

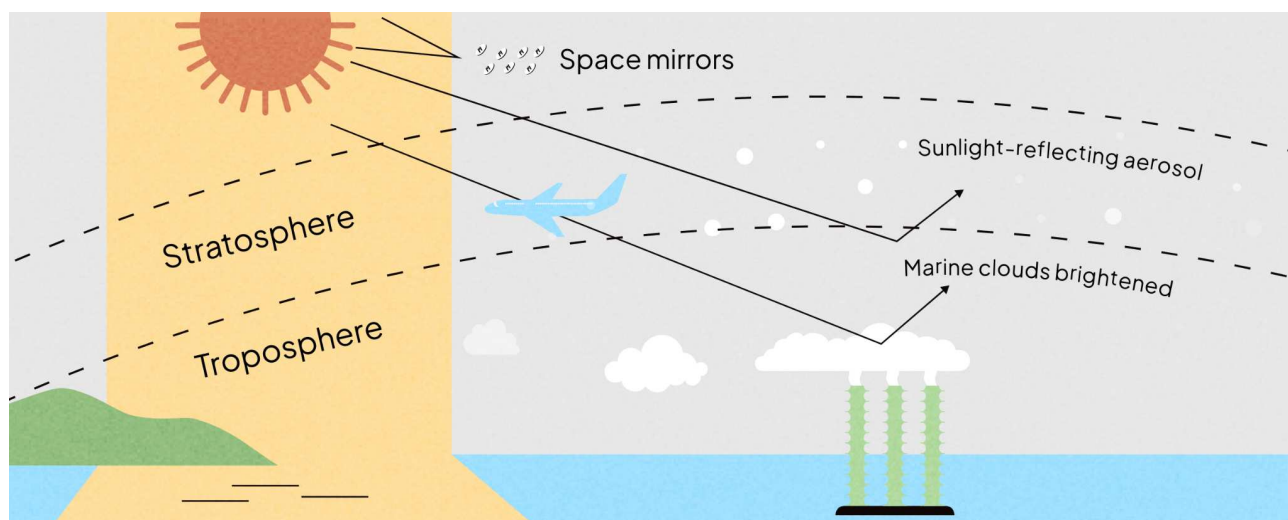
# The governance challenges of climate interventions

## What are climate interventions?

Powerful climate-altering measures, including the injection of aerosols in the stratosphere, marine cloud brightening, preventing polar ice melting, or space mirrors.

A sign of growing desperation as the climate crisis worsens, they might lower global temperatures within a few years, by several tenths of a degree, and at a low direct cost.

These climate interventions cannot substitute for decarbonizing the global economy, which remains the cornerstone of climate action. The impacts of such measures are highly uncertain and could introduce major new environmental, societal, and geopolitical risks. Large-scale deployment would affect every country in the world, but not equally.



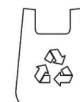
### Security and migration:

They could introduce new geopolitical tensions at a time of rising instability.



### Sustainable development:

Health, food security, access to water, and prosperity could all be profoundly affected, with unequal effects between countries and regions.



### Justice:

Who decides if and how they might ever be used and will the benefits be shared evenly?



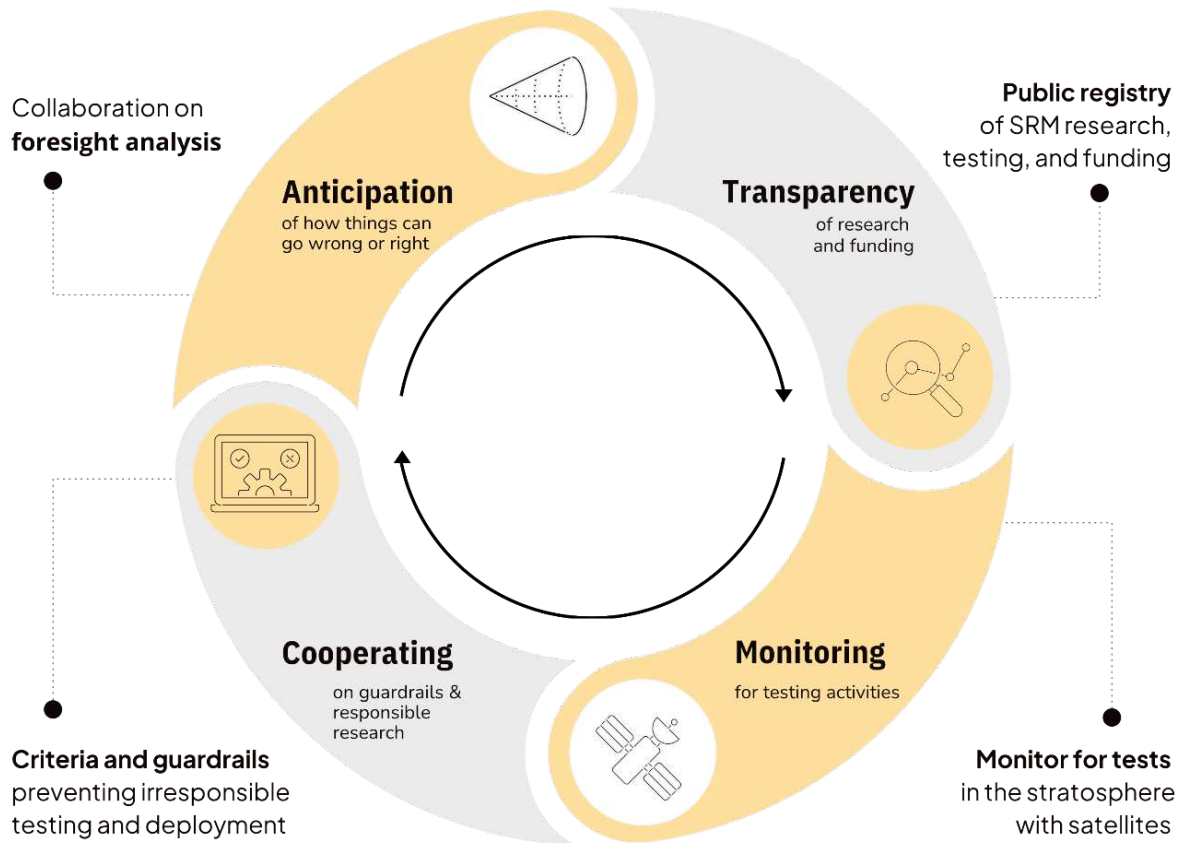
### Nature and ecosystem health:

Concerns that sudden termination could lead to rapid temperature increase.



# How CFG is approaching climate interventions

Policymakers must address four key themes to build the foundation for governance.



Empower responsible research

  
► **Identify**  
early stage  
policy ideas

  
► **Incubate**  
and road-test  
ideas with  
stakeholder  
and partners

  
► **Advocate**  
for mature  
policy  
solutions