

# C2G News

July 2022

Dear Friend,

The record-breaking heatwaves affecting many parts of the world in recent weeks have provided increasingly visceral evidence of the accelerating global climate emergency facing us all across the planet. Amidst the global repercussions of the COVID pandemic and the tragic ongoing war in Ukraine, renewed calls for climate action from old and young, left and right, north and south, grow louder.

As governments digest the findings of the latest IPCC assessment and prepare to undertake the first global stock-take of progress towards the Paris Agreement goals, the urgent need for deep, rapid and in many cases immediate emissions reductions and removals comes into sharper focus than ever before – IPCC finds that global emissions have to peak by 2025 at the latest to keep reaching 1.5oC possible. Stronger commitments to support climate adaptation on the one hand and loss and damage that had already taken place on the other are set to be prominent on the agenda for this year's UNFCCC COP27 in Egypt, as vulnerable countries increasingly struggle to cope with the disruption of intensifying climate impacts. But as the world gets hotter, and the cascading risks from climate impacts multiply, scientific and public scrutiny of climate-altering approaches such as solar radiation modification is growing.

Engaging with governments and non-state actors across the world over the past five years, we have worked hard to catalyse learning about the need to strengthen governance for such approaches. It is a complex and thorny topic, and over that time, we have seen widespread reluctance to explore change now shifting to curiosity and inquiry as clarity about the fundamental risks posed by climate change – and how we respond to it – begins to hit home.

Given what is at stake, this is a challenging conversation to have but with no dedicated, formal international framework or fora to guide, connect and strengthen governance processes for solar radiation modification, it is a conversation we need to have sooner, rather than later.

In our final 16 months of operation, we will continue to work hard to further catalyse inclusive international considerations about strengthening governance for SRM and we invite you to join us, as it's getting hotter, and the hour is late.

- Janos Pasztor, Geneva, July 2022

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## C2G Blog



### [Writing the future: Reflections on a climate engineering policy workshop with young people](#)

*Guest post by Lynda Dunlop and Xinyue Yuan*

Young people don't often have the opportunity to participate in the type of in-depth discussion needed to understand and respond to emerging technologies such as those associated with geoengineering. We believe it to be important that young people are heard in discussions around how to respond to the climate crisis because the consequences will disproportionately affect the next generation.



### [Would solar radiation modification increase or decrease overall risk?](#)

*Guest post by Tyler Felgenhauer, Govindasamy*

*Bala, Mark Borsuk, Matthew Brune, Inés Camilloni, Jonathan Wiener, and Jianhua Xu*

A key consideration in deciding whether to pursue solar radiation modification (SRM) to offset global warming should be a comparison of the extent of climate risk that the technology is able to reduce against the severity of any countervailing risks that it may engender.

### [Focusing on the gaps in the governance of solar radiation modification](#)

*Guest post by Jesse Reynolds and Arunabha*



Ghosh

Although the international order has been particularly tested this year, it has always been diffused, with numerous countries and other actors pursuing diverse objectives that are negotiated and resolved via multiple decision-making sites and processes. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Development Goals provide a widely-supported framework for organising guiding collective decision-making and action.

## C2GLearn



### How does the Working Group-III report of the IPCC Sixth Assessment address Carbon Dioxide Removal and Solar Radiation Modification?

*C2Glearn webinar with Glen Peters, Joyashree Roy, and Masahiro Sugiyama, Authors of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sixth assessment  
(Recorded on 3 May 2022)*

## C2GTalk



### How is the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia supporting Arab states in the green transition?

*An interview with Rola Dashti, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)  
(Recorded on 13 June 2022)*



### Should the world consider solar radiation modification, in light of the latest IPCC findings?

*An interview with Thelma Krug, Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
(Recorded on 31 May 2022)*



## How has the governance of solar radiation modification progressed in recent years?

An interview with Oliver Morton, Senior Editor at *The Economist*

(Recorded on 22 April 2022)

Streaming audio content from C2GLearn, C2GDiscuss and C2GTalk is available on [Apple Podcasts](#) and [Spotify](#), in video on [YouTube](#), and on the [C2G](#) and [Carnegie Council of Ethics in International Affairs](#) (CCEIA) websites, including interpretation from English into Chinese, French, and Spanish.

## Side Events at International Meetings



## Managing the risks of a global warming overshoot to safeguard sustainable development

High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

(Recorded 6 July 2022)



## Marine Cloud Brightening – a Governance Dilemma

UN Ocean Conference

(Recorded 1 July 2022)



## Using a comparative risk framing to strengthen policy decisions for sustainable development

Seventh annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals – STI Forum 2022

(Recorded 4 May 2022)

## Publications

## C2G Briefs

**Youth Briefing Note**

May 2022

In early 2022, the tragic war in Ukraine and the ongoing global pandemic, presented new challenges for multilateral action, including on climate change.

Against this backdrop, two long awaited new reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) sixth assessment were published and paint a more dramatic picture than ever before of the fast-closing window for climate action. The latest report makes clear that without immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is beyond reach. These reductions would require global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 (at the latest) and be reduced by 43% by 2030. Even if that is achieved, the IPCC assesses it is now almost inevitable that we will temporarily overshoot average global warming of 1.5°C.

**Status of global activities on solar radiation**

**modification and its governance**

17 May 2022

**Status of global activities relating to  
solar radiation modification and its governance**

Briefing note prepared by the Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative (C2G)<sup>1</sup> summarising key insights into international activities on solar radiation modification and its governance<sup>2</sup>

17<sup>th</sup> May 2022

**Summary**

With climate impacts intensifying and international climate action incommensurate with the risks faced now and in future<sup>3</sup>, more uncertain climate response measures such as solar radiation modification (SRM)<sup>4</sup> are coming under increasing scrutiny. This briefing summarises recent developments relating to research and discussions around SRM and its

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## C2G Team in the Media

- 18 July 2022 **As 1.5C warming limit nears, interest in sun-dimming tech heats up**, Laurie Goering, Thomson Reuters Foundation News
- 22 June 2022 **The Nightmare Politics and Sticky Science of Hacking the Climate**, Wired, Matt Simon
- 5 May 2022 **Could technological solutions potentially overcome climate crisis?** CGTN

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C2G, an initiative of [Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#), seeks to catalyse the creation of effective governance for emerging climate technologies and approaches, in particular for solar radiation modification and large-scale carbon dioxide removal. To achieve this, it aims to expand the conversation from the scientific and research community to the global policy-making arena, and to encourage society-wide discussions about the risks, potential benefits, and ethical and governance challenges. C2G is Impartial: it is not for or against the research, testing or potential use of any proposed method or technology. These are choices for society to make.



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