



Climate Change, Impacts & the Paris Agreement

Climate Refugees: from understanding to addressing
this challenging phenomenon, EESC

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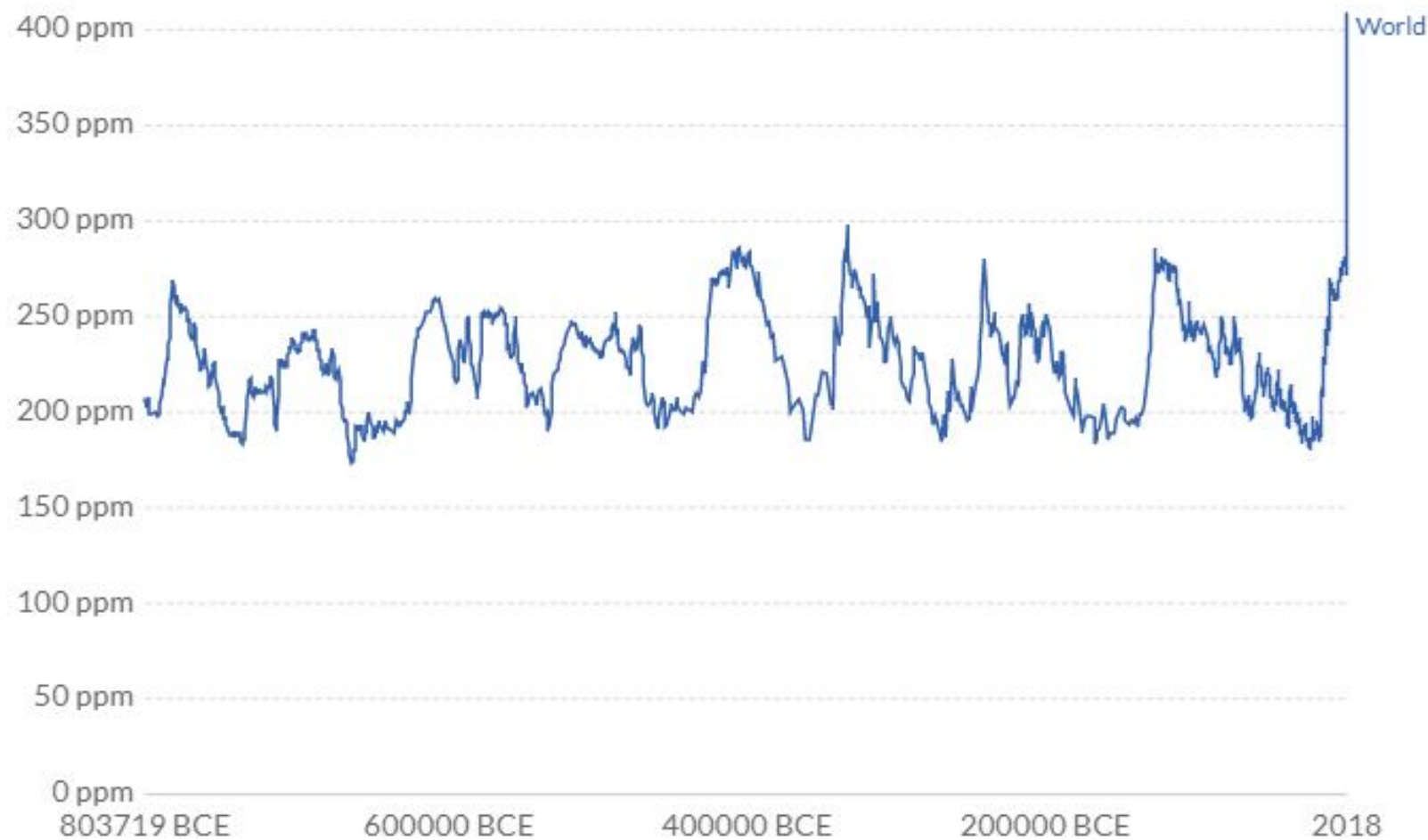
11 March 2020

The climate change challenge

Atmospheric CO₂ concentration

Our World
in Data

Global average long-term atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂), measured in parts per million (ppm). Long-term trends in CO₂ concentrations can be measured at high-resolution using preserved air samples from ice cores.

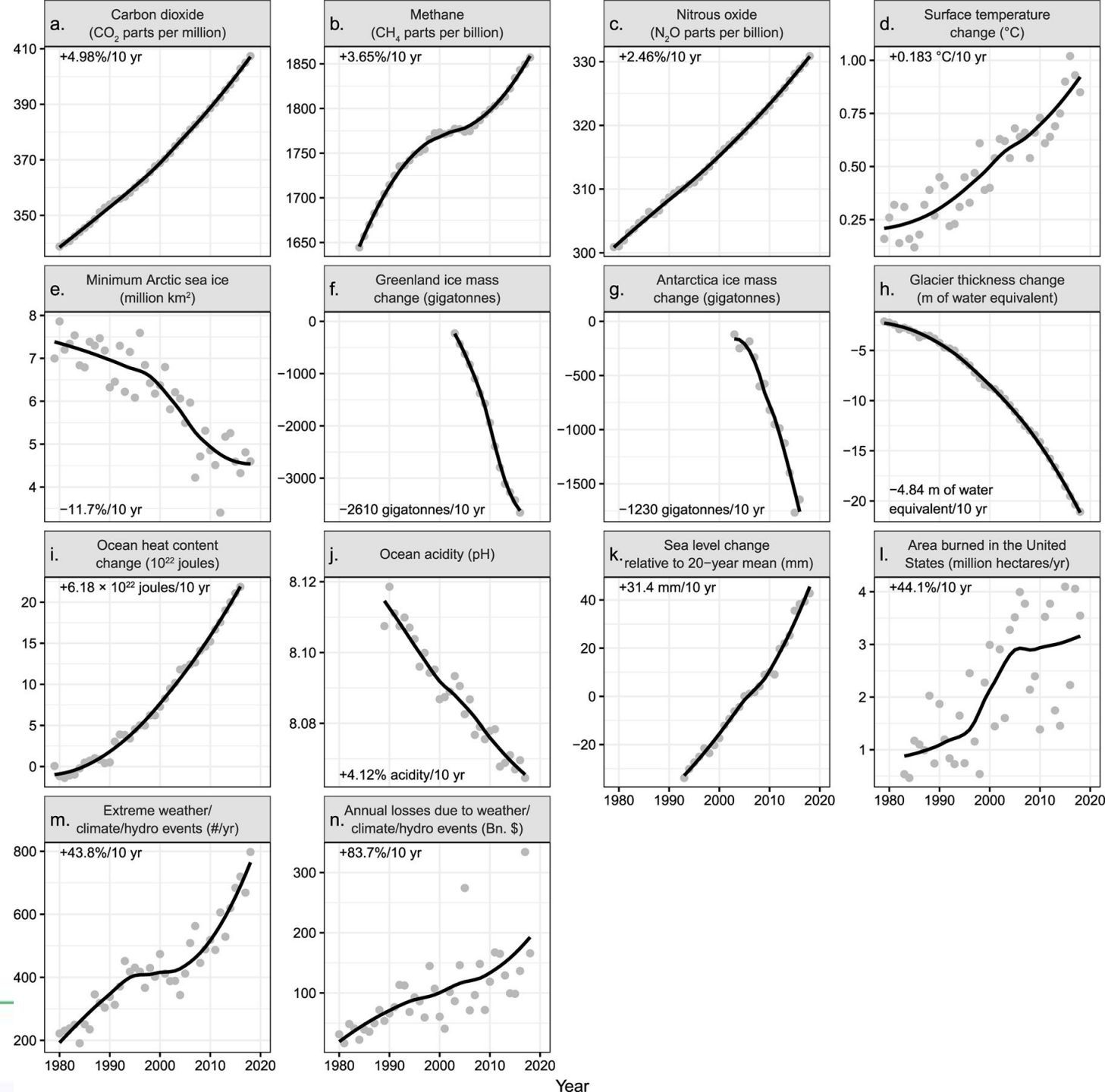


Source: EPICA Dome C CO₂ record (2015) & NOAA (2018)

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November 2019: World Scientists' Warning of a Climate Emergency

*"On the basis of this obligation and the graphical indicators presented below, we declare, with more than 11,000 scientist signatories from around the world, clearly and unequivocally that **planet Earth is facing a climate emergency.**"*



Impacts fall unevenly

And hit poorest communities hardest



Cyclone Kenneth: Entire villages wiped out, says UN

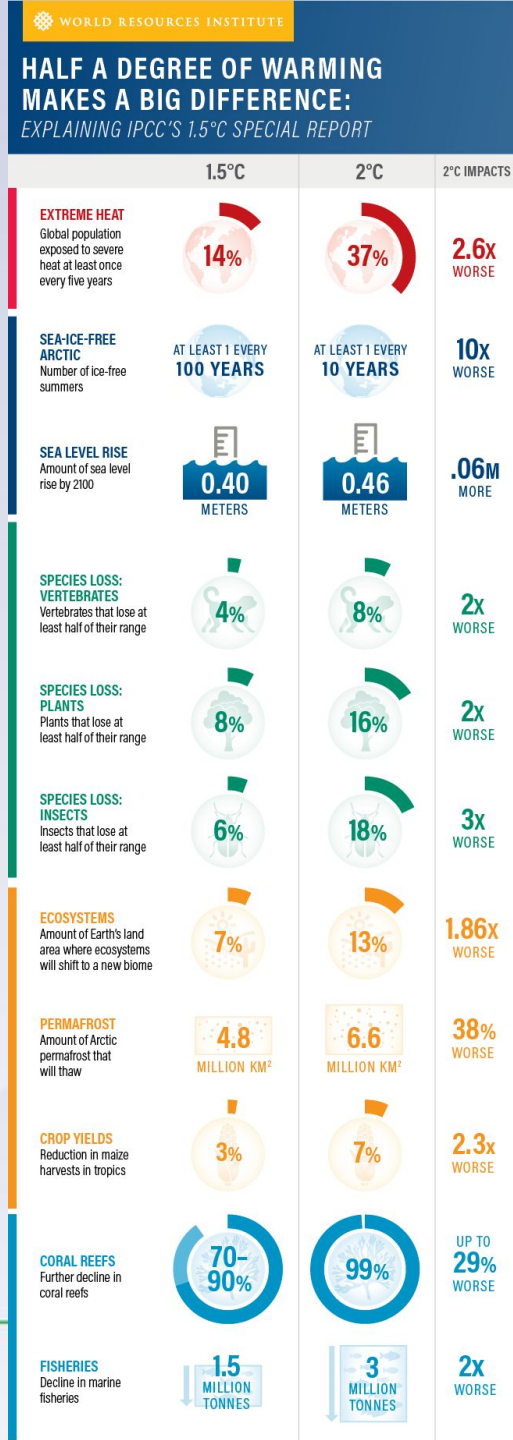


The challenge: limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C



Limiting global warming to 1.5 is a pre-requisite for sustainable development in developing countries

“Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are expected to experience challenging conditions at 1.5°C warming due to increased risk of internal migration and displacement and limits to adaptation.”



The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement

Long-term goals

- Pursuing efforts to limit global temperature increase to well below 2°C and efforts to limit to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
- Increasing the ability to **adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change** and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development
- **Making finance flows consistent** with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development



The Paris Agreement

Common but differentiated responsibilities

- **Ambition:** Nationally determined contributions (climate plans for mitigation/emissions reductions and adaptation) - 5 year revision cycle
- **Support:** rich countries have agreed to provide **\$100 billion per year** for poorer countries to put their climate plans in place - **mitigate** and **adapt**
- **Impacts:** Limited progress so far to address **loss and damage:** including displacement

The Paris Agreement

Loss and damage

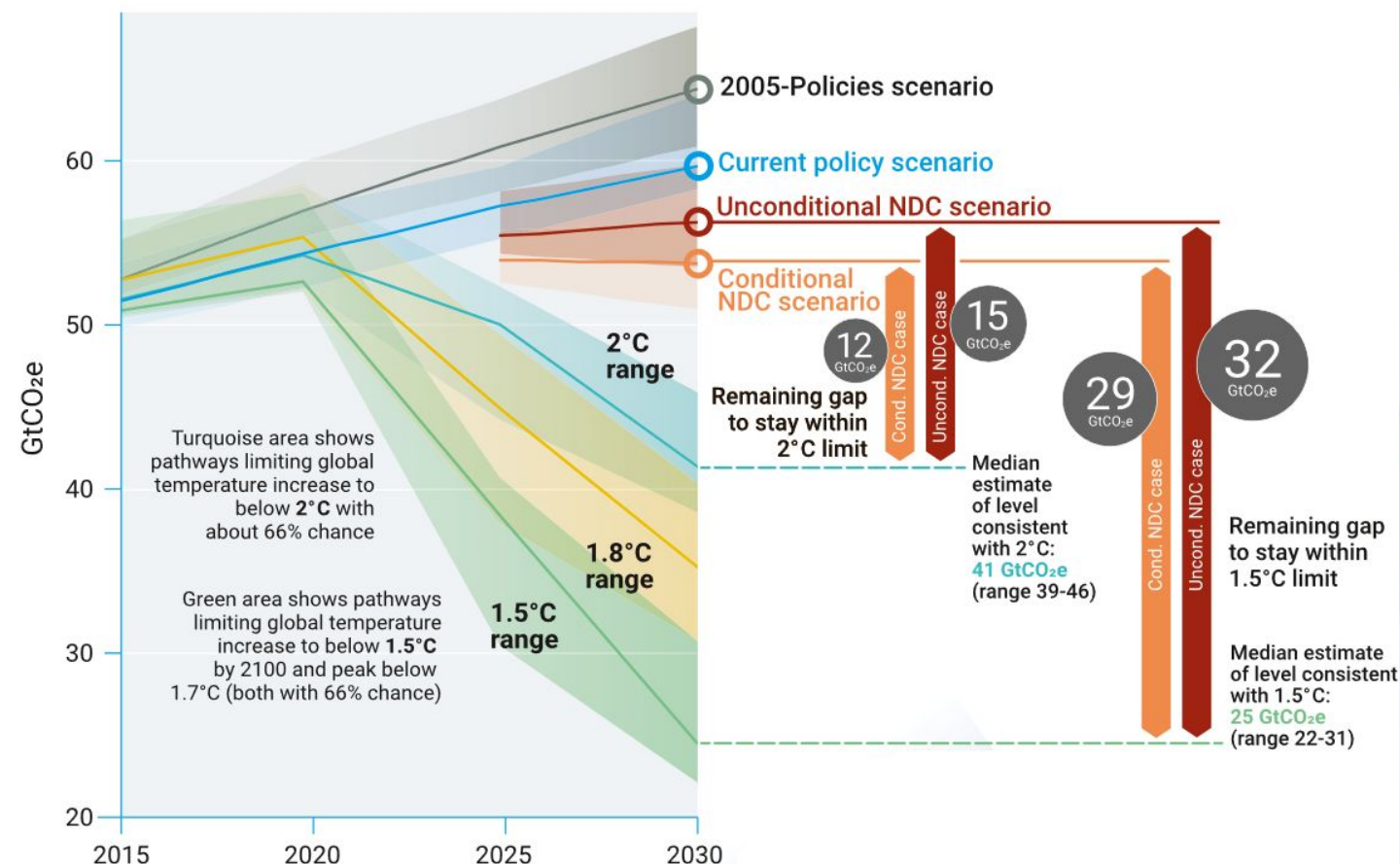
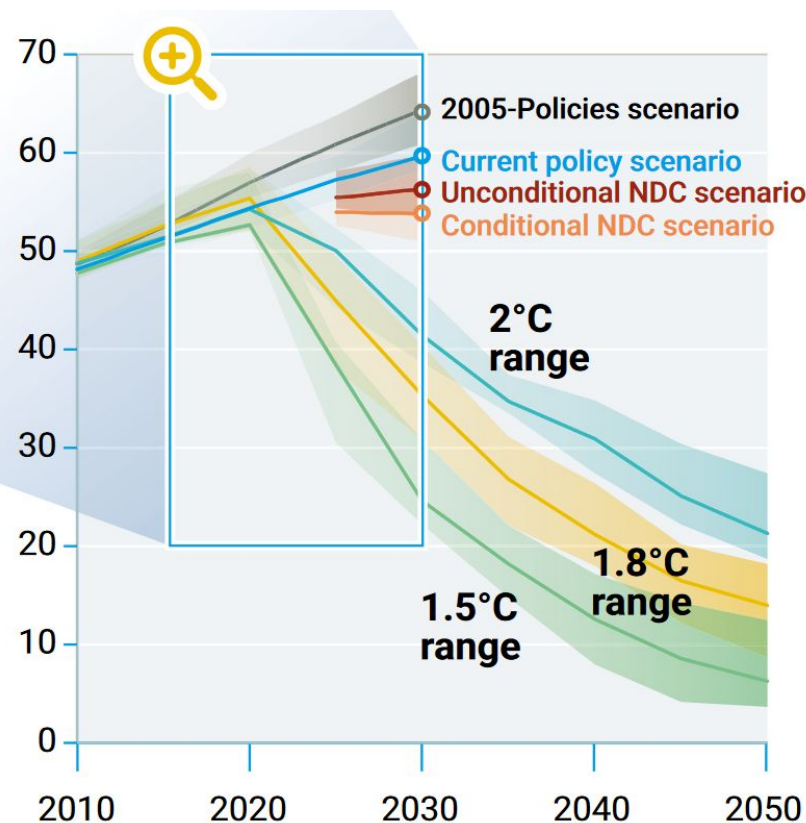
*Impacts that fall **outside of normal historical parameters** where reparation or restoration is either **impossible (losses)** or only possible with a **significant change** to a way of life, existing livelihoods etc, or would require a **non-traditional approach to a solution (damages)**.*



Where are we

Ambition:

UNEP Emissions gap 2019 report

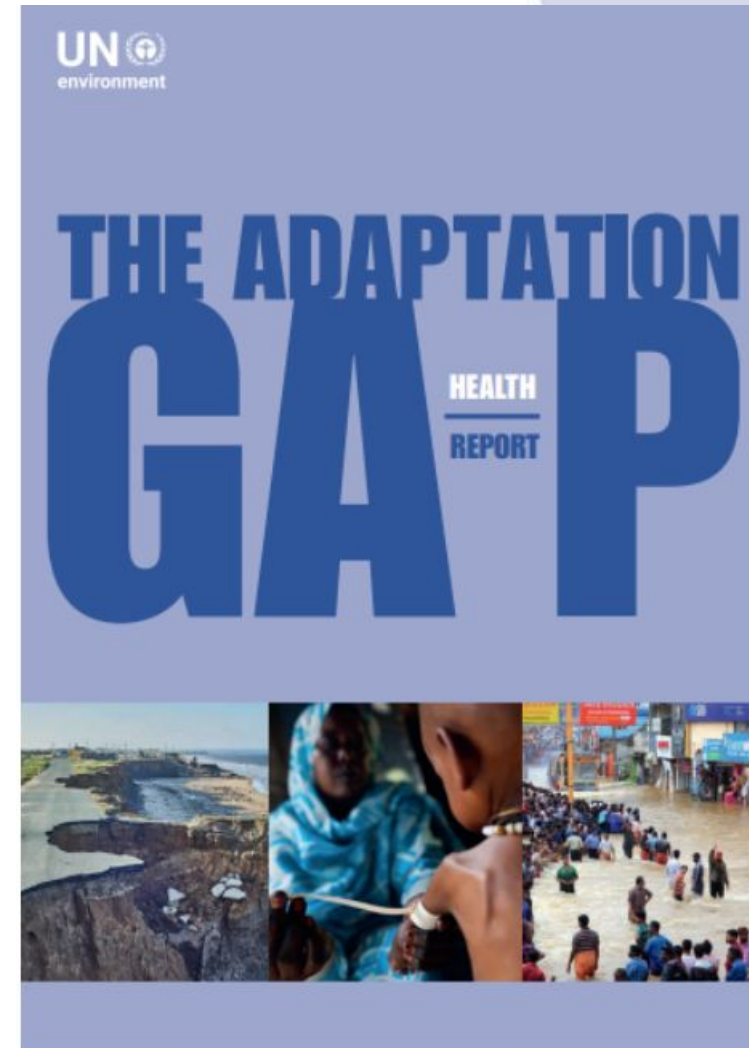
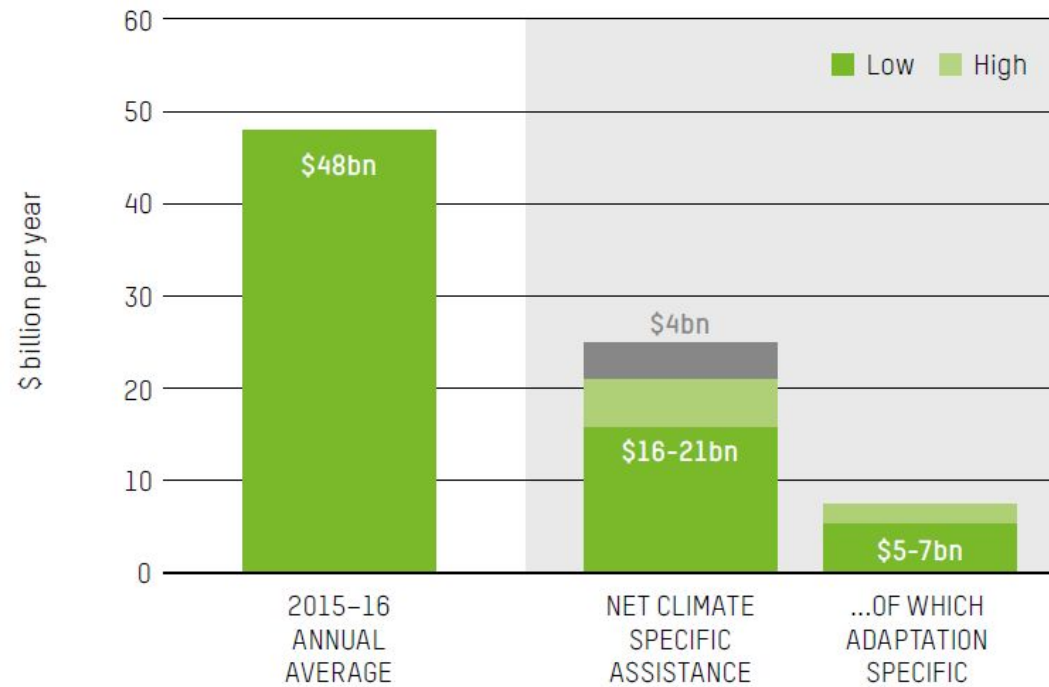


Global GHG emissions under different scenarios and the emissions gap by 2030

Support: Climate Finance

Oxfam Shadow Climate Finance Report 2018 Assessing Progress towards the \$100 Billion Goal

Figure 1: Aggregated reports of public climate finance and Oxfam estimate of net climate-specific assistance (2015-16 annual average)



Impacts: Loss and damage

Increasing rates and projected rates of migration where climate is a driver

Warsaw International Mechanism UNFCCC & Article 8 of Paris Agreement



Financial damage \$290 – 580 billion by 2030 for developing countries (not inc non-economic losses)

TECHNICAL ARMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EXPERT GROUP ON NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES	TASK FORCE ON DISPLACEMENT	TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON COMPREHENSIVE RISK MANAGEMENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACHES
Develop inputs and recommendations to enhance data on and knowledge of reducing the risk of and addressing non-economic losses	Develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement associated with the adverse effects of climate change	Provide technical support and guidance on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches

- **Ambition:** to be more in line with science on 1.5°C, CAN Europe calls for the EU to make **at least -65% emissions reductions by 2030**
- **Support:** donor-led reports put us on track to achieving the \$100 billion goal but needs are not being met - in particular adaptation finance gap and need for grants-based finance; need to focus on reaching the most vulnerable communities
- **Loss and damage:** urgent need for tangible action, financing facilities and support for loss and damage finance at COP26

The European Green Deal



Conclusions

- Climate change impacts are increasing: limiting warming to 1.5°C is crucial
- Impacts intersect with geographies, socio economic and governance factors to hit most vulnerable hardest; increasing risks of disaster, conflict, and displacement
- EU needs to increase its ambition for emissions reductions - next 10 yrs are crucial
- Adaptation measures can support the SDGs reduce risks of displacement, but there is an adaptation finance gap
- Addressing loss and damage offers channel for addressing displacement, need for financing and legal solutions inside and outside UNFCCC



Thank you for your attention!