

# The Power of Policy: Reinforcing the Paris Trajectory

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## Abstract

The Paris Agreement is a critical global response that enables a transition toward human and planetary wellbeing. It articulates a new trajectory toward a low-carbon economic system. It encompasses all countries, in the global North and South, and engages public and private sectors at local and global levels. Every country has stepped up to contribute to addressing the challenge of climate change. Governments, civil society, businesses, investors, academics expressed commitment to tackling climate change not as an end in itself, but as a means to a resilient society, to sustainable development and to more fulfilling and enriching lifestyles and livelihoods.

Compared to the many challenges of the twentieth century, the challenges of today have grown exponentially, not only because the world is increasingly interconnected but because the world is increasingly interdependent. Scientists recognize that we have entered a new geological era called the Anthropocene. This era is characterized by the fact that humans are changing the very nature of nature itself. Right now our actions are determining the evolution of the physical planet. For the first time in history, the impact of national actions and policies goes far beyond national boundaries. It has planetary repercussions.

The Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change recognizes this interconnectedness and interdependence. In Paris, 195 governments unanimously agreed to limit a global temperature rise to 'well below 2 °C' and set an aspirational goal of maintaining temperature under 1.5 °C. They operationalized it by stating that countries aim to peak their emissions as soon as possible and to reach global net-zero emissions after 2050. To achieve these goals, we must set a new trajectory for the global economy based on a shift of policy.

The Paris Agreement is a key critical global response that enables a transition toward human and planetary wellbeing. It encompasses all countries, in the global North and South, and engages public and private sectors at local and global levels. Every country has stepped up to contribute to meeting this challenge.

This universal participation is critical because the challenges we face today can only be quantified in billions and can only be solved collectively. One billion people have no access to clean water. One billion people do not have sufficient food. 1.3 billion people do not have access to electricity. Unless we reverse climate change, those numbers will

rise dramatically, as will the social and economic problems that extreme inequality brings.

Along with challenges to the material wellbeing of so many, climate change poses an ethical dilemma that stems from the vast physical, social, and even temporal distances between those who contribute to the problem and those who bear the consequences.

We therefore have two options. One, we continue with twentieth century high-carbon technology and solutions that exacerbate the problem and offer little or no resilience to the impacts already locked into the climate system. Or two, we pay tribute to the development and benefits we have received from fossil fuels, but recognize that those technologies are no longer fit for purpose. Then we develop the necessary low-carbon technology and resilient infrastructure. In other words, we tackle climate change not as an end in itself, but as a means to a resilient society, to sustainable development and to more fulfilling and enriching lifestyles and livelihoods.

Fortunately in 2015, the world finally gathered, first at the UN headquarters in New York and then at the UN climate conference in Paris, and made a definitive choice between these two paths. In New York, governments adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in the French capital, the Paris Agreement on climate change. The SDGs and the Paris Agreement are the two pillars of the global policy framework for the emerging social contract of the 21st century. Collectively, they seek to eradicate poverty, enable people-centered development and decouple greenhouse gas emissions from economic and social growth.

The SDGs are an aspirational vision of the society we want to live in. The Paris Agreement is a legally binding agreement with great potential to decarbonize society. This is the first time in history that we have been able to rise to

the challenge and make an intentional decision to transform the trajectory of the global economy.

The SDGs and the Paris Agreement exemplify the power of policy to affect change. Together, they articulate a high vision that sends a strong signal that change is coming and that all constituencies must play their part. With these agreements, we now have a global policy that is responsive to science and sets the course toward a decarbonized society with a stable and safe future.

These new global agreements have set the direction for change. What is critical now is for us to collaboratively set the speed of change. Three factors will determine it: the effectiveness of policy, the pace of technology development and dissemination, and speed of the capital shift. If these three factors work in support of each other we can begin building the reality of the future, a vibrant one!

Imagine the cities that we will build in this century. These cities will not be characterized by urban sprawl, traffic congestion and pollution. They will be urban gardens built for people. They will have capacity to produce food, recycle water and generate the energy they need.

Imagine a world where every single home – urban and rural – has electricity. Every child will be able to study at night and families do not have to cook on open fires. Just those two changes will make a world of difference to billions of people, and create a safer, more productive world for all of us.

Let us remember that the most affected billions reside in the countries least able to act. Resolving this quandary requires shifting from narrowly defined national interests to an internalized notion of global interdependence. Such a shift needs to encompass both a technological revolution and an ethical evolution supported by a new approach to problem solving at the global scale.

To this end, diverse actors ranging from governments to businesses to individuals, with different resource endowments and different values and aspirations, need to be involved in finding solutions to the climate crisis and fast-forwarding the opportunities.

The Paris Agreement confirmed the trajectory toward such a vision. We have already 300 billion dollars invested annually into renewable energy. Morocco has the largest concentrated solar power plant in the world. The Prince of the United Arab Emirates announced he wants to be alive when the UAE exports its last barrel of oil. Saudi Arabia is selling its oil and gas assets to capitalize a 2–3 trillion dollar fund to prepare Saudi Arabia for a post-oil era. In developed countries, electric vehicles already cost 30,000 dollars and

falling. Globally, the past two years have seen an increase in economic growth and a slowing of global emissions, showing perhaps that a decoupling of GDP and emissions is happening and is possible.

Never before have we had the transformational opportunity to lift billions out of poverty in a way that is long-lasting and will not leave anyone behind. Every single human being alive right now has the responsibility to ensure the world that is coming is substantially better than the one we inherited.

The pace of progress will be determined by the most important shift that the international community still needs to make – a shift in values. As agreed in Paris, we need to extend our value system, relinquish our self-centered attitudes and think beyond the confines of our immediate surroundings.

We must realize that our wellbeing is intricately tied to the wellbeing of others. We need to extend our value system over time and overcome our short-term thinking. Global environmental challenges require long-term commitment and investment, as the effects of today's environmental degradation will be experienced most intensely by future generations.

Indeed, the young people of today are the first generation that enters the work force in full knowledge that our planet has changed. I am both pained and excited for the new generation. Can you imagine the number of new industries that are going to be created and the new professions that are going to be available? Our generation had the responsibility to understand climate change and initiate our response. The next generation has the responsibility and the opportunity to address it effectively. As we know, each generation in turn must return to their children the planet they have temporarily borrowed from them.

I put my full trust into the next generation. I trust they have seen and understand the power of policy. I trust they will use that lever for the common good.

## Note

1. This article is based on a public lecture that Christiana Figueres delivered at the University of Massachusetts Boston on 6 April 2016.

## Author Information

**Christiana Figueres** served as Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from 2010 until 2016. She has been involved in UN climate change negotiations since 1995. She is a published author, private sector and civil society advisor, noted public speaker and mother of two daughters.

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