

Climate justice in times of COVID-19

EU & International context

Rachel Simon, Policy Coordinator
Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
12 June 2020

Project supported by



Our partners



الاتحاد العربي للتعاون
ARAB LEAGUE ORGANIZATION

solidar



annd
Arab Network for Development
الشبكة العربية للتعاون والتنمية

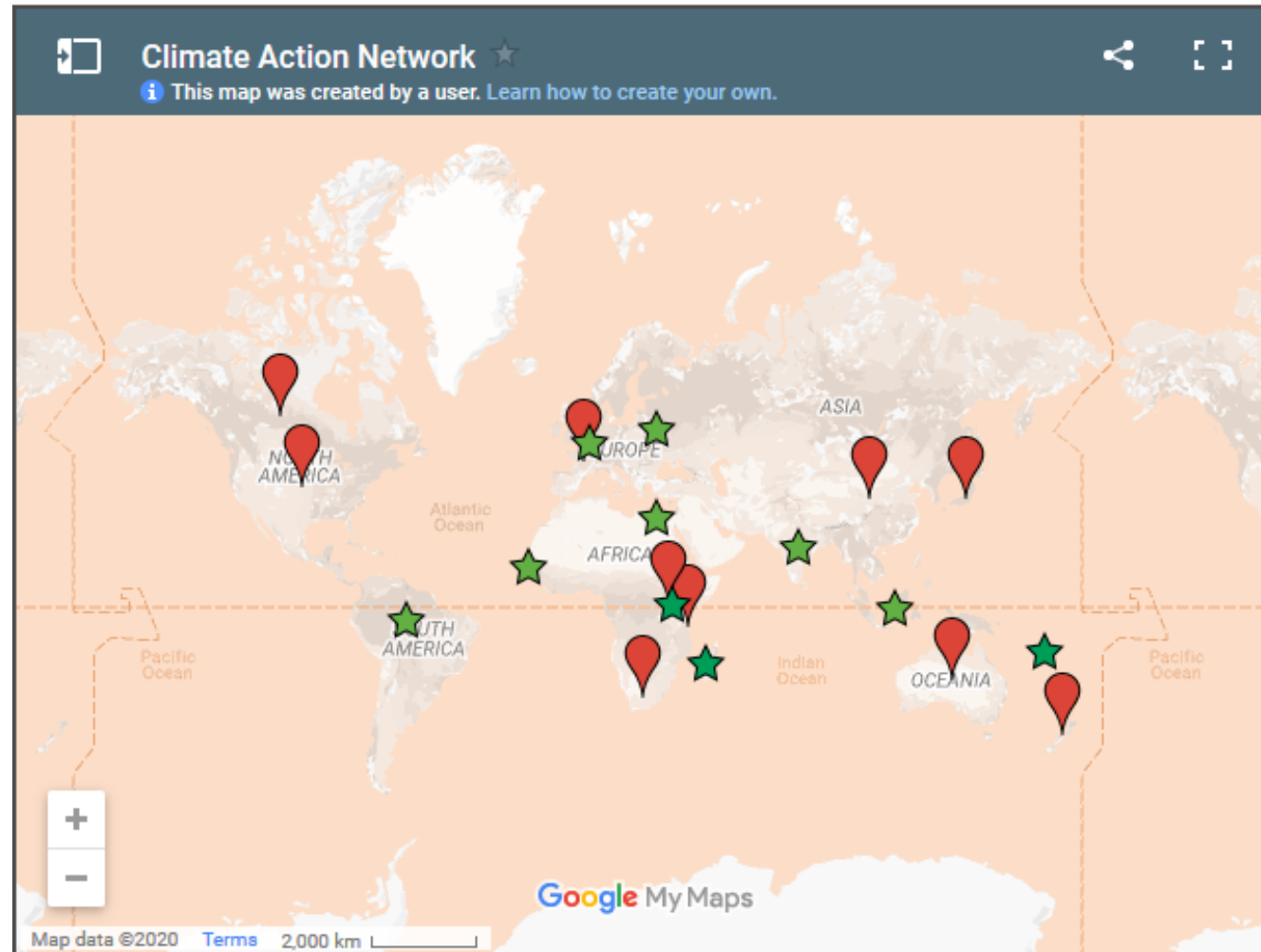
Ref



Climate Action Network Europe



Climate Action Network International



Objectives

1. What is **climate justice**? What is it under the Paris Climate Agreement? What does it mean in recovery from COVID-19?
2. What impact is COVID-19 having on **international climate action**?
3. What does the **EU recovery package** and the **European Green Deal** offer for climate justice?
4. How civil society can influence the European Green Deal in the **Southern Neighbourhood**



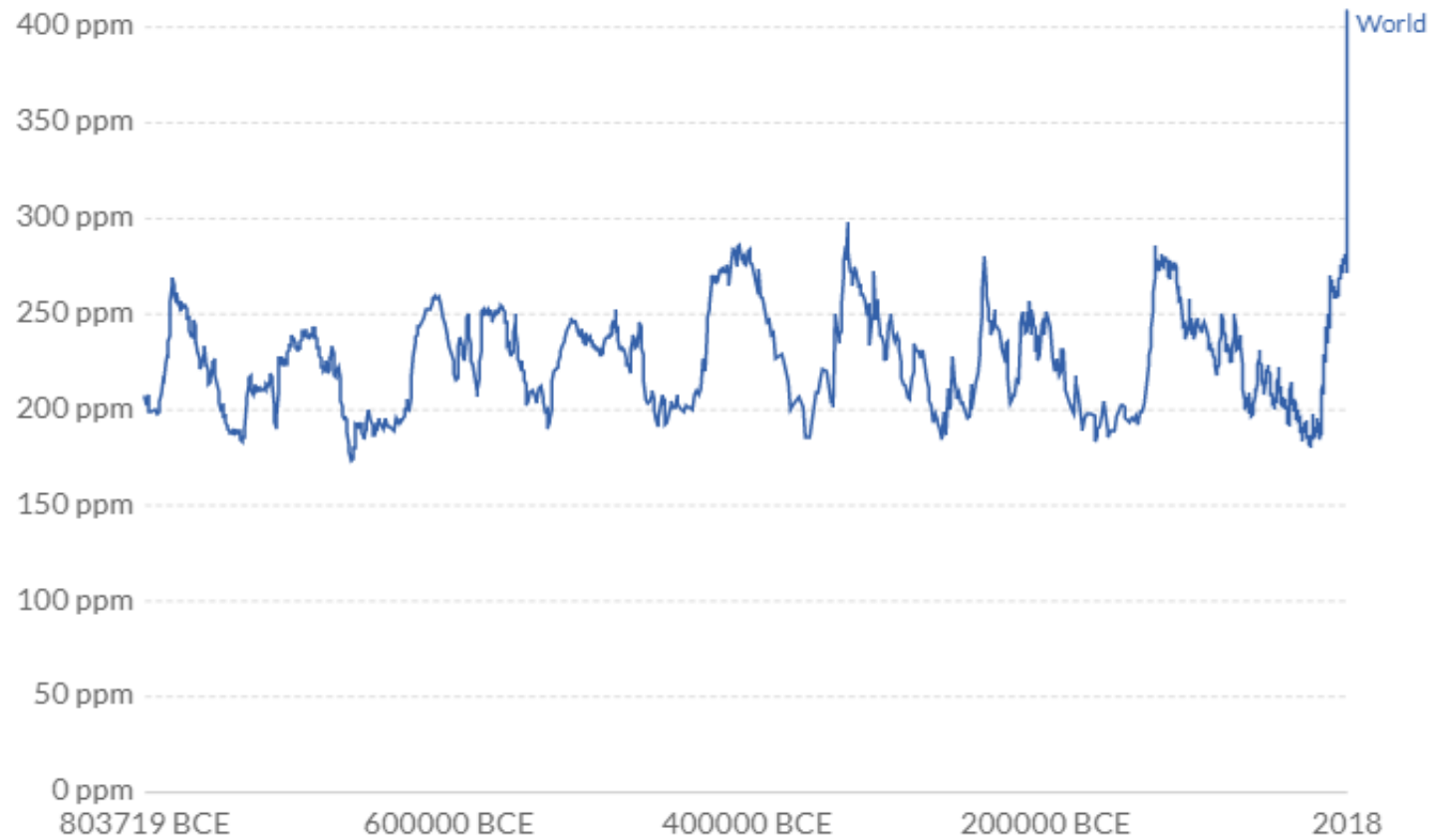
1 What is climate justice?



Atmospheric CO₂ concentration



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)

CC BY

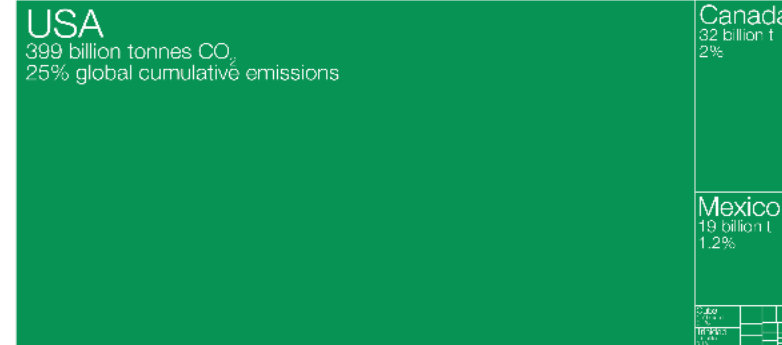


Who has contributed most to global CO₂ emissions?

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions over the period from 1751 to 2017. Figures are based on production-based emissions which measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not correct for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based). Emissions from international travel are not included.

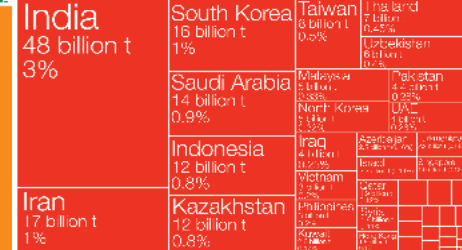
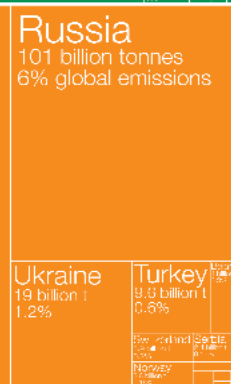
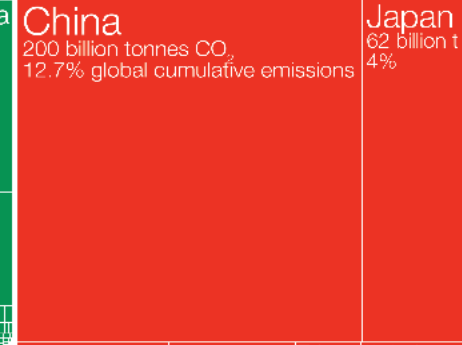
North America

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



Asia

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



Europe

514 billion tonnes CO₂
33% global cumulative emissions



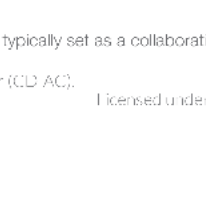
Africa

43 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions



South America

40 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions

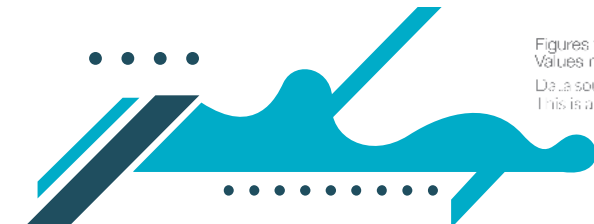


Southern Neighbourhood just 1,7%...but due to increase significantly

Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Calculated by Our World in Data based on data from the Global Carbon Project (GCP) and Carbon Dioxide Analysis Center (CDAC). This is a visualization from OurWorldInData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.



Climate change impacts fall unevenly

And hit poorest communities hardest



Cyclone Kenneth: Entire villages wiped out, says UN

© 27 April 2019



Eyewitness captures moment Kenneth hits northern Mozambique



The Paris Agreement

- Climate ambition: climate plans and national adaptation plans - Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), revision every 5 years
- Support: climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer from rich countries to support developing countries (\$100 billion)



The Paris Agreement: climate justice?

- The Equity principle
- Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
- Just transition of the workforce, decent work and quality jobs
- Human rights, the right to health
- Gender equality and Gender Action Plan
- Indigenous People's Platform



Climate Justice & COVID-19

- COVID-19 lockdown compounds risks in countries already hit by the climate crisis
- Severe knock-on economic impacts, especially for highly indebted climate vulnerable countries
- Increasing poverty, food insecurity, as well as impacts on health systems
- COVID-19, economic crisis, and the climate crisis exacerbate inequalities: gender, age, socioeconomics, race, and ability compound vulnerability
- Sustainable Development Goals offer framework for tackling inequalities, and reaching the furthest behind.

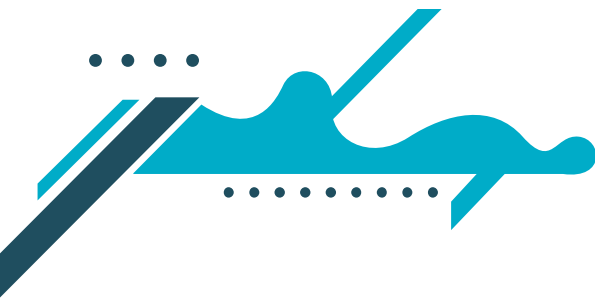


Questions and discussion

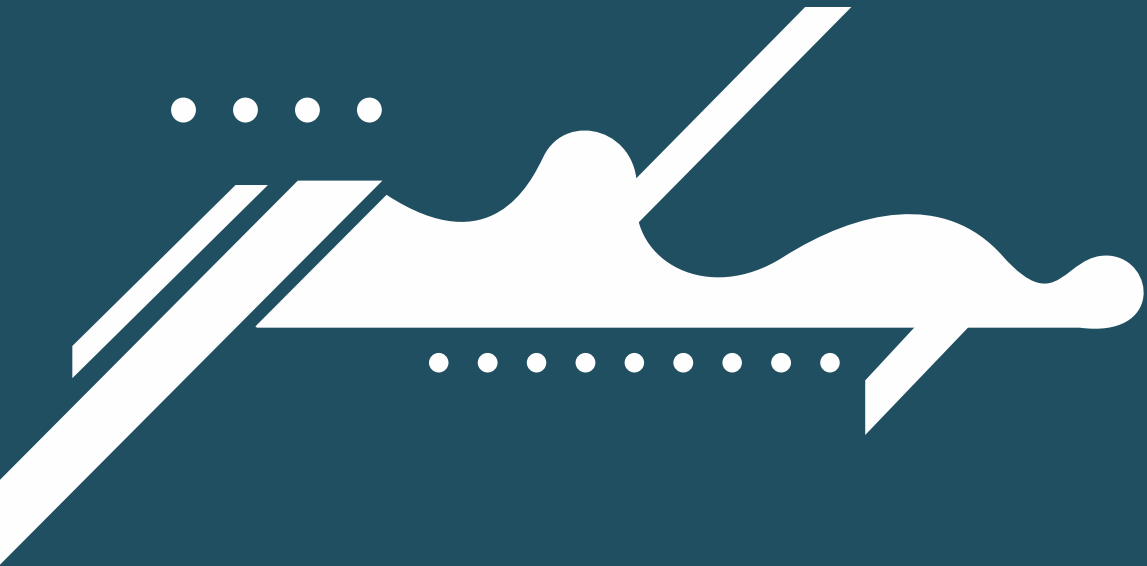
What does climate justice mean for you?

What impact has COVID-19 had on inequalities in your communities?

Do you see parallels between COVID-19 crisis and the climate crisis? What effects are the two having?



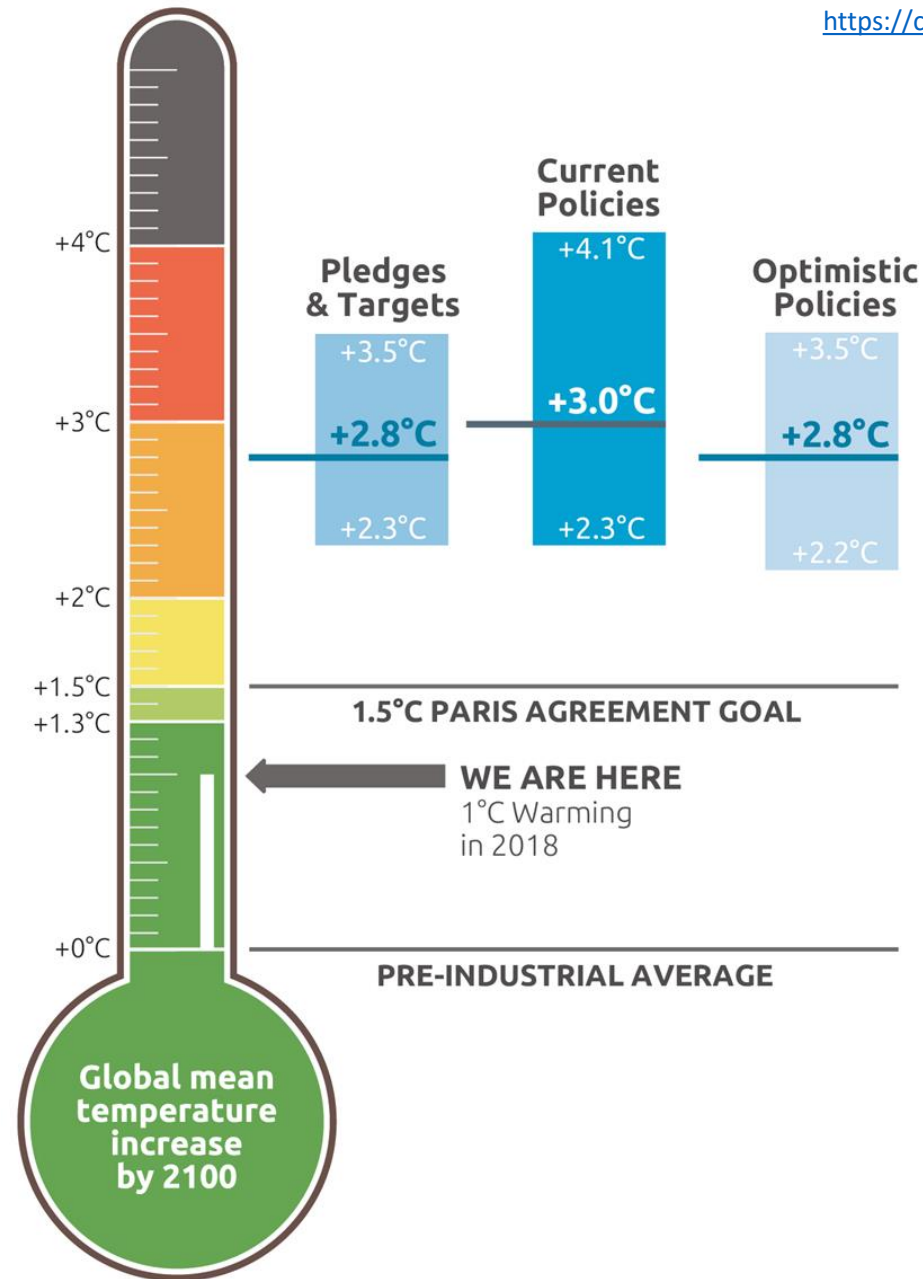
2 International climate action



International climate action

- Postponement of COP26 to November 2021
- But 2020 is a crucial year with deadlines for:
 - Enhancement of climate plans
 - \$100 billion climate finance
- Instead international attention has turned to financing the recovery, G20, development finance institutions





CAT warming projections

Global temperature increase by 2100

December 2019 Update





CLIMATE TARGETS

Status of the 2020 NDC update process

- **7** Countries have **submitted** new NDC targets
- **2** Country has **proposed** new NDC targets
- **7** Countries that **will not update** or have re-submitted old target
- **173** Countries have not updated targets

Last updated: 15 June 2020
The maps displayed are for reference only

0.4% GLOBAL EMISSIONS COVERED BY NEW TARGET SUBMISSIONS
 0.5% GLOBAL POPULATION COVERED BY NEW TARGET SUBMISSIONS

COUNTRIES WE ANALYSE

SUBMITTED A NEW TARGET	PROPOSED A NEW TARGET	WILL NOT UPDATE WITH STRENGTHENED TARGET
CHILE NORWAY	-	AUSTRALIA JAPAN RUSSIA USA INDONESIA NEW ZEALAND SINGAPORE

COUNTRIES WE DON'T ANALYSE

SUBMITTED A NEW TARGET	PROPOSED A NEW TARGET
ANDORRA MOLDOVA SURINAME MARSHALL ISL. RWANDA	GEORGIA MONGOLIA



<https://climateactiontracker.org/>

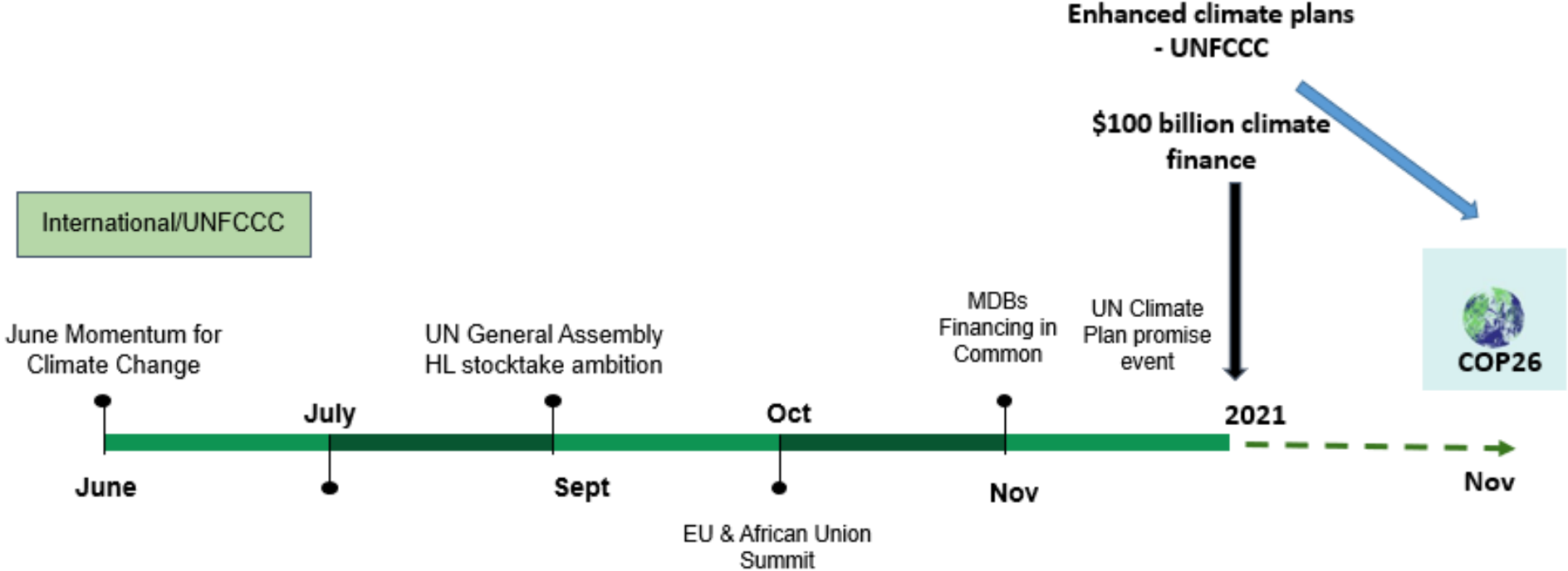
To be more in line with the science, equity and historical responsibility, Climate Action Network Europe calls for the EU to.....

Update its climate plan in 2020 to at least 65% emissions reductions by 2030

And to provide its fair share of the \$100 billion climate finance to developing countries



Timeline



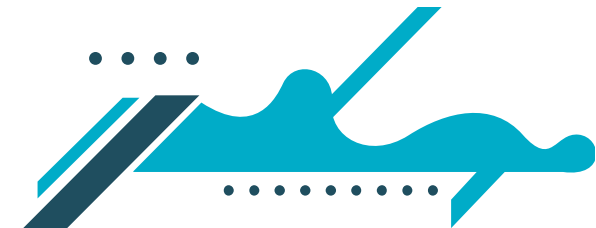
----- EU recovery package negotiations -----

EU and Europe
Programming EU funds in the Neighbourhood / Southern Mediterranean



Climate justice in recovery?

- Risks:
 - Postponement COP26 means loss of momentum on climate action and climate finance
 - Cuts to climate finance and Official Development Assistance
 - recovery packages support fossil fuels and high carbon activities
- Opportunities:
 - recovery packages could 'build back better', tackle inequalities, just transition, climate justice
 - stronger recognition of need to build resilience; synergies between climate action, adaptation with health, nature based solutions



Questions and discussion

What are national discussions on economic crisis and recovery? What is the focus on energy, climate?

What about national plans under the Paris Agreement?

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>

What's good about the plan? (Morocco) What needs improving? Was your government updating it pre-COVID-19?

Is it conditional on receiving climate finance?



3 European Green Deal & Recovery



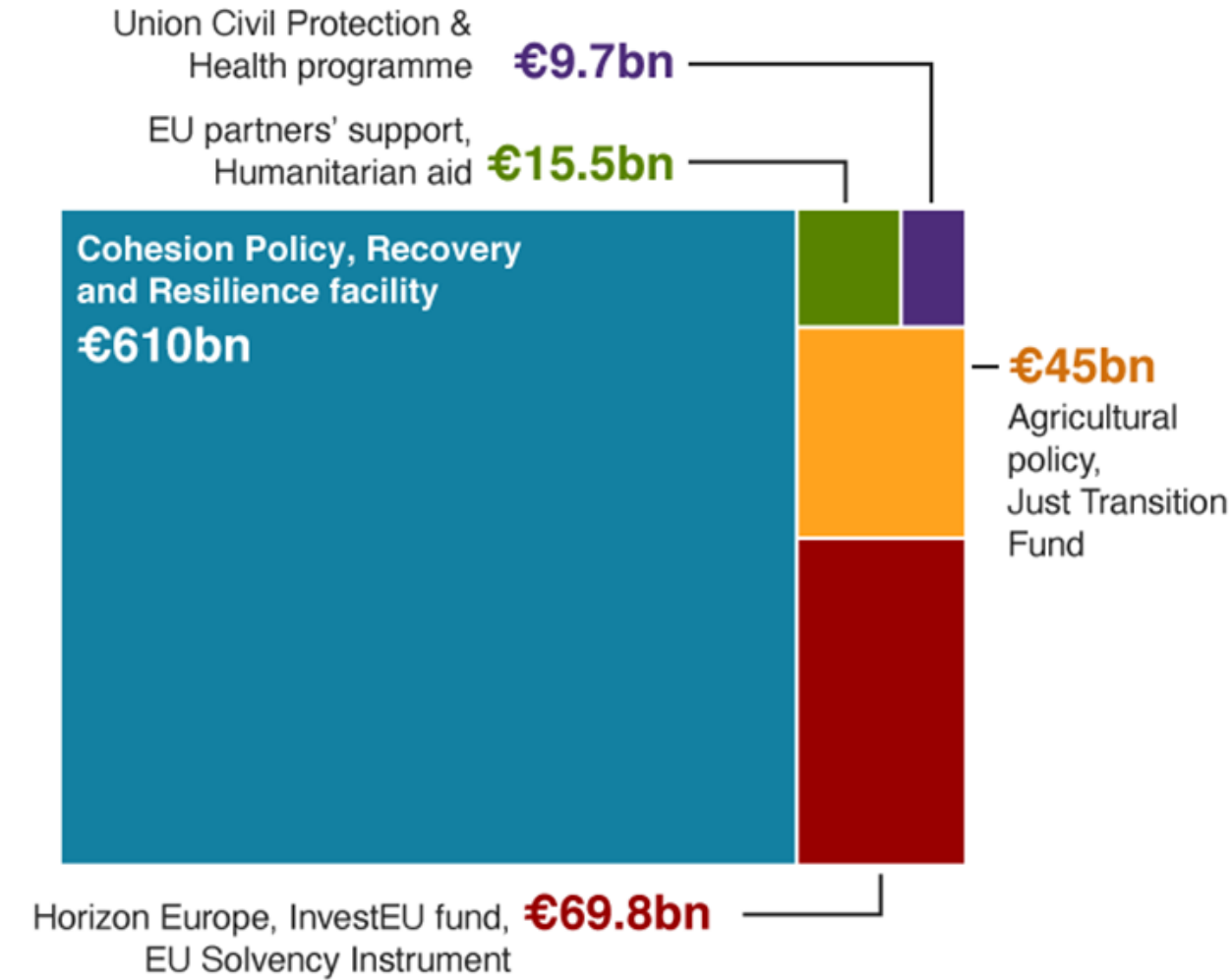
The European Green Deal and recovery

- The European Commission maintains focus on European Green Deal (and digitalisation)
- The recovery package reinforces the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-27 (EU's 7 year budget)
- Recovery funding ('Next Generation EU') will add €750 billion on top of €1.1 Trillion MFF to €1.85 Trillion



EU stimulus composition

Where the €750bn will be invested

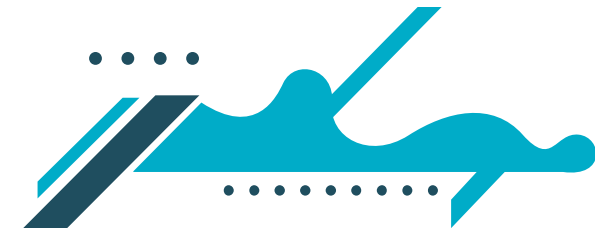


European Green Deal - commitment

But what does that mean in practice?

Climate targets?

Fossil fuels?



EU Recovery Package: Neighbourhood, Development & International Cooperation

- €10.5* billion extra to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
- An overall (8%) increase in funding for development cooperation to €96.4** billion, 2021-7
- Increase (€10.5 billion) through External Action Guarantee (for MDBs, and development finance institutions; favours lower middle income countries and bigger actors, corporations)
- Climate finance at least 25%



*May 2018 prices; **current prices: climate finance at least €3.4 bn / yr

EU Recovery Package: Neighbourhood, Development & International Cooperation Instrument 2021-27

European Commission original proposal, May 2018 prices

Geographic programmes		Thematic programmes	
<u>Neighbourhood</u>	€22 Bn	<u>Human rights and democracy</u>	€1,5 Bn
Sub-Saharan Africa	€32 Bn	<u>CSOs</u>	€1,5 Bn
Asia & Pacific	€10 Bn	Stability & Peace	€1 Bn
America & Caribbean	€4 Bn	<u>Global Challenges (Climate)</u>	€3 Bn



+ Next Generation EU €10.5 billion

The EU recovery package: NDICI Assessment

Opportunities:



- European Green Deal should be a priority
- 'do no harm'
- Climate (25%), gender (85%), and human development (20%) targets
- Programmes should support countries' national climate plans
- CSOs can engage in consultations to decide priorities
- EIB has a role and has an ambitious new Climate Plan

Threats:



- Fossil fuels (gas) eligible
- Big role for European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus
- Extra funding only to blending and guarantees – fewer safeguards
- Less grants-based finance, less suited to civil society
- Funds also have to deliver on European Neighbourhood Policy
- Over-focus on migration (10%)



Delivering on Climate Change targets and mainstreaming

“Mitigation activity “

‘contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration’

“Adaptation“

‘reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them’ – Disaster Risk Reduction for fast-onset climate impacts

“Climate Proofing“

Assessing and limiting climate change impacts on the project AND assessing and limiting impacts of the project on climate change and people - over the lifecycle of a project, programme or policy.



Questions and discussion

At least 25% of the funds should go to climate.....

What are the climate justice challenges in your countries / region?urban development, agriculture, water, natural resources, nature, energy access, just transition...

Can you propose ideas for climate adaptation and climate mitigation related projects?

...in combination with SDGS, social justice, gender, ancestral knowledge and human development objectives?



4 How can civil society engage?



Future areas of work

- Civil society (CSOs) should engage in programming the NDICI
- All NDICI projects from 2021 should be climate-proof:
 - CSOs should have a role in environmental and climate impact assessments
 - Fighting funding for fossil gas
 - European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus– civil society should scrutinise projects, human rights due diligence, grievance mechanism
- European Neighbourhood Policy (2015) – Southern Neighbourhood revision country association agendas, new priorities, climate and environment?
- EU delegations should have CSO Roadmaps, Human Rights country strategies, Gender Action Plans – what does yours look like? Does Climate feature?



CSO engagement in programming the NDICI

- The NDICI will fund Flagship initiatives in each country, focusing on European Commission priorities (European Green Deal, digitalisation...)
- EU delegations in your countries – in charge of defining the initiatives, designing multiannual indicative plans and organising consultations
- Consultations: CSOs, private sector, EU member states, multilateral organisations e.g. UN agencies



CSO engagement in programming the NDICI

- Contact EU delegations in your country: ask for dates of consultation, or ask Head of Cooperation to organize it
- Work together with other CSOs; alliances with diverse groups and perspectives; youth, gender, grass-roots groups
- Attend consultations prepared with clear messages on how EU funding can support your climate justice priorities; make the link to your national context and the European Green Deal; all projects should be climate proof



Activity

- Find your EU delegation: contact the Head of Cooperation first; then CSO focal point
- Work with CSOs from your national context
- Design arguments on climate justice for the programming consultations:
 - Supporting and enhancing national climate and adaptation plans; SDG plans; considering biodiversity/environment; delivering on social justice and human development; gender; communities; sectors

Resources:

Comprendre les délégations de l'UE. Guide pratique de la collaboration des OSC avec les DUE

<https://concordeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/EUDHandbook-French.pdf>

English <https://concordeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/EUDHandbook-English-2.pdf>

Contact EU delegations in Middle East and North Africa: https://eeas.europa.eu/regions/middle-east-north-africa-mena_en

Example projects: <https://www.sunref.org/en/>

<https://www.ces-med.eu/>

<https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/region/south/eu-in-action/theme/99>



THANK YOU