



Dear Friend,

The past three months have seen some important developments for us in C2G, both as an initiative, and for the environment we work in.

Despite new temperature extremes being felt around the globe, and rising public concern, UNFCCC parties in Bonn last month were unable to reach consensus on how to consider the IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, undermining its unambiguous message about the urgency of action.

This is a worrying development. If countries do not move faster towards radical emission reductions, they will need to remove much more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to stay within international temperature goals, and - some scientists warn - may need to turn to other forms of intervention. In that context, our work on governance is becoming ever more immediate.

We have seen an increasingly active conversation about carbon dioxide removal (especially as more countries commit to net zero emissions), and 'nature-based solutions' in particular: the notion that large amounts of CO₂ can be removed from the atmosphere via plants and other natural phenomena.

This set of approaches is gaining widespread interest not only as a way to pursue climate goals, but also to advance biodiversity goals and many other co-benefits under the sustainable development agenda.

At the same time, they bring risks, costs and governance challenges. Some could have critical potential trade-offs that affect several of the Sustainable Development Goals, notably regarding land, food security and human rights. It is important that decision-makers are aware of the overall picture.

To help advance these and other conversations, we took the significant step of changing our name, to Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative (C2G). I lay out some of the reasons in more detail below, but at heart, the word geoengineering was alienating important actors and causing misunderstanding.

Several important opportunities to raise our issues are coming up, including the UN Secretary-General's climate summit, and we need to be as inclusive as possible in the way we frame our discussions. Words matter, and if changing them helps broaden this debate, that is what we should do.

We are also delighted to welcome three new members to our communications and knowledge management teams. Anita, Celine and Paul are already proving invaluable in our efforts to increase shared understanding about the challenges ahead, and our annual team retreat in the Swiss lakeside town of Rolle was a great chance for us all to get to know each other in person.

As ever, if you have any questions please do not hesitate to get in touch. These are challenging times, and no-one has all the answers. The more we can diversify this conversation, the better for all of us.

—Janos Pasztor, Geneva - New York, July 2019

New from C2G

What's in a name? Why we became C2G

This was not a decision taken lightly, but one we felt had become increasingly important to achieve our core mission: to catalyze the governance of emerging large-scale approaches to tackle climate risk, such as carbon dioxide removal or solar radiation modification.

DiCaprio film heralds era of carbon dioxide removal

We are glad to see a well-known public voice addressing the need for carbon dioxide removal, which the IPCC made clear is now needed. It is an important message, and one we are raising with governments and other interlocutors around the world. At the same time, we urge a healthy degree of caution.

Expanding the debate in Latin America

Indigenous and civil society groups in the region have a vibrant history challenging actions that could threaten their rights, and the rights of future generations, to a safe and healthy environment. Their participation in governing emerging climate technologies will be essential from the earliest stages, to ensure the long-term success of any regional strategy.

Should solar geoengineering research proceed?

Guest post by Shuchi Talati, Union of Concerned Scientists: The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) is now taking a hard look at whether and under what conditions outdoor experiments in solar geoengineering should go forward.

C2G Announcements

[C2G Issues Call for Papers for Global Policy](#)

C2G and [Global Policy](#) are collaborating to produce a Special Issue focusing on the governance of emerging climate technologies: Carbon Dioxide Removal and Solar Radiation Modification. The issue is planned for launch in May 2020, allowing time for published articles to be considered in the literature review for the [sixth assessment report of the IPCC](#).

[C2G2 welcomes three new team members](#)

C2G2 is delighted to announce the arrival of three new team members, to help us catalyze growing interest in learning, awareness raising, exchange and discussion about the governance of emerging climate responses.

C2G Infographic

[Governing large-scale carbon dioxide removal: Are we ready?](#)

From C2G Partners

[UCLA Law \(co-sponsored by C2G\): Sixth International Geoengineering Governance Summer School, 2019](#)

The 2019 Summer School, which C2G is co-sponsoring, will bring together an international group of leading experts and facilitate intensive, collaborative explorations of the societal, political, governance, and ethical aspects of geoengineering.

[FCEA: New Scenarios and Models for Climate Engineering](#)

FCEA is embarking on a two-year project, titled “New Scenarios and Models for Climate Engineering,” which will produce the first set of scenarios and models that integrate both the social and environmental aspects of climate engineering technologies.

[Climate Interactive: En-ROADS Launch Sign-Up](#)

En-ROADS is a fast, powerful climate simulation tool for understanding how we can achieve our climate goals through changes in energy, land use, consumption, agriculture, and other policies. (With support from C2G, recent workshops for the AU’s Africa Risk Capacity included En-ROADS simulations for groups of African policy makers and insurance industry actors.)



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An initiative of



C2G, an initiative of [Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#), seeks to catalyze 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, 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.

