



ERCST case study in Ghana

its methodology and the work programme of KCI

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webinar, 16 February 2021

Long-term goal of Paris Agreement

- Climate neutrality needs to be achieved globally as the balance between ghg emissions with absorption of atmospheric CO₂ by sinks (forests, soil) – art. 4.1
- Temperature, adaptation and MOI goals must be translated into the necessary actions and pathways, which countries include in NDCs
- Sectors of economy (Energy, Industry, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry etc.) as well as financial institutions, cities, regions, environmental NGOs, UN system and other IGOs have to act jointly in order to speed up the process as the globally calculated mitigation result of the NDCs so far is not sufficient,
- Every country must produce their low-ghg-emission development strategy (art. 4.19) and ...
- ... think of the response measures they plan to implement and their potential impacts



Sustainable transition to climate neutrality

- **Means** transforming of a global development pattern, so we can achieve climate neutrality globally in the second half of this century.
- **Ensures** that technology and investment driven reductions of CO₂ emissions are counterweighted by the bio-systems' (forests, soil) capacity to capture and store atmospheric carbon.
- **Replaces** development model where too many struggle with poverty with new approach ensuring everyone just and inclusive access to development.
- **Offers** equal opportunities to develop every homeland in a sustainable manner using endogenous resources and traditional knowledge, respecting everybody else's sovereignty, being mindful of the existing resource limitations.

This the way to restore and maintain a balance between human, environmental and economic dimensions of development.



Paris Agreement

Preamble

- Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,
- Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,
- Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,
- Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Article 4(15)

- Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.

Response measures are climate actions and may have both negative or positive impacts on:

- overall development of the country
- sectors of economy (energy intensive manufacturing)
- jobs (e.g. fossil fuels & RES)
- natural resources and environment as a whole (increased demand on certain resources and fading away of the others)
- education (new courses, retraining etc.)
- international trade
- cost of living and life style

All these elements are taken into account in the methodology developed for the case study

Functions of the forum (7/CMA.1 Annex)

- (a) Provide a platform to share information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views, and to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, including the use and development of modelling tools and methodologies, with a view to recommending specific actions;
- (c) Provide concrete examples, case studies and practices in order to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- (d) Address the effects of the implementation of response measures [...] by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions, by enhancing the capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

KCI work programme (4/CP.25)

- The modalities of the work programme include:
 - Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
 - Technical paper
 - Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
 - Concrete examples
- Many items in the chart (Annex II) also fit
 - Item 4 – capacity building
 - Item 7 – regional, country and sectoral case studies

Conclusions – not yet final

- Both functions of the forum and the KCI work programme provide the space and encourage the case studies.
- More studies are needed to analyse impacts on various economies from diverse geographical locations, and on diverse level of development.
- A methodological tool-box useful for differentiated social and economic systems can be elaborated than to such the studies.
- Country studies reveal many problems, like data availability and comparability. These problems can only be solved with active participation and support of the governmental statistical services.
- Studying the impacts of response measures helps to understand human and economic dimensions of climate change.



to be continued

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