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Webinar name - Social protection as a tool to address climate change and sustainable development - from reactive to proactive

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Objective of international climate policy

“The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Article 2, 1992
“This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and

(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”

- Paris Agreement Article 2 para 1, 2015
Social protection in UNFCCC decisions

“Noting the concerns raised by Parties on the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disasters that have affected many countries, including heatwaves, drought, floods, tropical cyclones, dust storms and other extreme weather events, as well as the increasing impacts associated with slow onset events, and the urgent need to avert, minimize and address these impacts through comprehensive risk management approaches: inter alia, through early warning systems, measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back and forward better, social protection instruments, including social safety nets, and transformational approaches,”...

-Decision 5/CP.23 (COP23 held in Bonn Germany under the Fiji COP23 Presidency)
Science & adaptation knowledge in the UNFCCC policy process

• Adaptation knowledge hub: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/contribute-resource.aspx

• Research dialogue: https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/research

• Periodic review: https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/periodic-review

• Global Stock Take of the Paris Agreement: https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/global-stocktake-referred-to-in-article-14-of-the-paris-agreement

Get involved: nwp@unfccc.int