

THE CHALLENGE

An important question for policy makers, in the G20 and beyond, is how to bring climate action into the broader sustainable development agenda. It is increasingly recognised that climate change is intricately linked to sustainable development, not just in terms of joint underlying drivers, but also with respect to synergistic policy choices.

A comprehensive analysis of future development pathways needs to align both global and national perspectives, with the aim of addressing multiple policy priorities simultaneously.

The CD-LINKS research project aims to advance the state-of-the-art of integrated, model-based analysis of the development-energy-climate nexus.

GEOGRAPHICAL REACH



OBJECTIVES

1. Gaining an improved understanding of the **linkages** between **climate change policies and multiple development objectives**;
2. Broadening the evidence base in the area of **policy effectiveness** by exploring past and current policy experiences;
3. Working toward the **next generation of low-carbon technological and socio-economic pathways** that take into account climate-resilient adaptation strategies and other sustainable development objectives;
4. Establishing a **research network and capacity building platform** in order to leverage knowledge-exchange among institutions from Europe and other key players within the G20.

PROJECT STRUCTURE

Through its 19 partners and collaborators, the project brings together expertise from several domains, including integrated assessment modelling, human development, climate adaptation, economics, energy geo-politics, atmospheric chemistry, human health, land use, agriculture, and water.

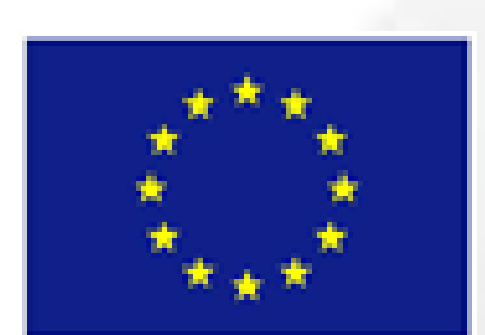
Start date: September 2015

End date: August 2019

COORDINATION AND CONTACT



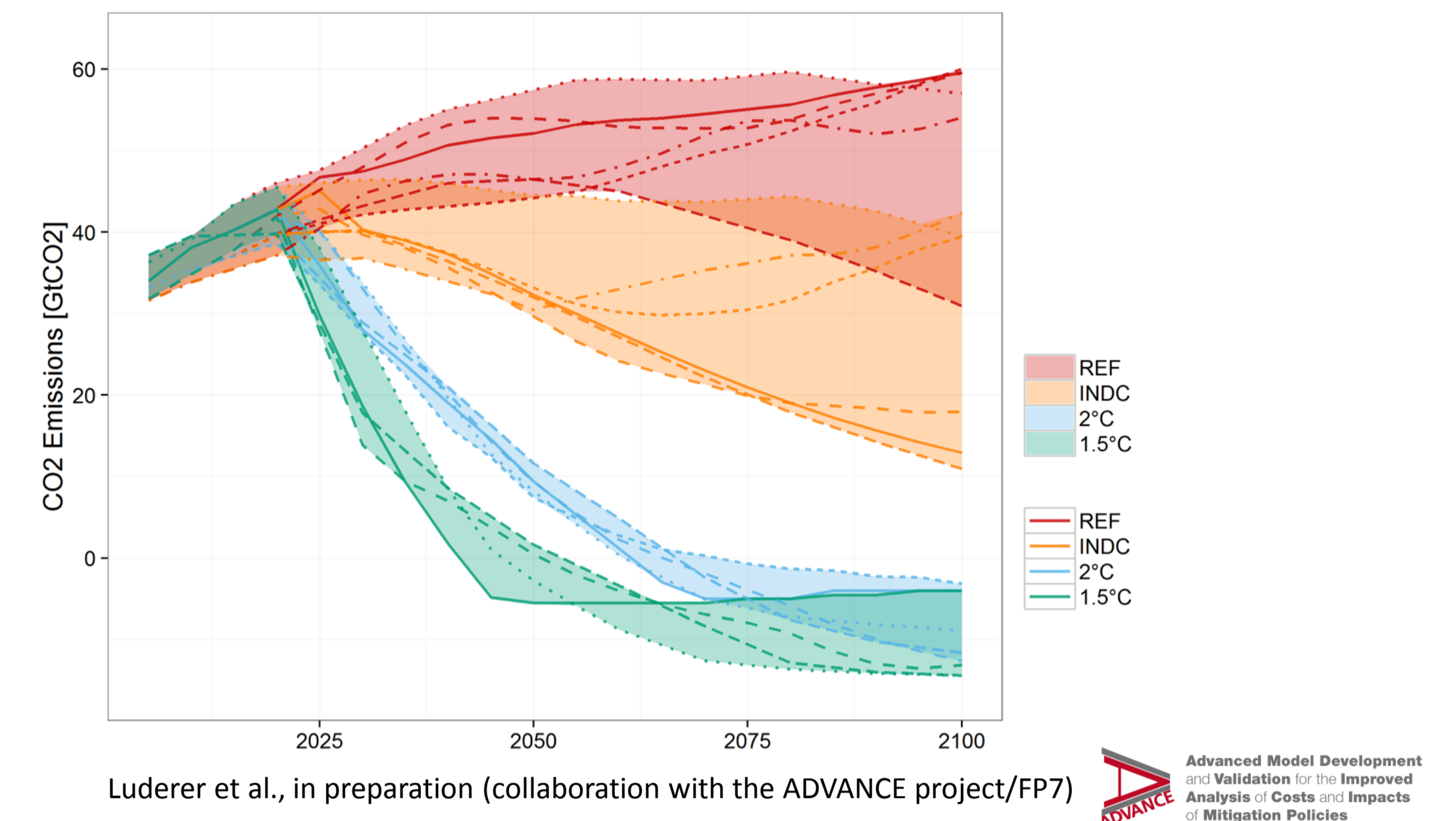
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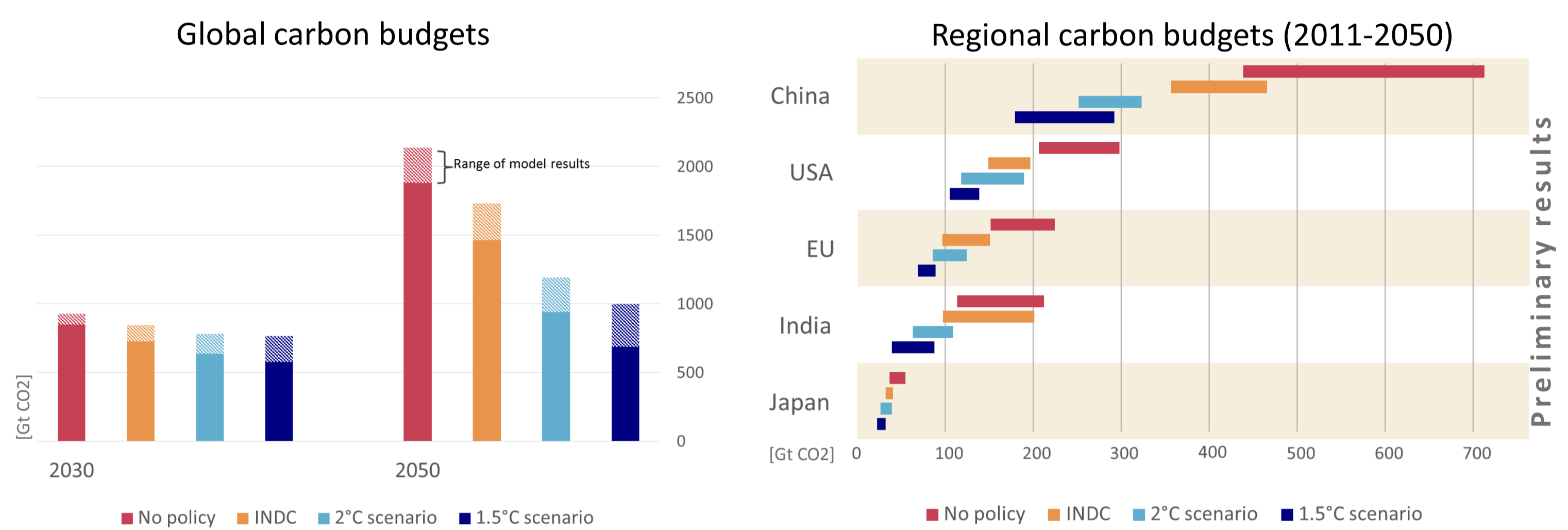
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642147 (CD-LINKS).

PARIS AGREEMENT & NDCs: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

The project is currently developing global and regional transformation pathways for a range of future scenarios: 1) No policy (or: Reference); 2) NDC ambition level; 3) limiting global warming to 2°C; and 4) 1.5°C.



Carbon budget implications of the different transformation pathways have been assessed both globally as well as regionally.

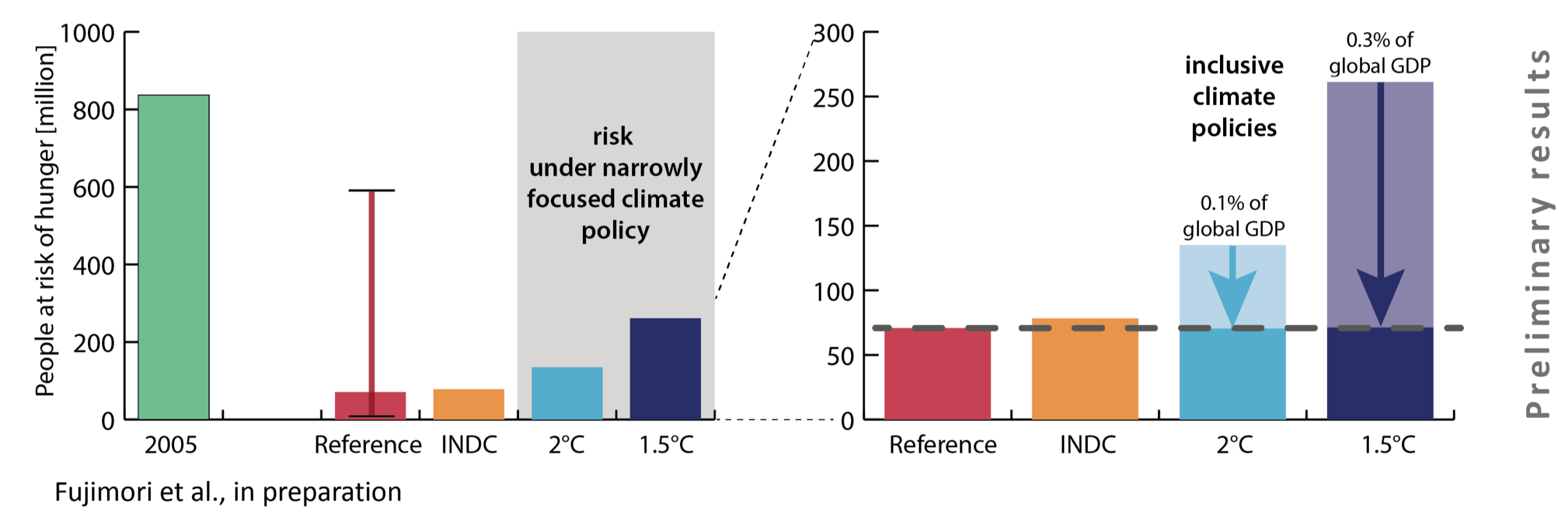


LINKAGES OF CLIMATE POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

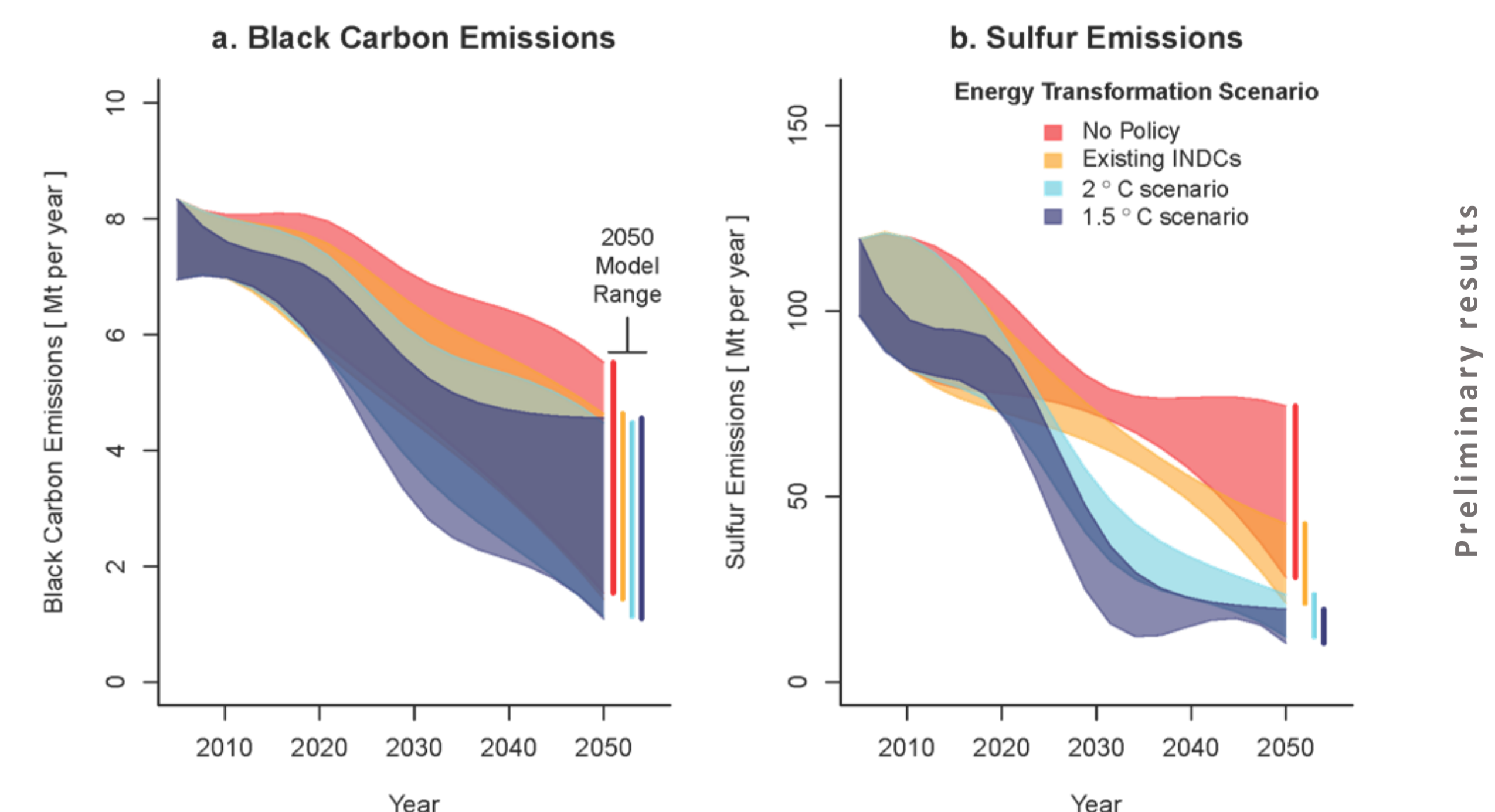
Below are some examples of the ongoing research related to the SDGs.



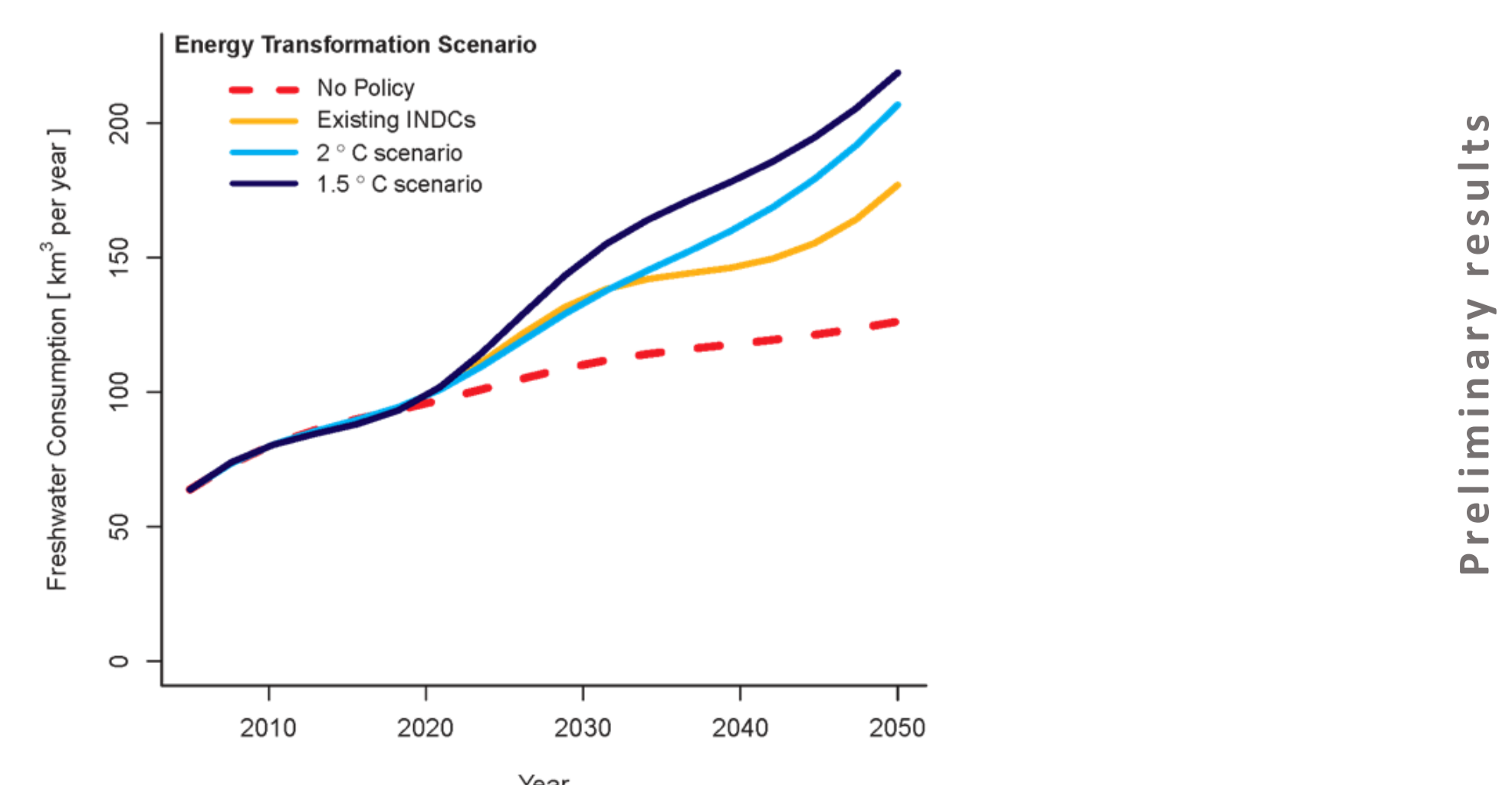
Inclusive development and climate policies are key to reduce risk of hunger for simultaneous achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).



Climate change mitigation generates significant synergies with air quality improvements, thus reducing negative health impacts of air pollution (SDG 3).



More stringent climate and energy policies might cause increased demand for water (SDG 6) unless mitigated, e.g. through water-efficient cooling technologies in power generation, through structural change in the power generation portfolio, or by reducing energy demand.



Preliminary results

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