

# **Impacts of Multilateralism on Climate Change under the United Nations**

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# Outline

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- Overview
- Methodology
- Results: keys and ancillary findings
- conclusion, and recommendation .

# Overview

- Multilateralism is an alliance of multiple countries pursuing a common goal. It is characterized by multi-parties, multi-issues, multi-roles, multi-values and a common goals.
- United Nations is an multilateral organization founded in 1945 after the II World war committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, promoting, social progress and human rights.
- Climate change simply refers to the change in the environmental conditions of the earth due to internal and external factors.



# Overview cont.

## ➤ Climate change indicators:

Raising temperature and sea level, drought, glaciers are melting. = food insecurity, health issues, insecurity, migration, out-of-school

- In a 2018 study, the World Bank estimated that climate change will cause the migration of over 100 million people in developing countries by the coming decades due to droughts, crop failures, and rising seas.
- In 2020, IPCC estimated that current warming had already reached 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels.
- IPCC 2022, *Adaptation and Vulnerability*. A dire warning about the consequences of inaction.

# Overview cont.

## UN Institutional Framework for Climate Change

- World Metrological Organization, 1947
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 1972
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 1988



# Overview cont.

## Legal Framework for Climate Change



- *Montreal Protocol, 1987.*
- *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992.*
- *Kyoto Protocol, 2005*
- *Paris Agreement, 2015*

# United Nations' Efforts

- Climate action ( accelerate climate action and increase climate ambitions)
  - Capacity-building
  - Creative carbon markets and Carbon pricing instruments (CPIs)
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- Climate finance:
    - Green Climate Fund (UNFCCC)
    - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) (KYOTO PROTOCOL)
    - Adaptation Fund
    - Mitigation Fund
    - Loss and Damage

# Specific impacts in West Africa

- ZIMBABWE +500 community members benefit from a community-managed solar power station.
- BENIN AND BURKINA FASO: 200,000 biogas digester systems expect to cut 22,500 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year between 2013 and 2041.
- ABIDJAN, COTE D'IVOIRE: Developing a policy on soot-free buses and electric vehicles
- KIGALI, RWANDA, NIGERIA: R-COOL, phase-down the production and use of highly potent greenhouse gases used, among others, in cooling systems (AC, Refrigerator)
- NIGERIA: National Vehicular Emissions Control Programme (NVECP), Clean cooking (Rural Women for Energy Security (RUWES), solar lighting to homes (Adamawa, Nigeria).



# Methodology

## Socio-Legal (multidisciplinary Outlook).

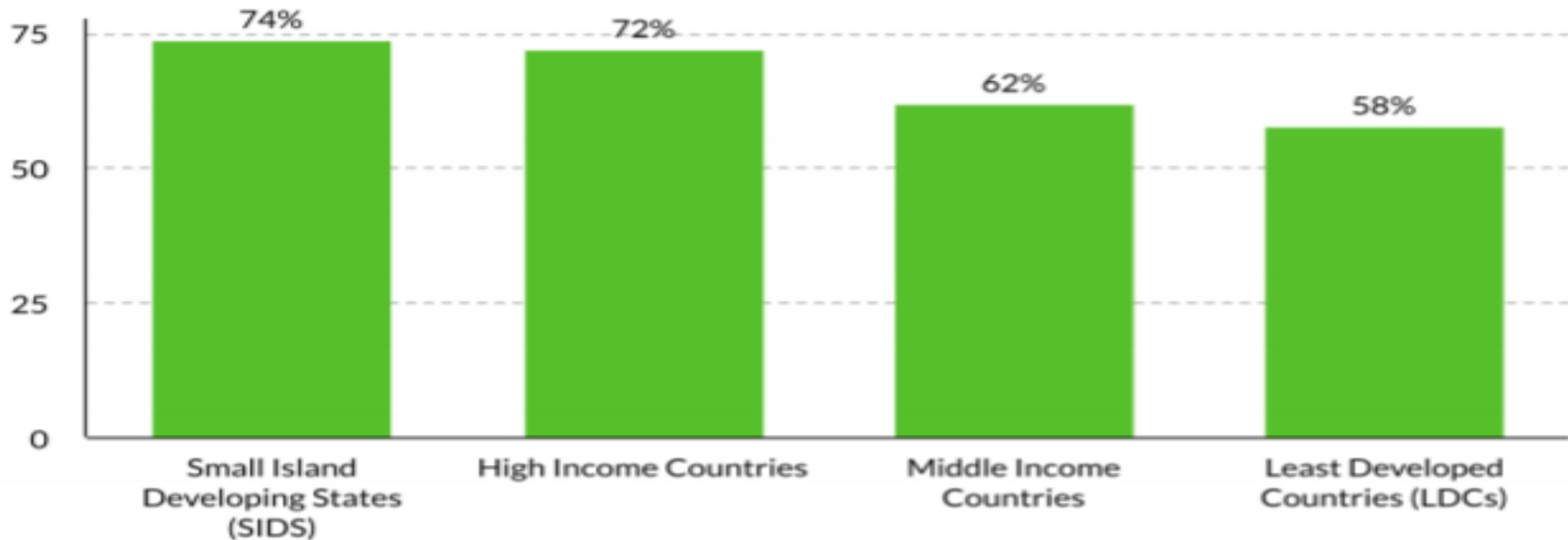
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- Doctrinal Method; Primary and Secondary
- Employing the doctrinal methodology, this paper adopted secondary data of the Peoples' Climate Vote organized by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and partners, in 2020 having 1.22 million participants across 50 countries while primary data survey was conducted among 122 people in Nigeria with questionnaires administered on climate change.
- Empirical Method- unstructured interviews

# Results:

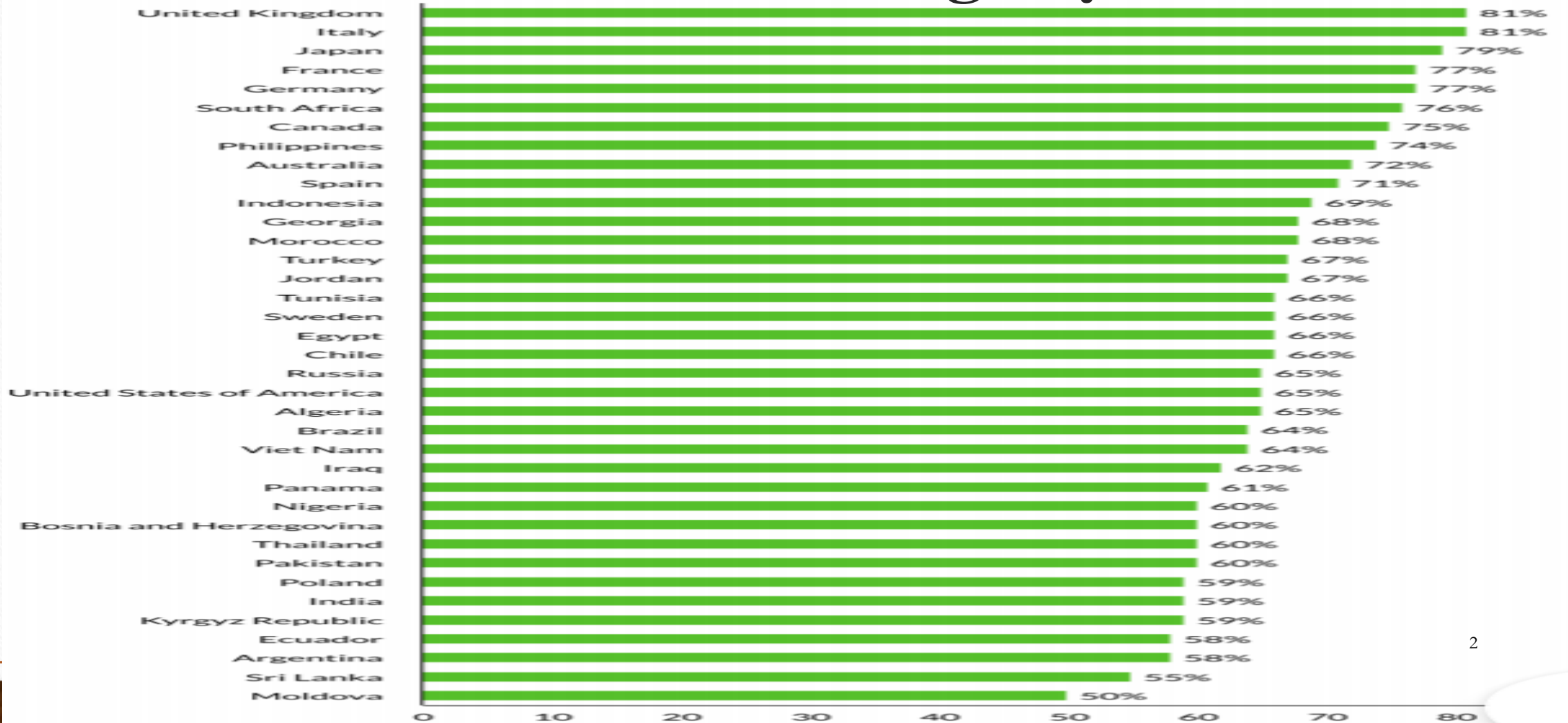
## Key and Ancillary Findings (Doctrinal)

**Figure 1. Public Belief in the Climate Emergency, by Country Group**



# Results Cont.

## Public belief in climate change by countries



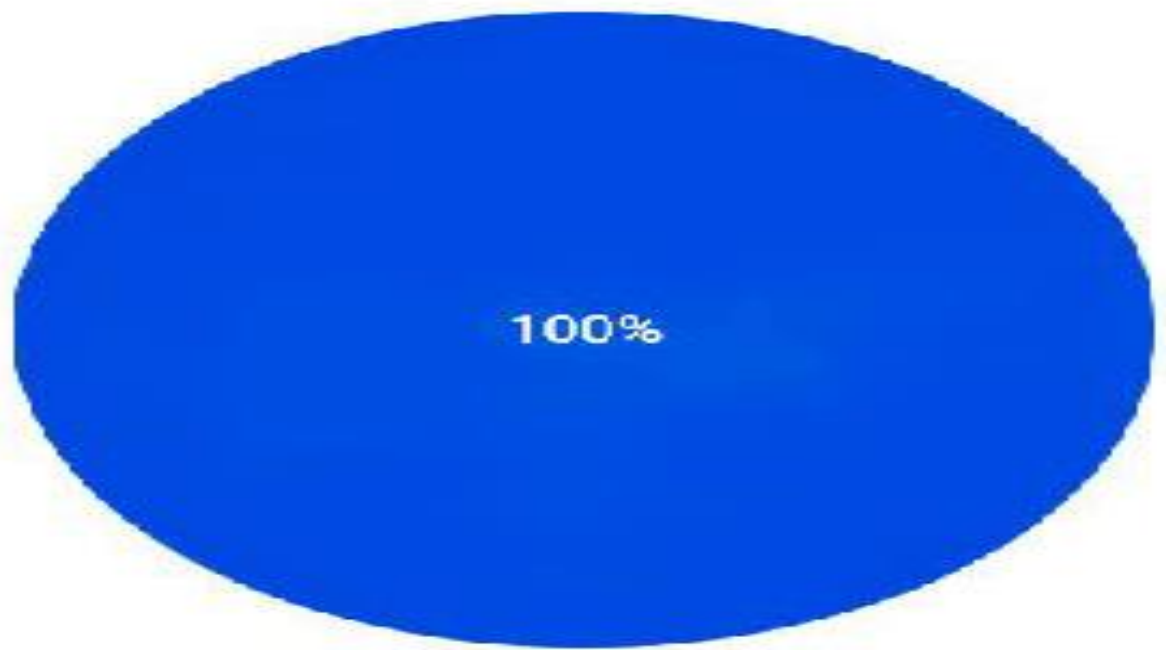
# Discussions on Findings

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- Peoples' Climate Vote found that nearly two-thirds (64%) of people in 50 countries believe that climate change is a global emergency – presenting a clear and convincing mandate for decision-makers to increase their ambition levels in commitments under the Paris Agreement.

# Have you heard of climate change?

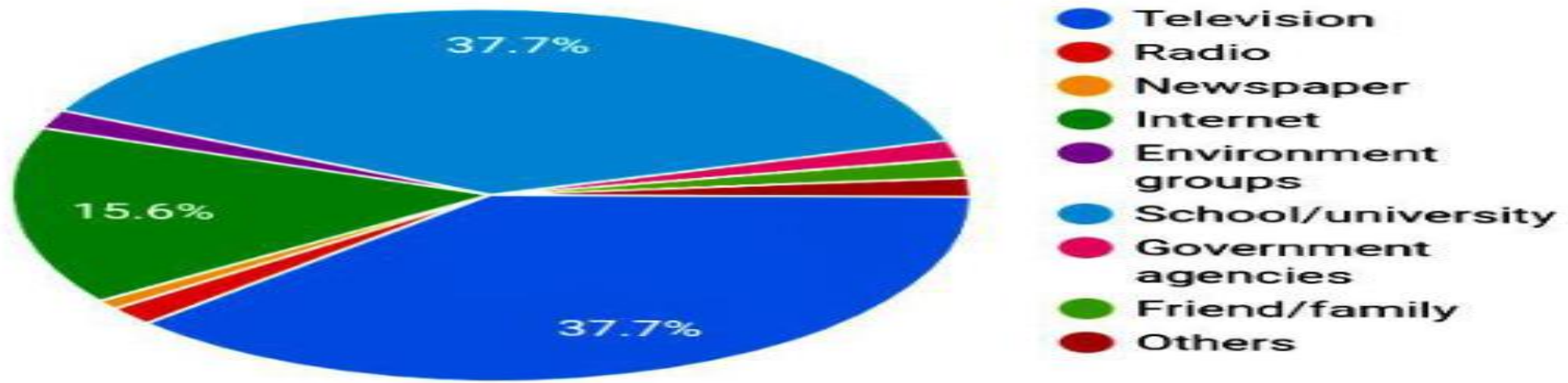
122 responses



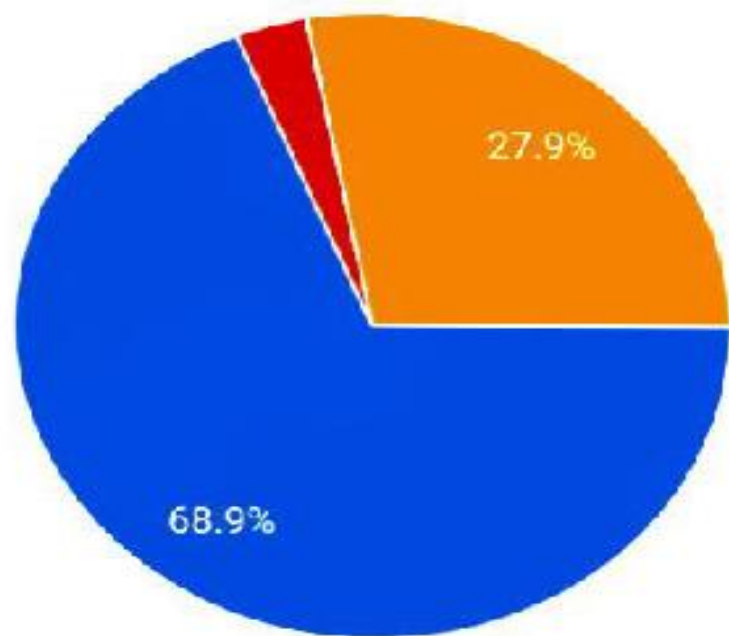
- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

37.7% of participants heard about climate change from Television, another 37.7% learnt about climate change from the Universities while 15.6% of participants heard about climate change from the internet.

If yes, where did you hear about climate change?

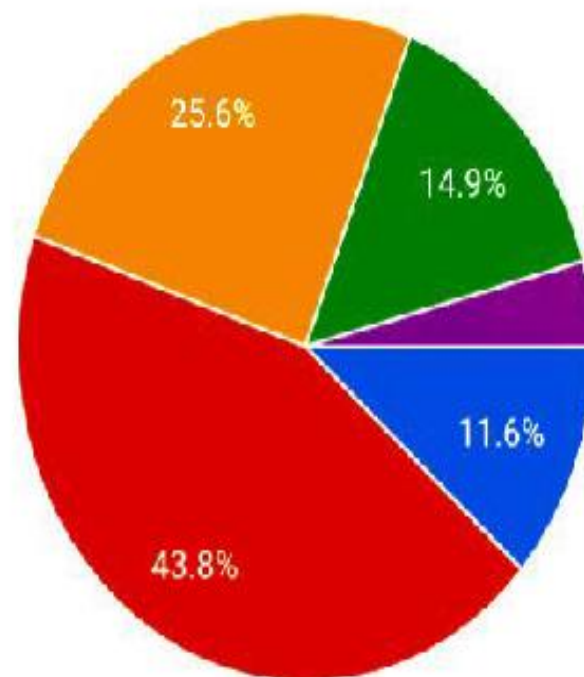


Have international organizations such as United Nations impacted on climate change?



- Yes, positively impacted
- Yes, negatively impacted
- No impacts

International organizations such as United Nations is doing enough to combat climate change



- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

**Figure 7: The World's Most Popular Climate Policies**





# Findings cont.

- Four climate policies emerged as the most popular of the 18 proposed to respondents in the Peoples' Climate Vote These were to conserve forests and land (54%), and use solar, wind and renewable power (53%), climate friendly farming techniques (52%), and investing more money in green businesses and jobs (50%).

# Result and Discussions on Findings cont.

- UN have done a lot to helping in particular, developing countries. UN have no doubt brought the strength in unity through multilateralism however, the fact among others that the \$100 billion dollars promised by the developed countries is yet to be remitted is bringing about mistrusts among nations.- Chairman, Board of Directors, International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development (ICEED).
- UN has intensify call for climate action and has continuously work to combat climate change through adaptation and mitigation fund and efforts are on going in the areas of loss and damage, means of implementation, adaptation & resilience, capacity building, technology transfer and just transition- Assistant Chief Scientific Officer, Dept. of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Management, Desk Off. Issues of Climate Change and NDC implementation, Nigeria

# Finding from some lead actors on climate change(Empirical)

- United nations is stiffening their use of language in relation to climate change to ensure swift adherence and compliance to Paris agreement. -United Nations International Law Commission and co-chair of the study Group on Sea-level rise in relation to International Law
- UN have done a lot to combat climate change in the area of finance, mentoring, technology transfer, sponsoring ideas and innovations on green environment, education on climate change, collaborations with private organization to sponsor green projects, partnerships with judges on climate related issues –Director, Law Division, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Failure of multilateralism to stop the war in Ukraine has affected energy market and of course negotiations on climate change related issues. It is impacting the finance needed for green economies and build resilience- Patricia Espinosa Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# Conclusion and Recommendation

Climate change is real and it is only through effective multilateralism that it can be solved.

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- Trust based on respect for principle of equal rights and self-determination.
- Financial independence
- A more inclusive United Nations –equity, belongingness
- Finance, technology transfer and capacity-building
- Massive grassroots campaign on climate change.

# Recommendations cont.,

- Supervision and monitoring of corporate organization

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- Naming and shaming
- Grants for private persons interested in green projects
- Pledges and donation
- No dumping ground for bad vehicles in Africa
- Language in PA should be firm.
- Education.

- When it comes to global challenges such as climate change, multilateralism is the best prescription- Xi Jinping



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THANK YOU FOR LISTENING