Template for non-Party stakeholders’ inputs

for the Talanoa Dialogue

Question 1 – Where are we?

**Where are we?**

**The planned and/or announced) as well as the actions taken so far that are in line with aims of Paris Agreement, the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and the transition towards a net-zero emission society by this mid-century [Maximum 300 word**

Nothing effective. INDCs increase global emissions putting us at catastrophic 3.2°C by 2100, higher after. Equilibrium warming limits have been lowered to 2100. Greenhouse gas pollution data recorded at our StateofOurClimate.com site, shows we are ALL in a dire Earth emergency. We are recording the accelerating destruction of life (6th extinction) and of the life-supporting biosphere. There are no actions or plans in line with globally catastrophic 2°C or disastrous 1.5°C (even by 2100). Total committed warming is twice today’s. High emitting nations continue to sabotage UN negotiations. Global emissions are increasing, with increased fossil fuel extraction and use, by almost all countries. For CO2 stabilization net zero must be by zero combustion energy. All plans are for increased world fossil fuel combustion. Atmospheric CO2 is at a 3-5 million year high, accelerating at a rate with no known precedent (WMO 2017). Methane having increased 257% is rising fast, as is nitrous oxide. The atmospheric CO2 equivalent for 2017 is 493 ppm (NOAA), a commitment to over 2°C. Deforestation has slowed but is still increasing. We are in the accelerating sixth mass extinction of life, with climate change to boost the rate faster. Global warming, atmospheric CO2, ocean heating and acidification are accelerating. We have increasing deep ocean deoxygenation. The Arctic (NOAA 2017) and the world’s rain forests are switching from carbon sink to source, risking ‘runaway’. Biofuels and bio-combustion make it worse. The US climate change denial campaign continues. All extremes are widespread and increasing- causing conflict and increased world hunger. Weather extremes are causing widespread episodic crop losses. Coral reefs are doomed. Plus, we are in a new deadly arms race, like never before. 276

Progress made so far against the above commitments, including success stories, case studies and gaps [Maximum 300 words]

There is little to no progress and no actual commitments. Changing the warming limit from equilibrium to by 2100 is global suicide. The corporate controlled, credit, polluting market world economy, and the military-industrial complex of world powers, have the whole world headed fast to global self-destruction. Progress has to include a disarmed world at peace. All major sources of greenhouse gas emissions are subsidized by governments. Fossil fuel subsidies alone amount to trillions of dollars (IMF). INDCs lead to a substantial increase in global emissions by 2030 (still increasing). No country has an INDC, compliant with 2° C, even just by 2100 (Climate Action Tracker). This puts us at 3.2°C by 2100, which is much higher after 2100 (climate inertia). There are no plans to change that. That spells the end of civilization. World food production, already stalling from climate shocks, will collapse by 1.5-2°C, definitely in all regions for all crops by 3°C. Massive deforestation and broadcast burning continue, emitting more CO2. The world has 1.468 billion head of methane emitting cattle. World military expenditures are at a record $1.7 trillion. World governments are supporting (still subsidizing!) the fossil fuel industries. 2017 was the 8th straight record year for global new oil production at 92.6 million barrels per day (BP 2018). 2017 was a record year for global energy CO2 emissions (increased 1.6%), coming from both developed and developing nations. The forecast to 2022 is rapid global warming increase (UK Met Office). Heat waves are increasing which will continue. 206

**Q2 Where do we want to go?**

**Vision of the future for your organization and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]**

The Climate Emergency Institute will continue to comprehensively and regularly record the vital atmospheric greenhouse gas pollution indicators at StateofOurClimate.com. We provide proof of the worsening planetary emergency, with several websites. The focus on ‘climate change’ instead of climate system destabilization by pollution, is unhelpful. Net zero must be by zero combustion. Our goal is to promote a greenhouse emissions (includes black carbon soot) free, safe, clean, fossil fuel free, non- combustion, everlasting energy future. It is for sustainability. That has to be a future without war and heavy weaponry, which is driving fossil fuel production and expansion. The world must transform from competitiveness to reciprocal cooperation, and the consumer culture to conserver. It is without avoidable harm to all life, which means no war, and a world vegan diet, that cuts methane emissions. We will continue to communicate the fact of the science and human rights, that the whole world is in a dire planetary emergency. We explain ‘total committed global climate change’, which includes, ocean thermal inertia, and amplifying global warming feedbacks- for policy making We will continue to respond to UN, international and national climate change related consultations. We want to see Arctic carbon and sea ice stabilized, and a stable climate that sustains agriculture. We will continue to urge the immediate rapid decline in global emissions in accordance with the IPCC reports, for a 1.5°C limit with no overshoot. We send out emergency email alerts to our thousands of contacts. We advocate for children, subsistence cultures and the indigenous who are most vulnerable, and we argue that denial is the crime of all crime. We promote socially and ecologically ethical economics. We support UN Secretary General’s warning statements. 274.

Possible and potential new commitments and pledges of to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]

The Paris agreement has no actual commitments as required, only so-called nationally determined contributions. In any case, we have no more time. Immediate rapid global emissions decline is humanity’s survival imperative. World peace and disarmament negotiations are needed. So long as the UNFCCC negotiations make major decisions by the ad hoc process which is virtual unanimity, or total unanimity, as at Paris, it will be practically impossible to achieve any progress. Major decisions should be made by a defined majority (no less than 80%). If the obvious dire global planetary emergency, which is threatening the very survival of civilization the human race and most of life, were acknowledged (it is never mentioned) some parties might take serious measures. This should come from the scientific community, which however continues the IPCC practice of not making recommendations calling these political ‘value judgements’. This is not correct and a barrier to progress. The climate Secretariat should inquire into this. The Climate Secretariat should ask parties and influential non-Parties if they consider a global emergency exists, in the sense that immediate all out emergency measures to rapidly reduce global emissions are required for the present and future security of humanity. Some parties and corporations are interested in a global carbon price but this was not in the the Paris climate conference negotiations. The climate Secretariat should work towards getting a global carbon price on the negotiating table. Indigenous and youth delegates should be given voting places on the negotiating table. 246

Question 3 - How do we get there?

Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]

Firstly, The vague climate neutral term is not satisfactory because it allows the continuation of fossil fuel energy production and use . The goal is fossil fuel free carbon neutrality by the term ‘non combustion energy’. Our vision and goals are the long-term security of all humanity and all life. Clearly the UN climate negotiating process is not working and may even be slowing down progress rather than driving progress. The health and sustainability of the oceans must be given the same attention as the climate. We hear that poor countries cannot afford to send adequate representation to UN climate convention discussions and to the large UN climate conferences. This must be remedied by providing the necessary funds and resources. We need the United Nations to issue an annual ‘state of the human population and of the planet’ report. This would inform governments and United Nations climate delegates and would be of great assistance to the work of the NGOs. Much of this information is published annually by different authorities which could be amalgamated in one report made easy to comprehend and be followed by delegates. The poor and uneducated must be informed, which aid humanitarian organizations could do.

Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]

Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words] The FAO holds public consultations frequently on various important aspects of food security, with responses posted. The UNFCCC should do the same for climate and ocean security/safety.

Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. (“We’ve made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action…”) [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:

**Rest of Question 3** (538 words)

Parties not supporting the Paris Agreement should not be at the negotiating table.

The consensus for major decision making should be 66% or at least not less than 80%.

The Climate Secretariat should publicly remind all parties at the opening of a climate conference Parties that the aim of the convention is safe concentrations of atmospheric the greenhouse gases. Party should be requested to give their opinion on the safe level of atmospheric greenhouse gases annually.

**Numerous extant specified obligations under the 1992 climate convention**.

Industrially developed countries are acting as if the Paris agreement excuses them from their obligations under the 1992 UN climate convention. Each and every party to the convention is obligated to clearly defined and specified intention and its clearly defined and specified terms, unless a party withdrawals from the convention as is allowed for.

Annex one and other developed parties to the climate convention have agreed to provide all manner of assistance to particularly vulnerable parties as listed in the convention.

Climate Secretariat should remind all parties at the opening of the climate conference that, notwithstanding the Paris agreement, all parties remain bound by the agreements that they entered into under the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change. This includes their agreement that greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are to be stabilized at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, to ensure ecosystem and food production safety and sustainability. Also all Parties agreed to COMMITMENTS in Article 4, para 2, (a) through ( j), with China now being an ‘other developed Party’.

Para 3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations etc.

Para 4. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable etc

5. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

8. In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full etc. (developing regions as listed)

The climate Secretariat should request the IPCC to produce an urgent report on safe levels of atmospheric greenhouse gases, or with respect to all components of if up the climate system particularly including oceans, to include an estimate of already committed degrees of global climate and ocean change.

The Climate Secretariat should publish an annual public scorecard by country of INDCs.

An annual report on national fossil fuel subsidies and livestock-meat subsidies should be tabled by the Climate Secretariat

The global investment banking community should be involved by submitting how they are promoting the conversion of away from GHG polluting investments to more no polluting investments.

Fossil fuel corporations should do the same – i.e. how are they converting away fossil fuel energy into clean renewable energy.

**Climate change is an existential threat to most life, especially the human race (UN Secretary General 2018). We are ALL in a most dire unacknowledged Earth emergency. Atmospheric CO2 is at a 3-5 million year high of 408 ppm, accelerating at a rate with no known precedent (WMO 2017). Methane, having increased 257%, is rising fast, as is nitrous oxide. Global warming, ocean heating and ocean acidification are accelerating from 1900. The global warming forecast to 2022 is rapid increase (UK Met Office). The Arctic (Arctic carbon emissions, NOAA 2017) and the world’s rainforests are switching from carbon sinks to sources, which leads to runaway carbon feedback dynamic. The world economy and world powers have the whole world condemned to global self-destruction. We are in the accelerating sixth mass extinction of life, with climate change starting to boost the rate faster. INDCs put us at 3.2°C by 2100, which is much higher after 2100 (climate inertia). There are no plans to change that, which spells the end of civilization. World food production will decline by 2°C; in all regions for all crops by 3°C. We have increasing deep open ocean de-oxygenation. By 2°C most, and by 3°C almost all, ocean life will be collapsing. Massive deforestation and broadcast burning continue, emitting more CO2. The world has 1.468 billion head of methane-emitting cattle. World military expenditures are at a record $1.7 trillion. World leaders are in criminal denial, suicidally supporting (still subsidizing!) the fossil fuel industries.** **2017 was the 8th straight record year globally for new oil production at 92.6 million barrels per day, with the United States the world's top oil producer (BP 2018). 2017 was also a record year for global energy CO2 emissions, with an increase of 1.6% coming from both developed and developing nations.**

Where we are for climate is determined by our committed (locked-in ) global surface warming, which is calculated by our current atmospheric GHG concentrations, as required by the UN Con--ocention

Humanity has been in a state of unacknowledged planetary emergency for years. As the UN Sec General correctly said 15 May 2018 climate change is an 'existential threat' to most life on the planet, ​including and especially humankind. He correctly said 9 June 2018 that we face a global emergency’ over oceans, which includes the effects of atmospheric greenhouse gas pollution. To know where we are we have to consider all the available atmospheric GHG pollution data, which includes climate, forests, Arctic and Antarctic, and oceans. This data shows that it is all getting worse faster StateofOurClimate.com . The IPCC science and all authoritative sources say that today global emissions must declining (NOW) in order to have a 66% chance of a 2C limit by 2100 , but nations do not intend to put global emissions into decline. The INDCs show they intend to increase them. The main determimnnt

There are no commitments under the Paris Agreement. After the Copenhagen Climate Conference commitments under the 1992 UN FCCC (Article 4 COMMITMENTS) were replaced by INDCs, (intended nationally determined contributions). This contravenes the convention and is the responsibility of the Climate Secretariat to point this out.

Progress made so far against the above commitments, including success stories, case studies and gaps [Maximum 300 words]

Quantitative impact so far with respect to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and/or finance [Maximum 300 words]

**Template for non-Party stakeholders’ inputs**

**for the Talanoa Dialogue**

Question 2 - Where do we want to go?

*This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.*

**Where do we want to go?**

*Vision of the future for your organization and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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*Possible and potential new commitments and pledges of to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]*

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*Foreseen positive impact of these commitments once they are realized, including contributions to the sustainable development agenda [Maximum 300 words]*

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**Template for non-Party stakeholders’ inputs**

**for the Talanoa Dialogue**

Question 3 - How do we get there?

*This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.*

**How do we get there?**

*Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]*

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*Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]*

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*Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words]*

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*Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. (“We’ve made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action…”) [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:*

* *Policy levers*

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* *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

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* *Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far*

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* *Public and private financing models*

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* *Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go*

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