

**Identify and Assess the Impacts of the Implementation of
Response Measures Taking into Account
Intergenerational Equity, Gender Considerations and the
Needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, Youth
and Other People in Vulnerable Situations**

Technical Paper

6th Meeting of KCI
2 – 3 June 2022



Presentation Outline

- I. Introduction: Mandate, Objective, Outline, & Approach**
- II. Selected Policies
- III. Key Findings
- IV. Conclusions: Key takeaways & Proposed Next Steps



Mandate

- Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures is one of the four work areas of the response measures forum and its KCI
- The technical paper contributes to the KCI 6-year workplan, **activity number 9** by providing information about identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.
- This draft technical paper is prepared in accordance with the strategy and agreed outline for the technical paper set out in Annex VI of the Fifth Meeting of the KCI.
- **Paper includes:**
 - Summary of concrete cases (including assessment methods and possible socioeconomic impacts);
 - Previous KCI technical papers;
 - Inputs from stakeholders;
 - Process and reasons of selecting particular policies and measures.



Objective

- **Objective:** To identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations
- **Vulnerable Peoples:** For purposes of this paper, this term denotes the collective of the groups on whom the impact of response measures is examined in the paper, namely:

Women, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, disabled people, youth, elderly, and other people in vulnerable situation
- Paper considers a selected set of mitigation policies consistent with 2°C pathways for holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and with 1.5°C pathways to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, taking into consideration vulnerable peoples.



Approach

The approach of this technical paper includes:

- (a) Identifying impacts of response measures through examining existing generic and case-specific qualitative and quantitative literature on effects of various selected policies consistent with 2°C pathways and 1.5°C pathways based on existing literature that is publicly available
 - (b) Identifying methodologies used in existing research to assess impacts of response measures, where relevant
 - (c) Reviewing inputs from the stakeholders and experts (including relevant UNFCCC constituencies and Constituted Bodies) to identify description of policies or measure consistent with 2°C pathways and 1.5°C pathways and to identify socioeconomic impacts of implementing strategies on different countries or groups identified through different forms of engagement
 - (d) Inferring, where relevant and appropriate, effects and impacts on vulnerable people from effects on a larger (sub)sets of the population which include them.
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Selected Policies Consistent with the 2°C and 1.5°C Pathways

Policy	Examples Relevance
Emissions reduction policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main policies: carbon taxes/ fees and carbon trading schemes - selected as generally accepted as the most cost-effective way to reduce emissions• Other policies: Bottom-up industrial initiatives; energy efficiency; downsizing dwelling through cohousing; urban planning, transport.
Phasedown of coal and the removal of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most commonly prevalent in developing countries, implemented for socioeconomic and development purposes to increase energy access and reduce energy poverty• Part of the larger global transition• Directly linked to issues of justice and equity
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Models on future emissions pathways show the net-zero emissions target cannot be achieved without integrating renewable energy solutions along with other solutions.
Increasing forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important nature-based solution as forests and trees are carbon “sinks”• Includes LULUCF, REDD, REDD+, payments for ecosystem services (PES) .



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Key Findings: Representation of Vulnerable Peoples in Design, Implementation, and Measuring Effects of Mitigation Policies

Group	Examples
Intergenerational equity	Carbon-related mitigation policies are shown to be incompatible with principles of intra- and intergenerational justice. Policies that support downsizing dwellings through cohousing strategies can improve intergenerational equity.
Women	Women are generally more negatively impacted by mitigation policies than men when impacts are erroneously viewed by policymakers as gender neutral.
Local communities and Indigenous Peoples	There is an imbalance of power in the policies impacting local communities and Indigenous Peoples, which renders their needs often ignored or represented by individuals who are not members of their communities.
Youth	With youth climate mobilizations globally, global climate inaction is framed as a problem change framed in the perspective of justice and intergenerational equity. Youth remain marginalised from participating in decision-making pertaining to mitigation policies.
The elderly	Currently the most impacted by climate change, especially by increased heat and pollution, also marginalised from participating in mitigation policies decision-making.
Disabled People	Almost absent from assessments of impacts of response measures on vulnerable peoples or larger populations.
Poor	Largest impacts of climate change would fall on them.



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Key Takeaways

1. The literature reveals that vulnerable peoples are consistently marginalised from the process of planning and implementing response measures
 2. While studies on impacts of mitigation measures are rising rapidly, there is relatively limited research on assessing and quantifying the social and economic impacts of response measures on the vulnerable peoples and existing studies focus more on policy making process than assessing impacts
 3. There is evident variation and unequal coverage across the different groups within vulnerable peoples, with more studies examining impacts on women and poor
 4. Negative impacts of response measures on vulnerable peoples can exacerbate their vulnerability, and alleviating them requires the implementation of specific targeted measures commensurate with the specific impacts.
 5. Engaging vulnerable peoples in the process of designing and implementing response measures is essential for:
 - Increasing mitigation policies' success and their effectiveness,
 - Harnessing indigenous knowledge,
 - Increasing awareness and technology transfers,
 - Implementing policies to reduce vulnerable peoples' vulnerabilities.
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Proposed Next Steps

- Response measures need to be framed, understood, and implemented from a lens that prioritises concepts of gender justice and equality, intergenerational equity, energy democracy, as well as the rights of local communities and Indigenous Peoples and of the youth, elderly, and disabled.
- This necessitates:
 - Designing response measures and measuring their impacts through active and meaningful engagement by researchers and policymakers with the vulnerable peoples,
 - Increasing governance,
 - Prioritizing local and community-controlled response measures (such as renewables),
 - Incorporating local and indigenous knowledge in response measures,
 - Engaging vulnerable people in decision making processes,
 - Restoring the balance of power to represent their interests of vulnerable peoples.



Proposed Next Steps, con't

- There is an urgent need for further research for:
 - Measuring impacts of response measures on the vulnerable peoples,
 - Incorporating the ensuing research results in the design of response measures,
 - Designing policies that reduce negative impacts of response measures on vulnerable peoples.
- Data on the vulnerable people are not always readily available in economic and labour force data, further research needs to include (a) qualitative analysis; and (b) primary research based on direct input and engagement from the vulnerable groups on their experiences and knowledge.
- Meaningful engagement with vulnerable people should also involve discussions with and representation from the vulnerable peoples in policy discussions to identify impacts on response measures on them and ways of reducing negative impacts, and to incorporate their input in the design and implementation of in-jurisdiction and global mitigation policies.



Thank you

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