be key to increasing green investments.

Addressing the “measurement” gap and reducing carbon emissions

By far one of the most contentious topics, reducing carbon emissions is a challenging endeavor which might require a common set of solutions (applied on a case by case basis) that could include cap and trade, taxation, and subsidies. While context may matter, the challenge rests in harmonizing carbon prices across countries. In addition, in order for any of the three solutions to be effective, participants stressed the need for alternatives to be readily available. Without alternatives, immediate behavior change is improbable. It was also suggested that having an environmental versus a carbon tax might be more appropriate to address pollution induced not only from greenhouse gas emissions but also by chemicals. There is no single solution to reducing carbon emissions but one necessary step to selecting the most feasible option is for countries to conduct internal assessments while also collaborating on carbon trade schemes with other states. The important work can start with a group of like-minded countries to establish critical mass towards actual implementation.

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 WTO and the 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.

The lack of robust, wide and comprehensive measurements of carbon emissions was also addressed. Data is necessary for countries to set up domestic carbon schemes but despite this, very few countries are investing in developing data collection systems, particularly the developing ones. The private sector, and large tech companies such as Apple and Google could play a major role in facilitating data collection. One good example of a successful data collection mechanism identified was the ClimateView’s dashboard which shows Sweden’s domestic emissions by sector and how they can be reduced, while listing all the relevant policies in this space.

Working Group #3 Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice

Co-Facilitators: Maja Groff and Brian Finlay

The Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice Working Group built on the contributions made to the climate governance e-consultation (16 September – 13 October, 2019) and considered ways for ensuring both a careful examination of the security and justice dimensions of climate change, as well as how non-traditional transnational actors can improve overall climate governance through a more coherent “whole-of-system” approach. In the first break-out session, Working Group #3 focused on the major challenges facing global security and justice institutions (e.g., the UN Security Council, Peacebuilding Commission, International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, and UN Human Rights Council) in supporting Paris Climate Agreement implementation. The Working Group also considered the effectiveness of current international efforts to improve the climate action contributions of global security and justice institutions.

Summary of discussion

Session I: Current Global Challenges and International Responses

Questions for Discussion:

1. What are the chief (3-4) impediments to “greening” today’s global security and justice institutions (e.g., political, financial, political, organizational/technical mandate, expertise, etc.)?
2. What are the main lessons over the past decade from international efforts to increase the overall contribution of global security and justice actors to climate mitigation and adaptation?

During the first breakout session, the *Climate Governance, Global Security and Global Justice* group considered the role of multilateral institutions, including in particular the UN, its Security Council (UNSC), and international justice bodies, assessing their current capacity to address climate change as a threat to international peace and security and human rights. Consideration was given to their now-outdated governance structures and too-weak enforcement frameworks, and possibilities to expand their mandates to address the increasing threat of climate change. The challenge of shifting the notion of national or military security to human security was discussed, as well as the need to redefine the role of militaries to provide security including in relation to climate-related threats (e.g., potentially including operations in service of mitigation and adaptation). Attention was also given to three different overarching dimensions of the global governance challenges in this area: countering fragmentation with integrative efforts (seeking a “whole system” response); addressing political viability; and, shifting from narrow notions of isolated national sovereignty to alternative conceptualizations of shared planetary environmental systems.

There was a consensus that the UNSC should be more vocal about the challenges to international peace and security caused or amplified by accelerating climate change, including by adopting resolutions that clearly acknowledge the connection between climate change and security. But the over-politicization of the Council, the use of the veto, and lack of accountability and legitimacy jeopardizes the institutionalization of the climate change-security nexus. Given its traditional mandate, framed 75 years ago within notions of sovereignty and

the use of sanctions and military force in security-risk environments such as interstate and armed conflict, the UNSC might not be prepared to recognize the systemic threat of climate change any time soon. This, however, does not imply that there are no other viable pathways to enhance the UNSC's responsibility for climate action. Over time we have witnessed that, when momentum is created and the right window of opportunity opens, the Council can further progressive agendas (e.g., resolutions on Women, Peace and Security; HIV; Nonproliferation; Rule of Law, etc.).

In connection with the UNSC and the notion of military security, there was a discussion of the role of militaries generally around the world, whose costs have reached peaks in several countries in the past years. When conflict strikes, the military is the first to provide security. But given that climate change has become a cause or a multiplier of conflict and disaster, with very serious human and mass-community impacts already manifesting themselves (e.g., flood, hurricane and fire victims), the military and the provision of security should be redefined, adapted and mobilized to respond to climate-related disasters. However, while this approach would constitute a form of disaster response, more emphasis should be given to prevention. One way to do so is by addressing human vulnerabilities and mobilizing national security forces to assist in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Prolonged conflict, poverty, structural inequalities, limited access to technology all contribute to exacerbating human vulnerability. Governments' failure to address human vulnerabilities translates in low resilience which then adds more strain on the state to respond to natural disasters.

Having older mandates, the institutions created post World War II, might not be entirely fit for purpose in the current century. The conventional paradigm of peace and security evidences deficiencies and needs to be reformed to acknowledge that the results of extreme heat waves, floods, hurricanes, etc. can be as disastrous and have similar effects to the ones of armed conflict (e.g. mass migration). To this end, a paradigm shift from conventional security to human security is necessary. The question remains: how can we facilitate a paradigm shift and consider climate as a security risk and a violation of human rights?

Recognizing the interconnection between climate action and human rights is one key element to ensure international, internal, and intergenerational rights, the rights of disadvantaged and minority groups, and access to data, technology and finance. But human rights abuses and governments' failure to protect its peoples, including protecting victims of natural disasters, have been a recurring trend. However, international institutions such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) are neither prepared, nor have the mandate or the authority to hold states responsible for human rights violations in relation to climate change, disasters and environmental degradation. While it was agreed that part of the problem is not ideological but related to governments' financial constrains (particularly from developing countries), and the weak international rule of law which is not providing incentives for enhanced national justice systems. The intergenerational justice challenge also came into question as it is not clear, for example, how judges will assess who a climate change victim is, and how a global accountability mechanism on climate change might be agreed upon.

The R2P principle initially formulated in 2001 by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) included the responsibility of states to protect its people from natural disasters, however this responsibility was excluded from the scope of the R2P when in 2005 the UN member-states enshrined the R2P in the World Summit Outcome Document. Having now reached a global consensus on the serious security risks and consequences from climate change, it might be advisable to review the 2005 scope of the R2P and embrace the responsibility of states to protect populations from catastrophic climate risks, similarly to the thinking and the opinions of the Commissioners in the ICISS in 2001.

Session II: Working toward a pragmatic reform agenda on the Road to 2020 and COP 26

In the second break-out session, this Working Group discussed new and innovative reform ideas for improving the climate action effectiveness of global security and justice institutions, in connection with the specific challenges identified in the morning break-out session, giving attention to:

- Relevant innovative (independent) proposals for climate governance institutional change that maximize the capabilities of global security and justice institutions.
- Fresh ideas and perspectives to build greater global support for ongoing internal reform efforts *from within* global security and justice institutions for improved collective climate action.
- How to build consensus on a select number of reform proposals and facilitate their adoption.

Questions for Discussion:

1. 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 significantly enhance its role on climate? If so, how? Given that a number of the major global emitters have permanent seats on the Council with veto authority, does the climate crisis again call into question the Council's legitimacy as currently configured? Could you also see an enhanced role for the International Court of Justice (or other international courts/bodies) in addressing the current climate crisis?
2. From a global justice and equity perspective, youth, indigenous groups, and small island states have become increasingly outspoken and active in expressing their concerns for the future. 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 justice and to address inequities within the world's diverse nations and peoples?

Recognize climate change as a threat to international peace and security

While the UNSC should not be the only or even primary organ dealing with climate change, a series of resolutions to formally recognize that climate change represents a threat to international peace and security, across a range of important dimensions, is necessary. This will allow deployed missions to holistically address the drivers of conflict and prepare vulnerable communities to confront the impacts of climate change. It may also be a step forward in finding ways to address the problem of enforcement, as this dimension is currently missing in international climate obligations (i.e., no sanctions would likely currently be applied to states not meeting their Paris Agreement obligations). The UNSC could condemn the negligence of countries in complying with international climate obligations, incentivizing states to meet their commitments. As it may be unlikely that the UNSC would very soon agree on a resolution given the current political context, presidential statements could also have a considerable impact among UN member states. Other avenues for making the Council more proactive on the climate change-security nexus could also entail the French proposal asking the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council that assesses the risks to peace and security posed by the impacts of climate change and provide the Council with early warning for preventive action.

A more radical suggestion is to establish an entirely new Executive Council to replace the current UNSC and its outdated mandate. Starting in 2020, consideration should be given to amending the Charter during the UN 80th anniversary (in 2025) adding the global environment as a core concern, and creating a consolidated and

significantly enhanced UN Global Climate and Environment Agency as a robust principal organ of the UN (e.g., replacing the UN Trusteeship Council). Such a body would be endowed with significant powers of global research, monitoring and enforcement, ensuring respect for the “safe operating space” and non-crossing of the nine planetary boundaries.

With regard to reconceptualizing the military (particularly in relation to troop-contributing countries to the UN), participants argued for shifting the security paradigm’s focus from using military for conventional security threats to ensuring human security. Militaries could be called for disaster relief, SDG implementation, and mitigation of/adaptation to climate change. When needed, additional military personnel could be sent to support peacekeepers and to provide awareness-raising, education, preparedness, and warning to reduce the disruptive impacts of natural disasters.

Expanding ICC and ICJ’s jurisdiction in relation to climate change

Disputes on water, air pollution or other environmental damage between countries only infrequently make their way to the ICJ. The continuing weak on environment jurisdiction of the court, the cost of bringing a neighboring country to court, the use of diplomacy to avoid escalating tensions with other nations, or referrals to regional institutions are all reasons why such cases may be infrequently referred to the ICJ. Moreover, the Paris Agreement provides no enforcement regime that can be used to sanction countries that ignore or underperform on their commitments. However, rather than pursuing sanctions, a robust “facilitation mechanism” could be formed to urgently assist countries underperforming on commitments. Later, if the political timing were right, an enforcement protocol to the Paris Agreement could be considered, with mandatory jurisdiction of the ICJ to adjudicate such a protocol, which could also give non-state actors presence at the Court (e.g., including citizen groups, local governments and others).

With regard to the ICC, expanding its jurisdiction to include individual criminal responsibility for egregious climate and environmental harm could further assist in addressing individual accountability for harm to the natural environment. An experts’ group could be established to explore how the ICC framework may assist in addressing pressing global environmental concerns, or whether a separate special environment crimes tribunal / enforcement body would be recommended. Given that the ICC does not reach the entire international community, 122 countries are currently parties to the Rome Statute, but five of the biggest six in population countries with 3.5 billion combined population are not state parties, and that climate change is a universal threat affecting the entire earth system, it was proposed to extend the universal jurisdiction to include, enabling domestic courts to adjudicate the matter.

It was also discussed how the regional mechanisms of human rights can address more robustly the state failures or negligence to prevent or mitigate climate disasters; or investigate these failures and compensate the victims. The European Court of Human Rights has already ruled in favor of individual victims (*Budayeva v. Russia*, *Kolyadenko v. Russia*) compensating them for the state negligence in natural disasters. Similarly, domestic courts (following *Ugendra v. The Netherlands*) can also rule in favor of citizens against those states, which fail to commit, or implement commitments to reduce significantly the CO2 emissions.

Addressing intergenerational justice

Finally, ensuring intergenerational justice entails educational solutions both for younger and older generations. Including climate challenges in schools’ curriculums (Italy is the first already to do this) and conducting awareness among the broader public is key to instill a sense of responsibility, collective and independent action, and to contribute to a common set of values-based principles. Youth and marginalized

communities could potentially become global guardians of such principles. Following a debate on whether or not it is advisable to institutionalize the voices on young people (e.g., through an institution such as UN Youth), the participants considered that on-going dialogue could be a better option to learn from their experiences in the short to medium term.

Common Threads from all Three Working Groups

At least three major common sets of issues were apparent in all three of the Working Groups: *first*, the global institutions for climate governance—including courts and tribunals—are “unfit for purpose” but they are, nevertheless worth reforming, investing in, and innovating; *second*, all global institutions contributing to climate action need to undertake ambitious yet realistic goal setting that is measurable through trackable data and the use of new measurement technologies (e.g., artificial intelligence and the use of “dashboards” as employed regularly in the private sector); *third*, our global political structures need to catch-up with global environmental and economic [including transport sector] realities today through a new “whole-of-systems and society” approach that embraces one holistic earth system; and *fourth and finally*, urgent international funding mechanisms are required to enable transformative and sustainable green development and catalyze investment into green technologies.



#GGGW2019
Global Green Growth Week 2019

InterContinental Seoul COEX

Allegro Room, B1

23 October 2019, 08:45-20:00

Annex 1: Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond

Overview

The *Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond* will consider practical yet ambitious ideas to improve global climate governance, drawing attention to the reform of major institutions, instruments, policies, laws, rules, norms, and coordination processes among different actors to better respond to the threat of runaway climate change. It will seek to provide fresh perspectives and establish broad areas of consensus on priority global governance reform innovations. It intends to build greater global support and engage a diverse network of organizations and individuals committed to growing a coalition of states and non-state actors to achieve critical global governance changes by 2020 (and beyond), the United Nations' 75th anniversary, which coincides with the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP26).

Agenda

08:45-09:10

Opening Session

Welcome by co-conveners and introduction of GPD objectives

Remarks by Dr. (Amb.) Khalid Al-Khater, Director, Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar

Remarks by Mr. Hirohisa Soma, Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Korea

Remarks by Mr. Keeyong Chung, Director-General of Climate Diplomacy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

09:10-09:40

Keynote Address

- *Keynote Address on "Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond: The Future of Climate Governance" 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*
- *Open Discussion*

- 09:40-09:45** **Group Photo**
- 09:45-10:00** **Coffee Break**
- 10:00-11:30** **Working Group Discussion I**
Focus: Current Global Challenges and International Responses
- *Group 1: UNFCCC, Local Authorities, the Business Community, and Global Civil Society
Co-facilitators: Richard Ponzio and Nayoung Moon (Pranab Baruah for Discussion II)*
 - *Group 2: Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic and Development Institutions
Co-Facilitators: Magnus Jiborn and Cristina Petcu*
 - *Group 3: Climate Governance, Global Security and Global Justice
Co-facilitators: Maja Groff and Brian Finlay*
- 11:30-12:30** **Plenary**
Working Groups report back and participate in plenary discussion
- 12:30-14:00** **Luncheon (Jupiter Room, 30F)**
Luncheon Program: “Innovating Climate Governance: Perspectives from Global Civil Society and the Green Climate Fund”
- *Remarks by Ms. Erna Witoelar, Founder of the Indonesian Environmental Forum*
 - *Remarks by Mr. Javier Manzanares, Deputy Executive Director, Green Climate Fund*
 - *Moderator: Brian Finlay, President and CEO, The Stimson Center*
- 14:00-16:00** **Working Group Discussion II**
Focus: Reform and Innovation Ideas for your Group Topic, giving particular attention to:
- *Relevant innovative proposals from recent global institutional reform initiatives*
 - *Fresh ideas and perspectives to build greater global support for ongoing efforts, including the UNFCCC, UNEP/UN Development System, IFIs, G20, WTO, UNSC, etc.*
 - *How to build consensus on a select number of reform proposals*
- 16:00-16:15** **Coffee Break**
- 16:15-17:15** **Plenary**
Working Groups report back and participate in plenary discussion
- 17:15-17:50** **The Way Forward**
Concluding discussion on specific actions for advancing a global climate governance renewal, innovation, and reform agenda (late 2019-2020)
- 17:50-18:00** **Summary and Closing Session**
Concluding remarks by co-conveners
- 18:00-20:00** **Global Green Growth Week 2019 Official Dinner, hosted by GGGI President and Chair, H. E. Ban Ki-moon**

Share your thoughts and follow us on Twitter: @gggi_hq @StimsonCenter, @BetterGlobalGov, @ChallengesFnd

Annex 2: Participants List

Ban Ki-moon, President and Chair, Global Green Growth Institute and Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations

Khalid Al-Khater, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar

Mohammed O. Al-Bader, Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Qatar

Abdulahdi Nasser B. Al-Marri, Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Qatar

Saqr Al-Mohannadi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Qatar

Fenella Aouane, Global Green Growth Institute

Ganbold Baasanjav, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Pranab Jyoti Baruah, Global Green Growth Institute

Qian Cheng, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Keeyong Chung, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea

Francoise d'Estais, UN Environment Programme

Brian Finlay, The Stimson Center

Junichi Fujino, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Arunabha Ghosh, Council on Energy, Environment and Water

Maja Groff, International lawyer

Mahinda Gunaratna, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Sri Lanka

Ariyaratne Hewage, Sri Lanka Administration Service

Joëlle Hivonnet, Delegation of the European Union to South Korea

Magnus Jiborn, Global Challenges Foundation

Jiang Kejun, Energy Research Institute

Sandab Khim, National Council for Sustainable Development, Cambodia

Dave H. Kim, Global Green Growth Institute

James Kim, Asan Institute for Policy Studies

Joshua Lincoln, Baha'i International Community\

Paulo Magalhães, Common Home of Humanity

Javier Manzanares, Green Climate Fund

Nayoung Moon, Global Green Growth Institute
Lidy Nacpil, Asian People's Movement on Debt and Development
Sofia Norberg, Global Challenges Foundation
Marcello Palazzi, Progressio Foundation
Emanuel Pastreich, The Asia Institute
David Peneau, Embassy of France to South Korea
Cristina Petcu, The Stimson Center
Richard Ponzio, The Stimson Center
Vesselin Popovski, Centre for the Study of the United Nations, Jindal Global University
Kilaparti Ramakrishna, Green Climate Fund
Kim Sang-Hyup, Center for Sustainable Development, KAIST
Dereje Senshaw, Global Green Growth Institute
Hirohisa Soma, Embassy of Japan to South Korea
Halldor Thorgeirsson, Iceland's Climate Council
Hendrik Tiesinga, New Energy Nexus
E Vuthy, National Council for Sustainable Development, Cambodia
Ulrika Westin, Global Challenges Foundation
Michael Williamson, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Erna Witoelar, Filantropi Indonesia
Rachmat Witoelar, Special Envoy for Climate Change, Indonesia

Annex 3: Keynote Remarks from President and Chair of GGGI, Ban Ki-moon

Esteemed colleagues of the Stimson Center and Global Challenges Foundation, excellencies, distinguished experts and participants, ladies and gentlemen,

First, allow me to welcome each and every one of you to Korea and express my deep appreciation for inviting me to be a part of this very important event.

The Global Green Growth Institute is delighted to work with the Stimson Center and Global Challenges Foundation, as well as the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea, to co-sponsor today's Global Policy Dialogue with the theme titled "Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond."

This gathering of experts, policymakers, and advocates, I believe, is a very important part of this week's Global Green Growth Week here in Seoul.

It will provide a forum to dialogue and exchange ideas to improve global climate governance and draw attention to the reforms of institutions, policies, laws, instruments, and coordination processes among different actors in order to better respond to rising threats of climate change.

When the idea of this important gathering was brought to my attention, I was particularly enthusiastic about its aim to take advantage of the diverse group of experts and representatives gathering in Seoul this week and to allow this esteemed group of minds to work toward broad areas of consensus on priority climate governance reform innovations that can be taken-up for consideration next year at COP26 and the five-year review of the Paris Climate Agreement in Glasgow, as well as the Leaders' Summit at the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations in New York.

As I have spoken numerous times since my retirement the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the annual Conference of Parties remain critical to humanity's progress, as they have helped to mobilize climate action by states, local authorities, the private sector, and global civil society.

However, only a "whole-of-system" approach will be effective in fully addressing today's urgent climate crisis, and this is why I am pleased that this forum will step back, look at some of the underlying factors, and consider practical steps toward improving the contributions of global economic, development, security, and justice institutions.

And as you understand better and work to improve climate governance, I know that you will also focus on the policies, laws, rules, instruments, norms, and coordination processes among different actors to respond better to the threat of runaway climate change.

Moreover, it is critical that the well-thought out recommendations stemming from your discussions today are subsequently taken into international policy debates in the coming months and beyond.

In this regard, I wish to commend the broad coalition-building efforts of the UN 2020 Initiative and Together First campaign that will be shared in your concluding "Way Forward" session later this afternoon.

As you may know, GGGI is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization with the mandate to transform developing Member Countries' economies in the path of "green growth"—socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economies.

Having staff on the ground, embedded in 33 Member and Partner countries' governments, is one of GGGI's key strengths as it helps countries transition to a green economy.

With its 4 thematic focus areas of sustainable energy, sustainable landscapes, green cities, and water & sanitation, GGGI fulfills its mandate by placing priority on least developed countries and lower income countries, as well as on supporting its Members to achieve ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions targets to the Paris Climate Agreement and Sustainable Development Goal commitments.

As you are also aware, I am currently chairing the Global Commission on Adaptation, which just released its report, titled *Adapt Now: A Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience*, at the UN Climate Summit in September with the World Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

The message of the Report is very clear: as we work to mitigate climate change and their consequences, we must simultaneously work to adapt to the consequences we have already put in motion.

Just like a huge pot of water takes time to cool, our planet will take a long time to cool, even if we were to do everything right starting today. Therefore, adaptation is absolutely a necessary part of wisely planning for future generations.

For a long time, we were aware of the moral responsibility but we chose to ignore it for short-term gains. Today, we no longer have the excuses of yesterday, because we know the economic benefits of preventing damages.

Investing \$1.8 trillion for a net benefit of \$7.1 trillion, which is revealed in the Report, is a wise investment by any standard, and not choosing to do so now would mean we are both immoral and foolish.

Therefore, we need to help developing countries adopt and launch green policies, infrastructure planning, inclusive economic systems and green technologies, and we also need to help vulnerable countries reduce flood risks in urban areas or restore mangrove forests to protect coastal communities from storm surges.

I hope you will discuss and exchange ideas on how we, as a global community, can better innovate and advance climate adaptation solutions to deliver that "triple dividend" of avoiding future losses, generating economic gains through innovation, and delivering social and environmental benefits.

You have your mission laid before you for the day, and I wish you all the best.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not applaud the fact that the governments of Japan and Korea are together sponsoring the Global Policy Dialogue today.

During my 37-year career as a diplomat and then my 10-year tenure with the United Nations, I witnessed many cases of diplomatic rows and tensions that eventually escalated into lasting conflicts and violence. In the end, the costs always outweigh the benefits.

Therefore, I am very pleased to see Japan and Korea co-sponsor this event together, which is for the benefit of all, including both Japan and Korea. And as a Korean myself, let me welcome you, Mr. Hirohisa Soma, and let me welcome all of you distinguished participants.

Thank you again for inviting me.



Just Security 2020 Program

As the world confronts myriad, interconnected challenges—from ending civil wars and extreme poverty to combating climate change and information warfare—the very concept of global collective action is in question. The world faces a severe governance deficit, while the United Nations (UN) system is increasingly being asked to do more with less. In addition to multiple challenges and obstacles to delivering justice and security, the current world order is under attack by resurgent nationalism, protectionism, and suspicions of the legitimacy of the current multilateral system.

In 2015, the Albright-Gambari Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance released a report with recommendations to address these challenges. To advance the analysis and recommendations of the Commission, the Stimson Center's Just Security 2020 Program aims to build a more capable United Nations and strengthen other global institutions to better cope with existing and emerging global challenges, while promoting multilateralism.

Global institutions, such as the UN, remain central to achieving a more just and secure world. Solving complex challenges requires collective action, creative leadership, new or upgraded tools, networks and institutions. The UN and other global institutions serve nations and peoples worldwide by maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development, and safeguarding human rights, but their further innovation and a recommitment to multilateral principles are necessary to address current and emerging challenges.

In 2020, Stimson will give special attention to the preparations for the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (UN 75) Leaders Summit, including the gathering's political declaration, planned for September 2020 in New York. UN 75 represents an opportunity to generate a forward-looking and meaningful conversation about ways to further innovate, renew, and reform our system of global governance.

To promote the Albright-Gambari Commission's recommendations, Stimson convenes 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, human rights and humanitarian action. The Just Security 2020 program's global policy dialogues are designed to gather thoughtful perspectives from diverse stakeholders on the future of global governance and to chart potential paths forward for consideration at the UN 75 Leaders Summit in New York and beyond.

The program team also conducts research, policy analysis, and outreach to refresh and refine the findings and recommendations of the Albright-Gambari Commission and to pair them with other global governance renewal and strengthening ideas. The program is also building a global network through its [Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Innovation](#). The platform promotes the program's research, engages scholars and policy experts worldwide, and continues to actively support four civil society organization-led coalition building networks: the UN 2020 Initiative, Together First campaign, UN 75 Research Network, and the Global Town Halls project. The program is also focused on empowering and educating young people to ensure they have the knowledge and tools to become active global citizens and champions of effective multilateral governance.

Just Security 2020 is the only initiative focused, since 2015, on global governance change in connection with the UN's 75th anniversary, which is reflected not only in our research but also in the diverse and committed networks we are building. In addition to co-founding dynamic global coalitions, we are leading efforts to shape the United Nations' global conversation in 2020. Further, our inclusive and bold approach to generating public support and collaborative solutions by engaging civil society, scholars, youth, the private sector, governments and international organizations is backed up by thoughtful scholarship, is unique. The program team's research, engaging online platform, and broader transnational activities provide a springboard for follow-on partnership development and sustained progress—post-2020—by a diverse range of state and non-state actors.



#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.



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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!



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GLOBAL DIALOGUES**



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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

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