

Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond

1. Overview

- a) Date: October 23, 2019
- b) Venue: Coex Intercontinental Hotel
- c) Tentative Program:

Time	Session
08:45	Welcome by Co-conveners & Introduction of Objectives of GPD Keynote Address by H.E. Ban Ki-moon
09:20	Introduction by Participants
09:35	Introduction of GPD Methodology by Facilitators
09:40	Group Photo, Coffee Break, and break up into Working Groups
09:45	Working Group Discussion I
11:30	Working Groups Report Back and Discussions
12:30	Lunch & Keynote Address
14:00	Working Group Discussion II
16:00	Working Groups Report Back and Discussions
17:00	Way Forward
17:50	Summary and Concluding Remarks
18:00	GGGW Dinner

2. Objectives

GPD will contribute ideas and capabilities to a growing transnational network for global governance renewal and innovation, using current reform proposals as points of departure. Informed by a six-week e-consultation in August-September 2019, the Global Policy Dialogue will seek to:

- a) Establish broad areas of consensus on priority global governance reform innovations. Specifically, it will focus on global governance policy and institutional reforms to better enhance climate mitigation and adaptation efforts—*giving special attention to the introduction of new renewable energy measures and innovations*—at regional, national, and local levels.
- b) Provide fresh ideas and perspectives, to help strengthen and build greater global support, for ongoing, official reform efforts from within the multilateral system of governance.
- c) Engage a broad network of organizations and individuals committed to growing a coalition of states and non-state actors to achieve critical global governance reforms by 2020, the United Nations’ 75th anniversary, which coincides with the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 26).

3. Agenda

The global policy dialogues’ “theory of change” is rooted in the conviction that greater results can be achieved when (1) individual states and non-state actors recognize that their priority issues or institutional reforms can benefit from a global systemic, coalition-supported effort; (2) greater opportunities arise for “deal-making” and exploiting linkages between innovative proposals across distinct sectors and institutional settings; and (3) momentum for reform is generated and sustained.

Balanced attention toward gaining the confidence of powerful “insiders,” including the UN Secretary-General, and powerful “outsiders” from civil society, the media, and the business community, will be a hallmark of the development of new knowledge and advocacy networks utilizing the new Stimson Center-led, online Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform and closely related, civil society-led Together First campaign and UN 2020 Initiative. Each are critical to leveraging institutions and individuals with the ability to affect positive changes in global governance.

a) Working Groups

- 1) **UNFCCC:** Deepening today’s Hybrid Model of Global Climate Governance, New Instruments for Engaging the Private Sector, Civil Society, and Cities (e.g., proposed Green Technology Licensing Facility within the UN Green Climate Fund to facilitate the introduction of new renewable energy innovations)
- 2) **Mainstreaming Climate Action across Global Economic/Development Institutions:** Expanding the role of the G-20, World Trade Organization, International Financial Institutions, UN Environment Program, UN Development Program, and wider UN System (e.g., International Civil Aviation Authority, International Maritime Organization, and Montreal Protocol Secretariat) in the fight against climate change, giving special emphasis to their roles in promoting new renewable energy initiatives
- 3) **Climate Governance, Global Security, and Global Justice:** UN Security Council (e.g., inaugural UNSC Resolution on climate change as a global threat multiplier, as well as incorporating climate/green tech into the mandates of UN Peacekeeping Missions and Special Political Missions; *note: currently, the UN’s sizeable Peacekeeping Missions rely on renewables for only 1% of their energy needs* and do not prioritize the transfer of green technologies to host nations; attention will also be given in this working group to promoting peacebuilding and reconciliation between North and South Korea through common climate action activities); proposed World Environmental Crimes Court.

b) Concluding Plenary

The Global Policy Dialogue’s **concluding plenary** could consider specific actions for advancing a global climate governance renewal, innovation, and reform agenda, with an emphasis on:

- 1) How should the expected Leaders’ Summit at UN Headquarters in September 2020 and its preparatory process be organized to maximize the substantive contributions of the largest number of well-informed state and non-state actors? How about COP 26 and the five-year review of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (9-20 November 2020)? What lessons can be adapted from the Post-2015 Development Agenda (SDGs), the 2015 Paris COP, and other major multilateral diplomatic forums and agreements in recent years?
- 2) Toward which reform proposals from this Global Policy Dialogue on Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond could civil society-led global governance reform initiatives, such as UN 2020, Together First, and the Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance, encourage deliberation over the next thirteen months? What specific activities should have highest priority and be undertaken by whom? How can the UN and other global institutions be encouraged to collaborate more effectively with regional, national, and local institutions to address the most pressing global governance challenges?