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Science and Policy Making: towards a new dialogue
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Article 2

1. This Agreement, .. aims to strengthen the global response to .. threat of climate change, .. context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty:

(a) Holding the increase .. global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing .. Limit .. to 1.5 °C .., significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; MITIGATION

(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; ADAPTATION
Article 2

1. (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect 

   equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
Need for integrated information to provide science advice on possible futures and actions that will create differences.
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security ... sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education ... lifelong learning...
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, ... work ...
9. Build resilient infrastructure, ... sustainable industrialization ... innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements ... safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Protect, ... terrestrial ecosystems, ... forests, desertification, biodiversity
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Building on strong and integrated science
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The post-2015 development agenda, financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction … credible links … action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels

Four priority areas for Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Globally ~75% of disasters are climate related.
Adaptation and mitigation are two complementary strategies for responding to climate change. ... Both adaptation and mitigation can reduce and manage the risks of climate change impacts. Yet, adaptation and mitigation can also create other risks, as well as benefits.

Strategic responses to climate change involve consideration of climate-related risks along with the risks and co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation actions.

Effective decision making to limit climate change and its effects can be informed by a wide range of analytical approaches for evaluating expected risks and benefits, recognizing the importance of governance, ethical dimensions, equity, value judgments, economic assessments and diverse perceptions and responses to risk and uncertainty.

The risks of climate change, adaptation, and mitigation differ in nature, timescale, magnitude, and persistence.
A global risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, can cause significant negative impact for several countries or industries within the next 10 years.
Challenges of intersecting issues. Can the intersections of issues enhance the effectiveness of political response? Can we bring in the "laggards"? Role of "transdisciplinary" science and advice.

Thank you.