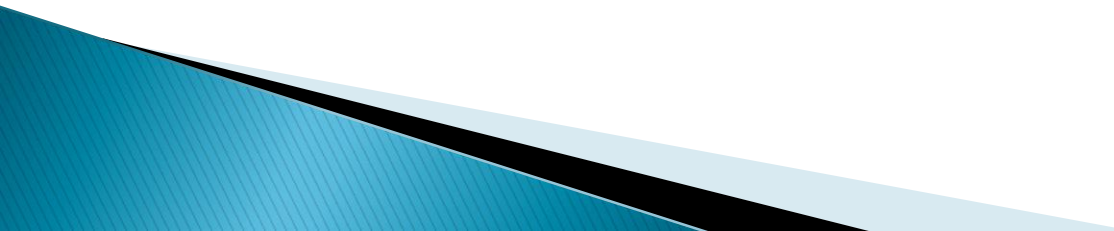
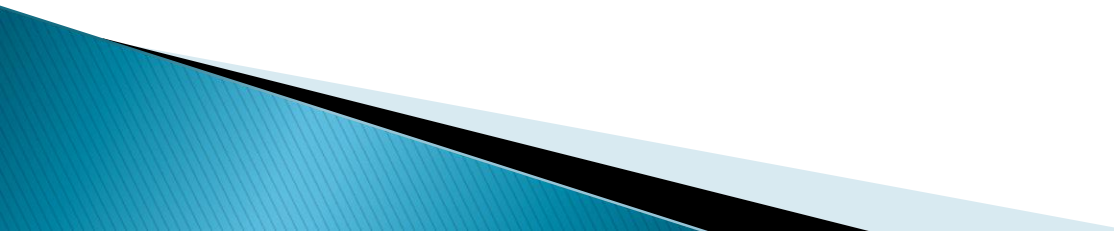


Last Call for Sustainable Development

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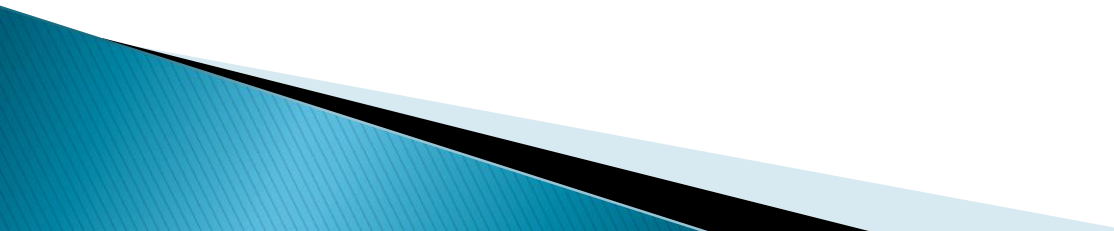
- ▶ There is an intrinsic linkage between climate change and sustainable development
 - ▶ “Climate change influences key natural and human living conditions and thereby also the basis for social and economic development, while on the other hand, society’s priorities on sustainable development influence both the GHG emissions that are causing climate change and the vulnerability” IPCC
- 

- ▶ The fate of sustainable development and climate change is bounded.
 - ▶ Climate change has become unavoidable. Prevention of climate change is impossible. It is only possible now to minimize its consequences.
- 

- ▶ Sustainable development and the UNFCCC were defined to avoid a risk *before* it occurs through a Precautionary Scheme



Precautionary Scheme

- ▶ Sustainable Development was defined as part of a precautionary scheme where risk-preventive capabilities are put in action to meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations, as the Brundtland Report stated.
 - ▶ There is a risk to avoid: scarcity of resources and/or incapacity to develop *a priori*.
- 

UNFCCC Precautionary Scheme

- ▶ “to avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system” Art. 2
- ▶ “The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.” Art. 3

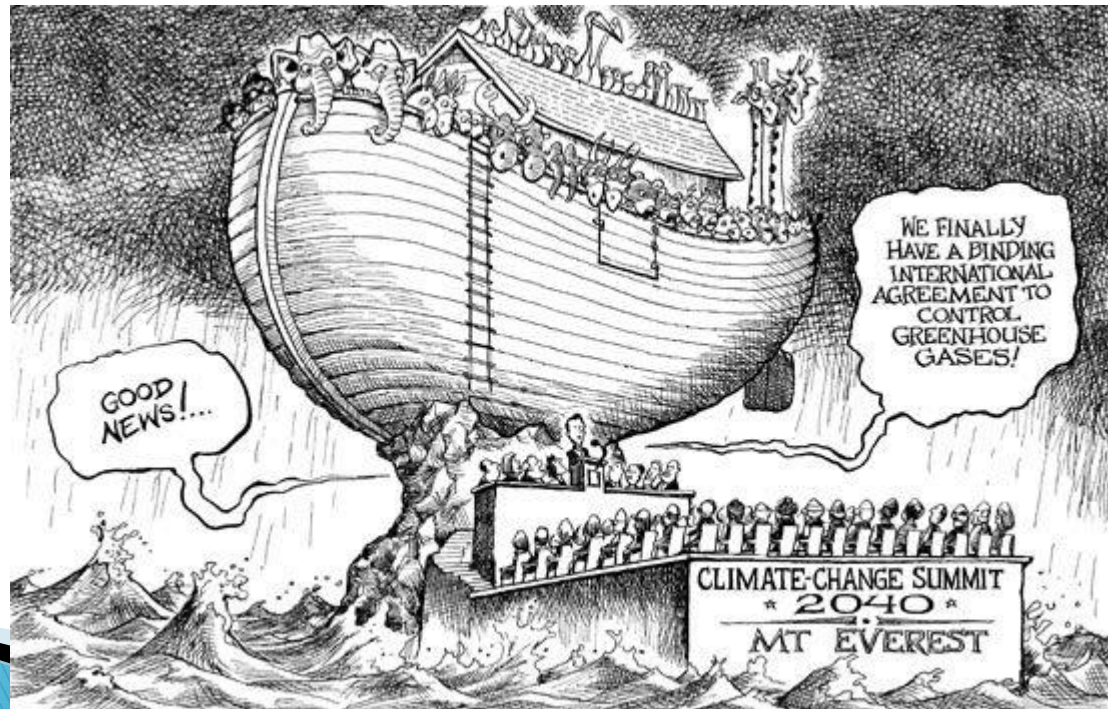
Rajendra Pachauri

- ▶ “We’re five minutes before midnight”



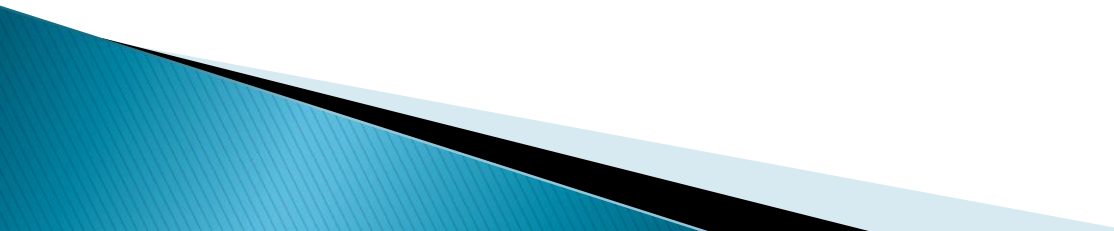
A posteriori

- ▶ there is an evolution from a preventive scheme *a priori* to negotiations *a posteriori* when climate change is no longer a risk but a reality.



A posteriori

- ▶ *Recognizing* that **climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies** and the planet and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all Parties (...)
- ▶ (Durban Platform for Enhanced Action)

- ▶ World heading towards a 4 degree increase in global temperature.
 - ▶ Still possible to achieve limit of 2 degrees but the window of opportunity is closing.
- 

World Economic Forum 2012

- ▶ “The investment required for the water, agriculture, telecoms, power, transport, buildings, industrial and forestry sectors, according to current growth projections, stands at **about US\$ 5 trillion per year to 2020. (...)**”
- ▶ “There are additional, incremental investment needs of at least **US\$ 0.7 trillion per year to meet the climate-change challenge.**”

World Bank, 2012

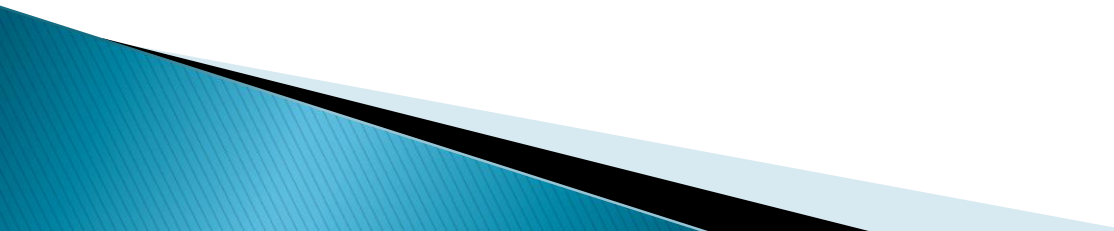
- ▶ *“Thus, given that uncertainty remains about the full nature and scale of impacts, there is also no certainty that adaptation to a 4°C world is possible.”*

- ▶ Climate change mitigation becomes a condition *sine qua non* for sustainable development.

Overlapping in the UN architecture

- ▶ The Durban Platform under the UNFCCC is set to deliver a treaty by 2015 to be implemented by 2020.
 - ▶ The Millenium Development Goals end in 2015 to be substituted by the Sustainable Development Goals
 - ▶ Two different Paths for the Post-2015 Development Agenda: SDG and the Post-2015 route
- 

Kate Higgins

- ▶ “There is deep concern that each of the processes – the post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs – will be diluted if the tracks are pursued in parallel”
 - ▶ “how the two processes will connect and coordinate is still unclear “
- 

- ▶ what is the coordination between the 3 strategies?



UNFCCC: Bolivia on behalf of the LMD

- ▶ “In this regard, as stated in the Rio+20 Declaration, we emphasize that **adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority**”



Rio +20: The future we want

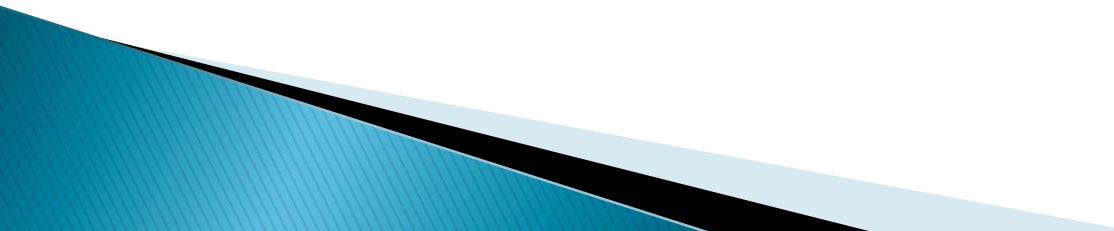
- ▶ “(...)Therefore, we underscore that **combating climate change requires urgent and ambitious action**, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”



Priorities for the Post-2015 Agenda

- ▶ Kate Higgins summarizes a range of official documents that were products of various official processes dealing with the Post-2015 Agenda that established their priorities. It is noteworthy that while 6 reports enlist Sustainable Development as a priority issue for the Post-2015 Agenda, **only 3 reports enlisted climate change as a priority.**

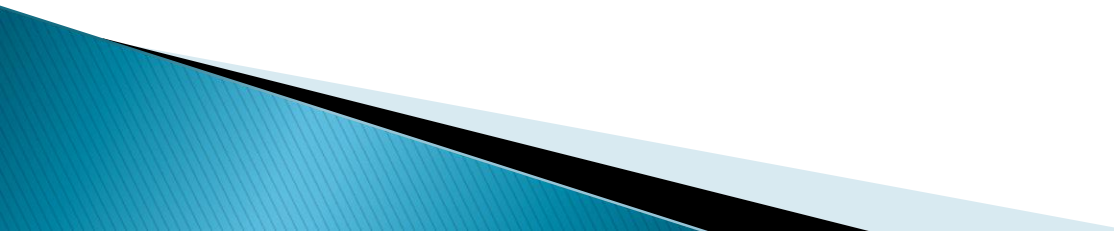
Cooperative Fragmentation

- ▶ Loosely integrated institutions
 - ▶ when the relationship between the norms and principles of these different institutions is ambiguous
 - ▶ when not all major countries participate in the core institution
- 

C. Figueres, UNFCCC

- ▶ We will not be participating in the negotiations and the statement that comes out of Rio+20 is not a part of our negotiations,” said Figueres. **“They are complimentary but they are parallel...”**
- ▶ Fortunately all the measures we put in place to address climate change have a positive effect on sustainable development, **so that’s a good reinforcement but procedurally they are very different processes,**” (para. 7–10)

Ban Ki Moon Climate Summit 2014

- ▶ “For more than a decade, the end of the year 2015 has been our long horizon. What once seemed a distant moment is now just around the corner. 2015 is the year by which we have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It is the year in which we will adopt a new development agenda. And it is the year in which you have agreed to complete a global agreement on climate change. 2015 is a historic opportunity “
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- ▶ An integrated overall architecture dealing with climate change and sustainable development must be established in the UN system to reinforce the UNFCCC negotiations.

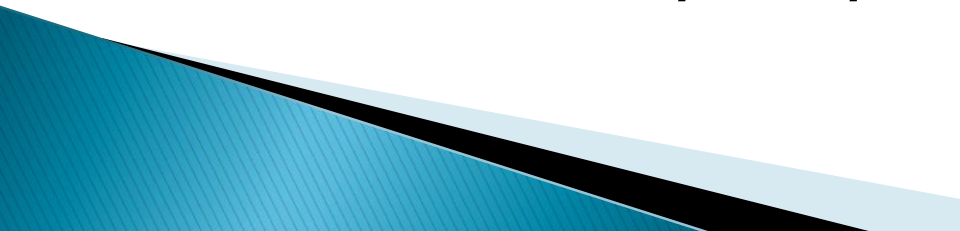


An Epilogue for Sustainable Development

- ▶ Sustainable development could evolve from a precautionary scheme to avoid the risk of scarcity, to a harm-minimization mechanism a posteriori.
- ▶ If we stick to the definition of sustainable development of the Brundtland Report, could it justify the use of geo-engineering, for example, so development can continue in order to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

there are two options available for sustainable development in case the unavoidable becomes unmanageable:

1. the kind of development possible in a 3–4 degree world that might be even be called **‘resilient development’** or even **‘survival’**.
2. The second option is to call geo–engineering and other extreme measures of state of exception possibilities sustainable development warrants.

- ▶ The strategies are fragmented where they most need to be coordinated.
 - ▶ The UNFCCC will be surpassed by the increasingly complex agenda. Greater coordination within the UN system is fundamental.
 - ▶ Sustainable development and climate change mitigation must be considered operative, coordinated synonyms.
- 

- ▶ Implementation of sustainable development depends on success of UNFCCC negotiations because there won't be enough time to establish another governance architecture.
 - ▶ **Indeed, this is the last call for sustainable development**
- 