



Dear Friend,

77 countries, 10 regions and more than 100 cities announced in September's UN Climate Summit that they were now committed to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This is an important development: and not just for the increasing ambition it indicates. As policy makers do the calculations as to what that entails, a growing number are coming to understand that they almost certainly involve the large-scale removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere.

In a piece reflecting on events this quarter, I give some thoughts as to what this means for C2G's work. In short, we can see that carbon dioxide removal is, in a very serious way, now entering onto governments' agendas – albeit still not yet with a sufficient understanding of the governance challenges.

What this means is that, once it has made progress on some near-term priorities, C2G can step back from this area of work, and focus on the governance of solar radiation modification. We lay out our strategic approach to that work in a newly updated approach paper, where we also indicate our intention to wrap up by 2022-23.

Meanwhile, we have considerably increased our output of information products, and expanded our outreach to new regions and new communities, including to young climate leaders. Looking ahead, we have COP25 in Santiago, Chile to look forward to. This is a significant event, as it will set the stage for a new round of climate pledges in 2020. We expect to be busy there and look forward to engaging with you. Please do feel free to get in touch ahead of time.

—Janos Pasztor, Geneva - New York, October 2019

New from C2G

Taking stock after the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit

Despite all efforts over the past decade, the world remains far off track to limit global heating to 1.5°C or 2°C, and the impacts of overshooting those goals are becoming ever more apparent. The international political response is not matching the urgency of this crisis. So, where do we go from here, and what does this mean for C2G's work on the governance of climate-altering technologies?

Climate-altering technologies in the Arctic: time for a global discussion on governance

Scientists are exploring the use of climate-altering technologies that could lower temperatures by reflecting the sun's radiation back into space, or those that seek to protect and increase Arctic ice. If the world is to go ahead with testing or potentially deploying some of these approaches, a lot more consultation, outreach and learning is needed.

Gaming carbon dioxide removal with young climate leaders

Guest post by Bindu Bhandari, Climate Interactive, and Viktor Jóna, CliMates

While heads of state and government gathered at the UN Headquarters in New York City, participants in the UN Youth Climate Action Summit took off their activist hats, and role-played 6 sectors that will be key to our climate future.

Climate Colonialism and Large-Scale Land Acquisitions

Guest post by Olúfẹ́mi O. Táíwò, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Georgetown University

Adding foreign, large-scale ownership of African arable land to this already toxic mix is a recipe for profound disaster. Even if we muster the political will to demand carbon removal – as the IPCC has made clear is a necessary condition for avoiding the worst of global climate crisis – the rollout of negative emissions technologies might set us two steps backwards in justice for every gigaton step forward.

Geoengineering summer school: Anjali's diary

Guest Post by Anjali Viswamohanan

Some key takeaways were that other countries might have little leverage on unilateral/multilateral deployment, owing to possible support from many countries impacted by climate change and also due to the lack of an appropriate counter-response mechanism, short of war. Yet the development of a global governance mechanism would likely be beneficial for all in the long run.

C2G Outreach - Regional Events

Over the third quarter of 2019, C2G convened or participated in many meetings of civil society groups, UN regional bodies, and conferences, to raise awareness about near-term governance needs and gaps with regards to the scale-up of large-scale carbon dioxide removal. Highlights include:

[Nairobi, Kenya](#)

[Salvador de Bahia, Brazil](#)

[Bangkok, Thailand](#)

[Addis Ababa, Ethiopia](#)

C2G Publications and Infographics

C2G Strategy and Approach

[The Need to Govern Climate-Altering Technologies: C2G and its Approach](#)

[Arctic Climate-Altering Technologies](#)

[Nature-Based Solutions](#)

[Marine Climate Techniques](#)

[Youth-Oriented products](#)

C2G Announcements

[C2G welcomes new team member](#)

Alia Hassan has joined the C2G team as Outreach Officer, Government and Intergovernmental Organizations. She replaces Natalia Rubiano, who will be undertaking a PhD on the social, political and economic implications of negative emissions at Lund University in Sweden.

From C2G Partners

[FCEA: Researching at the Top of a Slippery Slope?](#)

Does researching geoengineering — specifically, stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI)— lead us onto a slippery slope, at the bottom of which awaits the deployment of a morally objectionable technology?

[Climate Interactive: What role can afforestation play in addressing climate change?](#)

The idea that planting trees will save us from climate change is incorrect. Afforestation is a big, important part of a broad suite of policies that address climate change, but it is not a silver bullet solution.



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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.

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