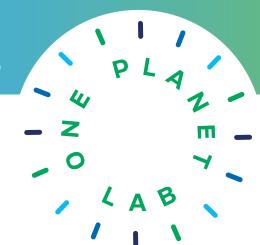
THE ONE PLANET LAB



WHAT IS IT?

The One Planet Lab is an ideas laboratory. It structures strategic thinking and sets new objectives and levers for action for future editions of the One Planet Summit, particularly by developing coalitions of committed actors. Whether they come from private companies or institutions, it brings together concrete actions to address global challenges relating to climate change, loss of biodiversity and the well-being of societies, and promotes them on a large scale. It was officially launched on 26 September 2018 in New York, during the second One Planet Summit.

WHAT IS IT SETTING OUT TO DO?

The One Planet Lab's work for 2019 is divided into four priority areas: fighting against global warming, protecting the oceans, protecting biodiversity, mobilising finance.

Key objectives, levers for action, an international agenda and partners have been identified in advance for each of these areas.

The Lab's work in each area is based on an operational document identifying ambitious environmental objectives for the private and public sectors which must lead to:

- short-term and long-term recommendations being produced for politicians and the private sector in order to achieve these objectives;
- a coalition strategy being developed around a critical mass of actors in order to initiate irreversible changes.

WHO ARE ITS MEMBERS?

The One Planet Lab enlists influential figures from academia, the private sector, the business world and international financial institutions. While it intends to grow, it currently has around thirty members and partners who are known for their expertise and their commitment to protecting the environment. The Lab is actively supported by Bertrand Badré (Blue like an Orange Sustainable Capital), Paul Polman (Unilever Foundation) and Nick Stern (London School of Economics).

WHO'S IN THE TEAM?

At the start of the One Planet Summit initiative in 2017, France oversaw the Lab and hosted its task force, which consists of:

- the One Planet Lab secretariat, which consists of experts from the French authorities;
- a scientific secretariat, run by two French think tanks: the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE) and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI).

This French task force closely follows and supports the working groups.

WHAT IMPORTANT EVENTS ARE COMING UP?

- 4 March, Paris (France): launch day for the One Planet Lab. The programme includes a working session for the leaders and a presentation of road maps to the President of the French Republic, Emmanuel Macron.
- 14 March, Nairobi (Kenya): the Lab will participate in the 1st regional edition of the One Planet Summit, which aims to highlight Africa's key role in implementing the Paris Agreement.
- 25 August, Biarritz (France): contribution of the Lab to the G7 Summit.
- 23 September, New-York (United States): contribution of the Lab to the UN Climate Summit.

WHAT ARE THE AREAS?

1 FIGHTING AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING

The climate working group is divided into two sub-groups aiming to:

- Broaden the carbon neutrality coalition, with priority being given to zero-pollution transport.
- > Accelerating the shift towards carbon-neutral systems and rolling out specific transport for doing this.
- Reduce hydrofluorocarbon emissions, which are gases with a very high global warming potential.
- > By accelerating the implementation of the Kigali amendment, the large-scale implementation of energy-efficiency measures on gases which produce cold temperatures, particularly in air conditioners, would help to prevent a rise in temperature by 1°C.

2 PROTECTING THE OCEANS

The oceans working group is divided into two sub-groups:

- · Combating plastic pollution.
- > Concrete objectives: increasing worldwide commitments against plastic pollution and reducing pollution at the source in the packaging and fashion sectors
- Increasing resilience in marine ecosystems and combating illegal fishing.

3 PROTECTINGBIODIVERSITY

The biodiversity working group is divided into two sub-groups:

- Nature-based solutions to help it to protect itself against climate disturbances, particularly in coastal areas through mangrove restoration.
- Feeding soils and soil use in order to protect ecosystems.
- > Commitments from industrialists to transform their supply chain by supporting changes to farming practices and by rehabilitating degraded land, in order to enhance biodiversity and strengthen the fight against climate change.

4 MOBILISING FINANCE

The finance working group is divided into four sub-groups:

- Work towards a green Bretton Woods: ensuring the resiliency of financial systems against the backdrop of climate risks;
- Multilateral development banks and international development-financing institutions, in the face of challenges in financing global public assets in the 21st century;
- Helping States and the private sector to adopt the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) on a large scale;
- Accelerating funding for sustainable infrastructures. This relates to establishing financial engineering which can redirect a substantial portion of the savings managed by institutional investors to energy transition projects.

FIND OUT MORE

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