

# SUBMISSION FOR THE FIRST INPUT PHASE OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

AUGUST 2022

Climate Action Network



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## About CAN International

Climate Action Network International (CAN) is the world's largest network of civil society organisations working together to promote government action to address the climate crisis, with more than 1800 members in over 130 countries.

CAN, as a UNFCCC constituency, has the mandate and legitimacy to fully participate in the Global Stocktake (GST). Civil society plays an integral role in not only identifying the challenges but providing the solutions, but also represents those facing the lived reality and experiences of climate change. Testimonies and stories throughout this submission will show how local communities, Indigenous Peoples, women in all their diversity, children and citizens are facing climate change and already implementing solutions at their local level, ensuring the GST hears and considers these perspectives.

To ensure an effective, inclusive, and comprehensive global stocktake, this submission focuses on four key issues which are particular priorities for CAN-International. By shining a spotlight on these under-addressed topics, this submission intends to raise their profile in the GST and encourage technical dialogues to further reflect on these. All relevant resources are available in the final Resources section

# 1. Executive Summary


**The Global Stocktake (GST) is essential to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement.** It is the heart of the Paris ambition mechanism as it mandates Parties to raise their ambition. **And by ambition, we mean all aspects:** mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, finance flows, loss and damages, science, technology transfer and capacity building and of course equity. Thus, **the ultimate goal of the GST is to protect people** from the impacts of climate change, support them to mitigate and adapt and address loss and damage to achieve climate justice. It is the only way to ensure the safety of people and the ecosystems of the planet.

The GST is the only accountability mechanism of the Paris Agreement: if it fails, we will have to wait for 5 years to hope for improvements, which would have impacts for climate action first after 2030. The IPCC is clear: we have less than 8 years to stay on track for the 1,5 target. **We don't have a choice, this GST must be a success** and lead to more ambition, action, and equitable implementation of the Paris Agreement.

To this end, we need a **Global Stocktake assessing the entirety of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.** Thanks to the first submission phase<sup>1</sup> and the first technical dialog, we could already raise some key issues that the guiding questions of the information collection phase were not covering deeply enough. After the first technical dialog, we decided to continue with the same approach:

- As explained before, the implementation of the Paris Agreement is to protect the most vulnerable and ensure climate justice across the world. On this, **deployment of adaptation policies and finance, as well as loss and damages,** are central. This is why the GST should dedicate a robust assessment on these topics.
- Also, greenhouse gas emissions have to rapidly decrease and we know the solution: **a just transition with a phase-out of fossil fuels for all Parties by 2050, while protecting and restoring our ecosystems** to increase our chances to stay on the 1,5 scenario
- **Equity** was a very important topic in Bonn in June 2022. It is a key element of the GST and its success: without an equitable assessment, both backward and forward-looking, Parties and Non-Parties won't be able to enhance climate ambition and action in the next years
- To finish, **climate policies can not be sustainable without full respect of human rights and indigenous people rights.** This is fundamental and is, to our sense, neither visible or well assessed yet by the GST: we are providing ideas and possibilities to improve the process to this regard.

**Climate Impacts Solidarity Message from CAN Members - We need to stay mobilized!**

 Climate Impacts Solidarity Message from CAN Members

<sup>1</sup> Our first submission (Feb 2022) on this link:

[https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CAN-GST-Submission\\_February-2022.pdf](https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CAN-GST-Submission_February-2022.pdf)

## 2. Adaptation

CAN highlights gaps in areas of information that may lead to unrepresentative GST assessment and addresses cross-cutting questions that relate to the process concerning the adaptation agenda. We note areas of importance in assessing progress on the following guiding questions for the information collection and preparation component: Q11, Q12, and Q14, while recognising that several considerations respond to multiple questions.

### **Q11. To what extent has progress been made towards enhancing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation (Articles 7.14(c))?**

- **The GST must consider progress across all UNFCCC adaptation mandates**

The establishment of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) in 2015 was accompanied by several other provisions for scaling up work on adaptation with tasks mandated for constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, but with no specific guidance for operationalising the GGA. Some Parties and groups saw a role for these mandates to operationalise the GGA. However, progress on these has been extremely slow and the various work on adaptation under the UNFCCC, while complementary, has taken place in silos. Taking stock of the advances made across mandates can help provide a clear picture of where and how UNFCCC processes have been adequate and effective.

- **The GST must consider and assess adaptation in perspective with mitigation**

Leading up to the establishment of the Paris Agreement developing countries stressed the need to increase focus on enhancing adaptation actions and addressing adaptation “*on parity*” with mitigation. The focus on mitigation needs to be matched by scaled up adaptation efforts and support, so progress on both needs to be monitored to ensure balance. As such, the assessment of progress on adaptation and the GGA must be considered *in terms* of the progress (or lack thereof) on mitigation.

- **The GST must assess the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation finance**

The evidence is clear that adaptation finance is inadequate. IPCC Working Group II of 6th Assessment Report (2022) highlighted that only 4-8% of total climate finance is allocated to adaptation, of which 90% comes from public sources. The majority of the most developing countries received less than \$20 per person per year in climate change adaptation financing from 2010–2017<sup>2</sup>. This is particularly troubling as climate change is already affecting the health, lives, ecosystems, and livelihoods in vulnerable countries. The GST should assess the adequacy of adaptation finance, and support the scale-up, provision and allocation of adaptation finance according to climate vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Specific expectations on adaptation quality should be set that prioritise the provision of grants based financing over loans, which incentivises locally led action.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: <https://europe.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/1087-PA-ZFRA-AtWhatCost-V15c-WEB.pdf>

- **GST must consider the development and full implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) identified needs and programmes**

Agreed under the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010, to date only 38 countries have [submitted NAPs](#) to the UNFCCC. Out of the 38 NAPs submitted, only a handful of these adaptation needs and priorities have been implemented. The GST must address these adaptation implementation gaps and identify what needs to be done to increase ambition and effectively implement the adaptation needs and priorities of developing countries as outlined in the NAPs.

- **The GST must consider how adaptation efforts have taken a rights-based approach**

A human rights-based approach to adaptation will promote just and equitable climate responses that are less likely to exacerbate inequalities, perpetuate vulnerabilities, and lead to maladaptation. This approach places people at the center with a focus on information sharing, capacity building and meaningful participation of the most vulnerable, including women and gender-rights groups, as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities, whose knowledge must be recognized as essential for strengthening adaptation and resilience. The GST should evaluate the extent to which Parties are operationalizing rights-based approaches to better inform the planning and implementation of future adaptation plans. It should also consider what further guidance is needed by Parties to ensure that human rights and principles are better integrated across NDCs in the next cycle.

- **The GST must consider the importance and extent of protecting biodiversity and ecosystem integrity for ecosystem and community adaptation and resilience**

Some Parties reflected on the role of ecosystems in their discussions in TD1 and identified more support was needed through finance and capacity building programmes, such as the Nairobi Work Programme. Biodiversity and ecosystem integrity is fundamental to maximizing the resilience and adaptive capacity of all ecosystems and communities. Protecting and restoring carbon and species-rich ecosystems, including primary forests, peatlands, mangroves, oceans, and other ecosystems, will improve their stability and produce a range of other benefits, including strengthening resilience to extreme weather events as evidenced in the IPCC AR6 WGII report. In particular, lack of information on ecosystem integrity and the functional importance of natural patterns of biodiversity for ecosystem integrity, stability, resilience and ability to adapt, and reducing risk of loss could be filled over time by robust implementation of the UN 'System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounts' (UN-SEEA).

**Q12: What is the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation stated in Article 7.1, how do national adaptation efforts contribute to this goal (11/CMA.1, paragraph 14) including by contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 (Article 7.1)?**

- **The scope of the GST must build on existing vehicles, instruments and systems under the Paris Agreement and beyond.**

Countries' adaptation efforts must be recognised, regardless of reporting and communication instruments. Adaptation Communications (ADCOMs) can help the

secretariat to identify relevant information for each GST dimension. It should be noted that lack of finance to support countries in developing ADCOMs is a significant barrier.

- **Considering “national efforts” must be inclusive and comprise sub-national, local, and regional efforts**

Local and disaggregated voices need to be heard at each of the three stages of the GST. Countries should seek ongoing contributions and participation from local actors, in particular Indigenous people, women, small-scale food producers, and other marginalised groups, whose presence and priorities should feature in national and international discourses. National narratives on adaptation must reflect the voices of all social groups and actors who should participate in national and technical dialogues and high-level events.

**Q12: What work on methodologies, including metrics, will be needed to better understand that progress and what is further needed?**

- **Work on metrics abound - decisions on methods must be context-driven, gender-responsive and inclusive**

Among the methodologies should be a thorough understanding of the efficacy of relevant, appropriate, participatory, flexible, inclusive and protective locally-led adaptation (LLA). Progress in countries which are adopting LLA at scale should be considered as progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation during the GST process, and be encouraged as an ambition for all<sup>3</sup>. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) that involves power, decision-making, trust, and communication among participants can serve as entry points to support locally led adaptation and effective and equitable action. It can do this by grounding the design of adaptation in local realities, generating more complete evidence, and mitigating climatic and programmatic risk through iterative learning and adaptive management<sup>4</sup>. Tailored and robust MEL systems are needed to capture and account for disaggregated national narratives. They should track progress towards national goals, track finance and support provided and received while recognising the different starting points of countries in planning and implementing adaptation. These will guide adaptation finance to where it is most needed and ensure an inclusive and equitable GST process, and GGA and biennial transparency reports (BTRs).

- **Human health as critical indicator for resilience and adaptation**

Human health resilience is fundamental to overall climate resilience, and health is a prerequisite (see the Global Climate Health and Alliance submission) for and a critical indicator of the successful implementation of long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Health indicators of progress towards the GGA permit monitoring of overall progress made in adaptation across sectors - including agriculture (for nutrition security), water and sanitation, power sector (reliable access to safe and clean energy sources), buildings (protection from extreme heat), as well as the health sector (capacity to respond to changing burdens of vector-borne disease, heatwaves and other extreme weather events). Metrics on

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<sup>3</sup> Soanes, M, A. Bahadur, C. Shakya, B. Smith, B, S. Patel, C. Rumbaitis del Rio, T. Cogger, A. Dinshaw, S. Patel, S.Huq, S and others, (2021) Principles for locally led adaptation: A call to action, IIED, London <http://pubs.iied.org/10211IIED>

<sup>4</sup> Cogger, T., S. Corry, and R. Gregorowski. 2021. “Reshaping Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Locally Led Adaptation.” Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Available online at <https://doi.org/10.46830/wriwp.20.00060>.

health were considered by the Adaptation Committee in its 2021 paper on Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation [AC/2021/TP/GGA](#). A combined option, of including avoided deaths, Disability Adjusted Life Years Saved (DALYs), or impacts to human security and avoided costs, individually proposed in the Adaptation Committee report, would provide comprehensive analyses that could be utilized across sectors.

- **Methodologies for the GST and GGA must include approaches for learning**

The GST and the GGA are learning and iterative processes. Tools to disseminate and exchange on their results must be considered as inherent part of the processes, not an afterthought. Creative and interactive ways of engaging with different actors must be considered for the GST and GGA to achieve their purpose of enhancing actions.

**Q14. To what extent do adaptation efforts of Parties ensure an adequate adaptation response according to the temperature limits identified by the Paris Agreement?**

- **Create a coherent national adaptation narrative**

Countries' climate work is often split across policies, plans and initiatives, ministries and committees, with coordination efforts under-resourced. Countries need an overarching national climate strategy articulating their climate context, risks, impacts or priorities for work, and identified units coordinating policies and data. The best way to determine what efforts should be recognised and highlighted under GST is to ask: *What is the national climate context? Which policies have been implemented? What effects have they produced? How much money has been spent? What actions have delivered integrated mitigation and adaptation outcomes?* This will link adaptation efforts to available evidence on the effectiveness and adequacy of adaptation actions and develop a realistic picture of national institutional and policy frameworks on adaptation successes and gaps.

## Case studies and testimonies: Adaptation



### Case study: Loss of Livelihood for Small-scale Farmers in Fayoum, Egypt

Egypt is famous for its mangoes. For many farmers it is their main source of livelihood. In recent years, they have been witnessing a precipitous drop in yield, 300,000 farms saw 80% decrease in productivity. Irregular temperatures and increased humidity generated a pest-induced disease. Local farmer Khaled Ali Mahmoud Ali invested significant amounts of effort and money in his land including its cost of 180,000 Egyptian pounds, but has not profited from it. Most affected are small farmers like Ahmad who cannot afford pre-emptive measures. He concludes "We were doing well and making good profit. Nowadays, we are bankrupt, bankrupt."

Source & further information [here](#).

### Case study: Rice farmers facing climate impacts, Cambodia

Rice farming is critical for Cambodia's economy and food security. The loss of regular seasons due to climate change is threatening farmers' livelihoods. Farmers follow traditional agricultural methods. But recently climate change altered their ways: They have adapted from planting rice twice a year to growing rice in the dry season only. Cambodian farmers need support to adopt climate smart agriculture and diversify economic activities

Source and further information [here](#).



### Case study: Implementing the Right to Water in An-Oston, Kyrgyzstan

In Kyrgyzstan, 63% of the population is living in rural areas in very harsh conditions. Climate impacts in the region are devastating, with melting glaciers leading to water scarcity in the summer and to extreme floods and landslides in the spring. Water collection and management rely mostly on women. Women have initiated the renovation of the water distribution system in villages, and created water users village committees that ensure an autonomous and sustainable management and maintenance of the water supply system. Their action was fundamental in improving water and sanitation facilities, as well as the health situation for the whole community . More details on this link: [Implementing the Right to Water in An-Oston, Kyrgyzstan](#)

Source and further information: [here](#).



### 3. Loss and Damage

There is clearly a need for scaled action on L&D after decades of inaction. The [Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction \(2022\)](#) states that the reality of disasters are not in line with the prevailing perceptions of risk which are “optimism, underestimation and invincibility”. Developed countries have failed to act with scale and urgency and continue to burn and extract fossil fuels without regard for resulting costs: The report estimates the dollar value economic loss associated with geophysical, climate and weather-related disasters averaged approximately US\$170 billion per year between 2010 and 2020 with economic losses predominantly from climate and weather events with these projected to steeply increase with more frequent and severe weather events.

Some recent examples include:

- Hurricane Maria which devastated Puerto Rico and Dominica in 2017. It cost over USD\$91 billion in damage in Puerto Rico whilst in Dominica Hurricane Maria caused an estimated US\$1.37 billion (or 226 percent of Dominica’s 2016 GDP) in damages. In the later, the nations parametric insurance scheme was triggered but only covered 1.5% of costs incurred<sup>5</sup>.
- Hurricane Dorian which made landfall in the Bahamas in 2019 cost an estimated USD\$3.4 billion in damages and in some Islands contracted economic activity by over 50%<sup>6</sup>.

The IPCC Working Group II 6th Assessment Report on impacts confirms that the limits of adaptation have begun to be felt across ecosystems and governance mechanisms<sup>7</sup>, and provides a harrowing look at the future - with likely overshoot of 1.5C.<sup>8</sup> Such overshoot will mean the collapse of economies for some coastal and island nations as corals and the diversity of life they support will not survive. Solely looking at the coastal protection benefits of coral reefs, some projections<sup>9</sup> show that annual expected damages from flooding would double, and costs from frequent storms would triple. Costs of functional disruption are also projected to be especially substantial for cities, settlements and infrastructure located on coasts and on permafrost in cold regions.<sup>10</sup> More vulnerable countries are including L&D in

<sup>5</sup> Richards, J. A., & Schalatek, L. (2018). [Not a Silver Bullet: Why the Focus on Insurance to Address Loss and Damage Is a Distraction from Real Solutions](#). Heinrich Böll Stiftung.

<sup>6</sup> Zegarra, M. A., Schmid, J. P., Palomino, L., & Seminario, B. (2020). [Impact of Hurricane Dorian in The Bahamas: A view from the sky](#). *Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC*.

<sup>7</sup> IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

<sup>8</sup> IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

<sup>9</sup> Beck, M. W., Losada, I. J., Menéndez, P., Reguero, B. G., Díaz-Simal, P., & Fernández, F. (2018). [The global flood protection savings provided by coral reefs](#). *Nature communications*, 9(1), 1-9.

<sup>10</sup> IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers at 15 [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

their NDCs (leading into COP26, 52 out of 164 NDCs had explicitly mentioned L&D<sup>11</sup>). **The GST must consider L&D needs of developing and vulnerable countries and groups and the means through which to address these needs in a manner that is aligned with rights and justice.**

***What should Parties submit to the GST on L&D for a better global assessment: Evidences on how they***

- **Are planning on strengthening effectiveness of universal access to gender responsive social protection**<sup>12</sup>. Resilience to disasters can be supported via equitable access to education, employment, training & healthcare in addition to unconditional cash transfers, maternal care and child social protection schemes; disability benefits and pensions. Unconditional cash and food transfers, can significantly and strategically help families and communities cope with the L&D from the impacts of climate change<sup>13</sup>.
- **Enabling, facilitating, and financing safe, orderly and dignified movement of climate change displaced people and communities** whilst protecting and respecting rights of affected populations and discriminated groups, including the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, as well as ensuring community-led climate-induced migration is on the agenda of inter-governmental bodies<sup>14</sup>
- **Incorporating participatory approaches** for effective strategic planning to address and respond to L&D<sup>15</sup>. This is particularly critical for Indigenous Peoples and local communities worldwide to assess the losses they are facing. Displacement and threats to collective rights of sovereignty and self-determination on lands, culture, spiritual values, and livelihoods cannot be exclusively evaluated from an economic standpoint. How to put a price on the loss of irreplaceable sacred places, or the destruction of lifeways, for example, those based on reindeer herding - rendered virtually impossible due to climate change itself, and to response measures such as the construction of wind turbines in reindeer- herding territory? Every effort must be made to be able to primarily avoid these Loss and Damages, and assess the costs should they occur.
- **Address L&D. This is not open to false solutions which are no solution at all. It would require cooperation and solidarity of developed countries to developing countries through the provision of finance to address L&D. This can be achieved by setting up, with utmost urgency, a Loss & Damage Finance Facility** adhering to the principles of: 1) international solidarity, historical responsibility and the polluter pays principle; 2) new and additional; 3) needs-based, adequate, predictable and precautionary; 4) locally driven with subsidiarity - enveloping gender responsiveness and equitable representation; 5) public and grant-based; 6) balanced and comprehensive.

Parties might also request from the Secretariat a **L&D gap report** specifically focussed addressing L&D, both economic and non-economic. Parties could request the Secretariat to

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<sup>11</sup> Ryder, B., & Calliari, E. (2021). [How does Loss and Damage feature in Nationally Determined Contributions? The Politics of Climate Change L&D.](#)

<sup>12</sup> ActionAid. 2020. [Costs of Inaction: Displacement and Distress Migration](#)

<sup>13</sup> Anderson, T. 2021: [Avoiding the climate poverty spiral: Social protection to address climate-induced loss & damage](#)

<sup>14</sup> *ibid*

<sup>15</sup> Anderson, T., & Singh, H. 2020: [Participatory methodologies enable communities to assess climate-induced loss and damage](#)

## Case studies and testimonies: Loss and damage



### Case study - Flooding in Buliisa District, Uganda

In Buliisa district of Uganda, flooding has increased in the past two years due to climate change. Communities were not prepared for such events and have suffered loss of life and resources. People have been displaced and living in internally displaced camps. Water invaded the village deeply, covered markets, roads and houses and reshaped the village. The community is yet to receive support from government or other institutions.

Source & further information: [here](#).

### Case study - Hurricane Iota in Providencia Island, Colombia

A year after Hurricane Iota hit Providencia Island in Colombia and left 98% of its infrastructure destroyed, people were still living in temporary housing and aid stopped arriving. The situation for the people has been extremely hard since the hurricane wiped out their memories and belongings. The losses they felt seriously affected their mental health. People now suffer from depression and addiction. This loss is particularly harmful to indigenous people because they usually live in harmony with their environment. Two thousand housing units need to be rebuilt, and only a small fraction of these have been delivered without specifications that make them adaptive to potential new impacts. But the community is fighting back through dialogue and unity

Source and further information: [here](#).



## 4. Phase-out of fossil fuels & protection of ecosystems: best options for mitigation

According to the 6th Assessment Report (AR6) there are significant ambition and implementation gaps in the delivery of the Paris Agreement. Pathways following NDCs until 2030 reach annual emissions of 47-57 GtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq by 2030, thereby making it impossible to limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot (and strongly increasing the challenge to limit warming to 2°C. Parties' NDCs are overshooting 1.5°C significantly to the extreme detriment of people and ecosystems. Moreover, many NDCs contain reliance on unproven and risky technologies that are betting on that overshoot, and locking us into a fossil fuel future. Without significantly and rapidly scaled action on mitigation we will see the need for more adaptation and as that will not be able to capture all impacts we will see loss and damage significantly increase in scale, further harming people's human rights and sending ecosystems beyond their adaptation and resilience limits. **The GST outputs provide an opportunity to guide action within and beyond UNFCCC on a range of mitigation solutions, including the phase out of fossil fuels, the protection and restoration of carbon- and species-rich ecosystems, and the balanced scale-up of financial flows in line with the needs of IPCC AR6.**

Yet, the GST should consider all credible pathways to achieving 1.5°C. The IEA<sup>16</sup> shows that clean energy investments in developing countries will need to see a sevenfold increase – from the current \$150 billion to \$1 trillion annually – by 2030 in order to transform their economies in line with a 1.5°C compatible pathway. In order to do this developing countries need means of implementation support. In this decade all Parties must rapidly scale up the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, whilst also accelerating the just phasedown of coal and fossil gas power and the just phase-out of fossil fuels and subsidies. Importantly, actions should focus on reducing emissions and not Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and its applications which are not seen as proven sustainable climate solutions by CAN<sup>17</sup>. The IPCC has already provided fossil fuel sector pathways which can offer guidance to Parties: these should be reflected in NDCs and results must be assessed by the Global Stocktake. Importantly, solutions for the climate crisis such as renewable energy projects should not bring harm to communities, by ensuring a rights-based design and implementation of NDCs and any climate projects, with a strong focus on public participation and Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The GST is an important opportunity to evaluate these aspects in the light of current climate action, to be able to better inform the planning and implementation of future NDCs.

***What Parties should submit to the GST on Fossil Fuels for a better global assessment?***

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<sup>16</sup> IEA (Mar. 24, 2022) IEA gets major backing from member countries to expand work on clean energy transitions: <https://www.iea.org/news/iea-gets-major-backing-from-member-countries-to-expand-work-on-clean-energy-transitions>

<sup>17</sup> CAN International, 2021. [Position: Carbon Capture, Storage and Utilisation](#)

- **A near term end date on expansions of the fossil fuel industry** including a cut off on all new public and private financing; an immediate end to new exploration licenses or permits for coal, oil, and gas extraction; an end date for exports and infrastructure.
- Put in place a robust and comprehensive framework for corporate accountability for all UN bodies and agencies and national regulatory arrangements.
- **Updating climate pledges clarifying plans to phase-out production and consumption of fossil fuels plans and signposting strategies to advance and invest in low carbon transitions.** Noting that coal and oil phase-out comes with risks of carbon leakage to undesirable alternatives including the natural gas and nuclear sectors, both counter to global climate goals and clean development pathways. Phase-out must accommodate differing capacities of developing countries to rapidly transition and diversify their economies and the significant support they will need to also address issues related to energy poverty and access, and the creation of decent and green jobs and improve livelihoods.
- **Scaled clean energy finance, proactive management including clear targets for the phase-out of fossil fuel dependence, the build-out of energy conservation measures and renewable energy, as well as coordinated sectoral and economy-wide decarbonisation plans for a just, gender-responsive energy transition.** The IEA's pathway to net-zero emissions by 2050 would create an estimated 30 million jobs, while sensitively-deployed renewable energies are expected to reduce energy sector pollution, increase energy access and even empower communities thanks to their higher decentralization potential. Improvements in air quality yielded by the phase out of fossil fuels would save 3.6 million lives annually. This shift must be made in coordination with the fossil fuel phase-out.
- Ensure that technologies built into NDCs are proven, bring no harm, do not further lock in fossil fuels and do not count on overshoot. Technologies like Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) risk distracting from the need to take concerted action across multiple sectors in the near-term to dramatically reduce emissions<sup>18</sup>. The IPCC Working Group III's findings undeniably support the urgent need to phase out coal, oil, and gas, reduce energy demand, and **avoid reliance on unproven and risky technological interventions like large-scale carbon dioxide removal (CDR)**<sup>19</sup>.
- **Establishing new transformative local, regional, national and international agreements and institutions** to drastically scale up transfer of technology and finance for just, local and equitable energy transitions.

***What Parties should submit to the GST on the role of natural sinks and ecosystem removals for a better global assessment?***

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<sup>18</sup> CAN (2021). Position: Carbon Capture, Storage and Utilisation. [https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/can\\_position\\_carbon\\_capture\\_storage\\_and\\_utilisation\\_january\\_2021.pdf](https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/can_position_carbon_capture_storage_and_utilisation_january_2021.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Heinrich Böll Stiftung & CIEL (2022). IPCC Unsummarized: Unmasking Clear Warnings on Overshoot, Techno-fixes, and the Urgency of Climate Justice [https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/IPCC-Unsummarized\\_Unmasking-Clear-Warnings-on-Overshoot-Techno-fixes-and-the-Urgency-of-Climate-Justice.pdf](https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/IPCC-Unsummarized_Unmasking-Clear-Warnings-on-Overshoot-Techno-fixes-and-the-Urgency-of-Climate-Justice.pdf)

Parties have done very little to assess progress against Article 5 of the Paris Agreement - on the role of natural carbon sinks. This section looks at the opportunities for the GST under two key guiding questions considered at SB56: Q1 and Q20.

***Q1. What are the past and present trends of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by sources and removals by sinks-and their underlying drivers- and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties -and their impacts on emissions and removals, 28 including based on the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement (para 36(a))?***

Ecosystems and land-based climate action must be done alongside, **not instead of**, the urgently needed just transition away from fossil fuels and industrial agriculture. CAN recommends that:

- **The GST should support the assessment of Parties' progress in implementing Article 5 of the Paris Agreement**, as well as highlight the key knowledge and policy gaps that need to be filled to help guide more coherent and integrated climate-biodiversity near and long-term planning.
- When prioritizing measures and approaches in the land sector, **the GST should consider the best available science and knowledge** including the IPCC Special Reports. This includes Chapter 7 of the AR6 WG III Report regarding 'ecosystem protection offering the highest total and per hectare mitigation value'; the 'irrecoverability of carbon dense ecosystems by 2050'; and 'the high synergies between biodiversity and carbon density in primary forests and other primary ecosystems'.
- The GST should also assess the implications of the IPCC's AR6 WG II conclusion that 'a range of scientific evidence indicates that the capacity to provide these services relies upon 30 to 50% of Earth's surface (land, freshwater and ocean) to be effectively conserved and for natural resources to be sustainably managed' and make recommendations for what this means for the role of land and ocean sinks in updated national plans.

It is important that the GST reviews and takes account of the evidence that underlines the need to promote synergistic climate and biodiversity action (focussing on the protection and restoration of carbon and species rich ecosystems) and the understanding that biodiversity underpins the integrity and stability of all ecosystems, including agricultural systems and is thus critical for preventing the release of further carbon into the atmosphere.

***Q20: How are Parties recognizing the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, in order to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?***

- **The GST should evaluate and make recommendations towards an approach that accounts for ecosystem integrity.** It is clear that current approaches fail to reflect ecosystem integrity and therefore the long-term ability of ecosystems to lock up

carbon and maintain/increase resilience for adaptation. CAN proposes that Parties assess the role and potential adoption of the **UN System of Economic and Environmental - Ecosystem Accounts (UN SEEA-EA)** as a Source of Input to the Global Stocktake on their condition and integrity. This has already been adopted by over 90 countries and G7 Ministers also recently committed to implement it<sup>20</sup>.

- The GST should recognize and build on **Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and small-scale food producers' experience and knowledge on the protection of ecosystems and agroecology**. Ensuring that Indigenous organizations and other on-the-ground stakeholders actively participate in - and have ownership of - ecosystems protection program design and implementation is not only essential for successful projects, but central to the legitimacy of these programs and their ability to garner widespread stakeholder support. This includes the need to strengthen Indigenous peoples and local communities' land access and tenure rights.
- **The GST should reflect the importance of providing significant funding to Indigenous Peoples** and consider the evidence such as the "Falling Short" report<sup>21</sup> by the Rainforest Foundation that highlights how little finance is directed to Indigenous Peoples and local communities themselves.
- The GST should support the analysis and understanding of the **patriarchal power-relations in forest governance and access to land** that lead to strongly gender-differentiated climate impacts and prevent the pillars of sustainable food production and local communities' survival, namely women, from protecting their ecosystems.

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<sup>20</sup> <https://seea.un.org/news/g7-ministers-commit-seea-implementation>

<sup>21</sup> [https://d5i6is0eze552.cloudfront.net/documents/Publikasjoner/Andre-rapporter/RFN\\_Falling\\_short\\_2021.pdf?mtime=20210412123104](https://d5i6is0eze552.cloudfront.net/documents/Publikasjoner/Andre-rapporter/RFN_Falling_short_2021.pdf?mtime=20210412123104)

## Case studies and testimonies: Mitigation and Phase-out of Fossil Fuels



### Case study- Reforestation of over 23 Million Trees in Lushoto, Tanzania

To reverse global warming, people in Lushoto (Tanzania) are planting 23 million trees. They have transformed barren land into a green area that provides fresh air, well being and a sense of pride and achievement. Beyond providing many benefits, forests are important sinks that can reduce the carbon overload in the atmosphere. Major polluters must reduce emissions and support developing countries, which are bearing the brunt of the climate emergency yet still investing in solutions to combat the crisis. Tanzania needs funding and support to protect existing forests and restore them. This is the least that polluters can do.

Source and further information [here](#).

### Testimony - Meet Dorothée Lisenga, Democratic Republic of Congo, Winner of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards 2018

The forests in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are endangered by massive deforestation and climate change. When men are forced to migrate to work in urban areas or in the mining sector, local and Pygmy women are left behind in charge of farming with fewer resources and little decision-making power. Women represent 70.7% of the farming sector's workforce in the DRC and are responsible for providing food security to their families and communities. Moreover, according to a study conducted by CLFEDD in 2016, 70% of women in the DRC do not have access to land and forest titles and are excluded from forest management policies. CFLEDD has reached a milestone in granting women access to land through the adoption of ground-breaking new land and forest legislation in 8 provinces of the DRC which contributes to the fight against deforestation and the implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation activities.

Source and further information [here](#).



### Case study - Frontlines of the Climate Crisis, Thailand

A community in Omkoi fights a dangerous coal project. Hear from people on the frontlines of the fight for their Earth rights.

Source and further information [here](#).



## 5. Human Rights

The GST should effectively cut across the interlinked areas of climate change and human rights. This was confirmed by the the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in their submission to the GST in March 2022<sup>22</sup> and their oral statement during the GST opening plenary at SB56. The GST must assess the comprehensive implementation of the Paris Agreement including, as is stated in its preamble, **whether activities implemented by Parties respect, promote, and consider human rights**, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples, public participation, gender equality, food security, intergenerational equity, ecosystem integrity, and a just transition for workers<sup>23</sup>. All Parties to the Paris Agreement have human rights obligations and, human rights-based climate action is the most effective climate action, as confirmed by the IPCC.

### A human rights-based GST process

A human rights-based approach in the global Stocktake will **put people and the impacts of climate change on their rights at the center of discussion**, especially those in conditions of vulnerability and exclusion who are the most affected by the climate crisis. To make sure that human rights are effectively integrated in the GST it is necessary that **human rights experts,<sup>24</sup> Indigenous Peoples, environmental human rights defenders and representatives of communities in the frontlines of the climate crisis** are not only able to participate but also to facilitate and lead some of the discussion tables. They should also be consulted when developing the agenda and drafting the questions that will be posed during the GST dialogue.

### Human rights and principles as cross-cutting

As demonstrated throughout this submission, human rights are not a standalone issue, but are integral to discussions on all aspects of the Global Stocktake. A rights-based approach to **adaptation** is less likely to lead to maladaptation, and enables discussions on **loss and damage** to consider non-economic losses, taking into account voices and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and other specially protected populations. And regarding **mitigation and fossil fuel phase-out**, it is important to assess the impacts of both the emissions gap and fossil fuel production on human rights and to ensure that actions to accelerate the energy transition and reduce emissions do not infringe upon human rights.

### Specific human rights dimensions

While all human rights are indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated, there are specific human rights dimensions that are especially relevant to the GST, including the right to access to information and participation, the protection of environmental defenders, and the need for human rights-based climate finance.

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<sup>22</sup> OHCHR submission to the UNFCCC Global Stocktake (March 2022)

[https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202203311411--OHCHR%20GST%20submission%20\(March%202022\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202203311411--OHCHR%20GST%20submission%20(March%202022).pdf)

<sup>23</sup> CIEL (2022), Promoting Human Rights in Climate Action: A Global Stocktake Informed by Human Rights

[https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2022\\_2\\_2\\_CIEL\\_Briefing\\_A-Global-Stocktake-Informed-by-Human-Rights-1.pdf](https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2022_2_2_CIEL_Briefing_A-Global-Stocktake-Informed-by-Human-Rights-1.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Including the Special Rapporteur for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change and other relevant special procedures mandate-holders.

- *Access to information and participation*

The Paris Agreement specifically recognized **the importance of access to information and public participation to achieve the objectives of the agreement**. The internationally recognized human rights principle that all people have a right to participate in and access information relating to decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being is key to ensuring that everyone has a voice in climate responses and that no segment of society is left behind.<sup>25</sup> As the IPCC AR6 WGII report stated, solving the climate crisis is not only a matter of what needs to be done, but also how it should be done: it should be participatory and inclusive of the most vulnerable populations. The GST is a key process for parties to assess participation, inclusion, and transparency in the framework of climate action, e.g., in the process of designing NDCs and NAPs, and consider challenges to realizing rights while increasing ambition.

- *Environmental defenders*

As the climate crisis worsens, so does the violence against those protecting our environment. Around the world **environmental human rights defenders working on climate justice are increasingly targeted with violence, including gender-based sexual violence, harassment and criminalization**. Most of these attacks are related to land conflicts involving climate damaging industries – from fossil fuel production, deforestation by agribusinesses to mining, yet corporate accountability for such harms is lacking. The UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association has documented such tactics in a report presented to the UN General Assembly<sup>26</sup>. This context of violence and repression is especially true for women<sup>27</sup> Indigenous and local communities defenders. The GST should take into account how the climate crisis is contributing to the growing violence against defenders and activists, and particularly analyze how our continuing reliance on fossil fuels and other climate damaging activities are perpetuating a new form of colonial expropriation of Indigenous Peoples' territories and resources and fueling violence.

- *Human rights-based climate finance*

Noting that the first ever Special Rapporteur on for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change has specifically identified climate finance as a priority issue,<sup>28</sup> the GST provides a critical opportunity to ensure that human rights are incorporated within financial considerations. The GST should reinforce a human rights-based approach to finance by assessing, *inter alia*: the extent to which finance has been gender-responsive; is accessible to the most affected countries, and Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, and local communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis; incorporates the voices and knowledge of the aforementioned groups; and generally **how finance projects have respected, protected and promoted human rights from planning and design to implementation and monitoring**. The GST should also critically examine the current climate

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<sup>25</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change: Initial Planning and Vision for the Mandate, A/HRC/50/39 at para.49 (3 June 2022).

<sup>26</sup> UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule (2021). Exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association as essential to advancing climate justice. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/203/78/PDF/N2120378.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>27</sup> Further information on this website: <http://www.plurales.org/videos>

<sup>28</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change: Initial Planning and Vision for the Mandate, A/HRC/50/39 at para.22-23 (3 June 2022).

finance architecture's bias for big ticket projects promising higher investment returns, and highlight grassroots-led climate solutions and innovations that build resilience and protect local ecosystems from the worsening effects of climate change. It should also facilitate accessible review and redress mechanisms to enable global citizens to challenge climate funding decisions or projects that threaten or violate human rights.

#### **Examples of tools and guidelines for human rights-based climate action**

- [The CLARA guide to NDCs](#)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (March 2022), Briefing Paper: [Recognising the contributions of Indigenous Peoples in global climate action? An analysis of the IPCC report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability.](#)
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (June 2022), Briefing Paper: [A new paradigm of climate partnership with Indigenous Peoples. An analysis of the recognition of Indigenous Peoples in the IPCC report on mitigation.](#)
- CIEL (2021), [Funding Our Future: Five Pillars for Advancing Rights-Based Climate Finance](#)
- EarthRights International (2021) [Frontlines of Climate Justice: Defending Community Resistance to Climate Destruction](#)

## Case studies and testimonies: Human Rights



### Hurricane Eta Affects Indigenous People and Million others, Guatemala

In Guatemala, Hurricane Eta left 53 people dead, 96 missing and 1 million people affected. The indigenous region of Alta Verapaz, the poorest territory in the country suffered the worst damage. "We cannot leave, this is our land," said members of the community. People are stranded in the community school. They lost critical services to the floods, like the health center and access to clean water. This came in the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Source & further information [here](#).

### Gaelic Language and Culture under threat from Rising Sea Levels in Scotland

Sea level rise is threatening an entire culture in Scotland. The island of Uist, one of the last remaining stronghold of the Scottish people and where they preserved their indigenous traditions and gaelic language is under threat. The indigenous community is demanding to be heard. They want to preserve their island from climate impacts. Politicians across Europe must act now to protect island and coastal communities most vulnerable to loss and damage.

Source and further information [here](#).



### Testimony: Vanuatu Climate Case

Vanuatu is leading an initiative to seek an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on climate change as it specifically affects developing countries particularly exposed to the adverse effects of climate change. This appears to be the first time that the ICJ will provide an advisory opinion on a legal matter related to climate change and therefore is a great opportunity to raise awareness about the impact of the climate crisis on vulnerable and marginalized populations. An Advisory Opinion would recognise that climate change is disproportionately felt by persons in vulnerable situations, particularly those living in geographically vulnerable developing countries. Additionally, Advisory Opinion from the ICJ would therefore provide a baseline for achieving climate justice by linking human rights and development to achieve a human-centered approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly. Critically such an Advisory Opinion would complement the Paris Agreement and ambition of states by clarifying their legal obligations and bridging areas of international law in a supportive manner.

Source and further information [here](#).

## 6. Conclusion: Reflections on Equity and the GST

Equity is embedded in the GST's terms of reference, as given in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. "In the light of equity" was a key part of the Paris package, yet there is no clear, specific, and common understanding of the term, despite the fact that the success of the GST will depend in large part on a widely shared sense that equity is being taken with the seriousness it deserves. Without such clarity, which will be particularly critical to trust building in developing countries, the GST will fall far short of its potential. The officially recognized goal of the GST is to determine how and how much we are falling short, in order to enhance international cooperation on mitigation, adaptation, Loss & Damage, and means of implementation. International support will need to flow across these in a balanced manner.

### How can the GST engender equity?

**The enhanced international cooperation we need to meet our mitigation goals can only emerge in the context of a global just transition program which includes more than mitigation alone. Such a program implies a great deal of equity,** and the question is what the GST can do to help engender it. There are two immediate issues here – the first is the scope of the international climate equity challenge and the second is the limitations of the GST itself. On the first of these, see [The Equity Landscape](#), a report by the Equity Working Group of the Independent Global Stocktake that surveys the challenge. On the second, note that the formal terms of reference of the GST are almost universally interpreted to constrain it to the "collective" level, instead of considering individual country actions – this seriously limits the ability of the GST to unpack the important issue of fair shares in the collective climate challenge.

More generally, the GST must make its contribution within a large and difficult context, and its work program must be expansively scoped if it is to do so successfully. Fortunately, the GST's key issues – mitigation, adaptation, loss & damage and means of implementation – cast a wide net, even if the GST itself can only approach these issues at the collective level. Thus the stocktake's messages are likely to escalate into the UNFCCC as a whole, where there is more space for substantive discussions of equity in general and finance in particular, and to escalate again into the larger geopolitical world.

### What, specifically, can the GST add to the mix? What can it do to clarify and focus the terms of the equity challenge?

**The GST can clarify the scope and nature of the shared international effort that must be undertaken if we are to achieve the Paris temperature goal, and thus help establish benchmarks for the larger negotiations.** It can become *the locus of a comprehensive needs assessment process* designed to determine just how much money and technology and capacity and support and cooperation is actually going to be needed.

**Equity-based needs assessment is an essential building block, and it's one that the GST can effectively deliver.** More precisely, it can deliver scientifically based, properly scoped, inclusive, and methodologically legitimate needs assessments across the full range of

challenges – mitigation, adaptation, loss & damage, and just transitions in general – which can then be leveraged not only within the UNFCCC but also in the larger circles of multilateral governance. There are questions that will need to be answered to stay within a 1.5C world. For example: how much public finance, tech transfer and capacity building support would be necessary to achieve the enhanced conditional pledges required for the 1.5C-compliant development pathway?; what sources can scale urgently; how can institutional reforms be simultaneously pursued?.

**The GST can help answer such questions in terms that emphasize the importance of equity. This is possible precisely because the GST is a stocktake, an accounting of where and how current practices are falling short** – particularly with respect to the equitable provision and distribution of means of implementation – and thus it necessarily highlights current inequities. Without equity any adequately ambitious drive for a rapid global climate transition will trigger disastrous disruptions, and is more likely to increase distrust than to enhance cooperation.

**As for the deeper challenges – sustainable development, fair shares, true climate justice – the GST can set a new stage. Proper resource mobilization benchmarks can orient larger debates, and send strong signals about the scale and nature of the just transition framework we actually need.** And if, in a time of rising nationalism and weakening democratic governance, the GST can also help us to think collectively and internationally, and to understand that we really are in this together, on one very small planet, so much the better.

The Paris Agreement is markedly comprehensive in its overall acknowledgment of equity and justice concerns. In addition to asserting that it is guided by the principles of the Convention, the Agreement explicitly highlights “the principle of equity”. It also notably acknowledges the “right to development”, and specific priorities such as “ending hunger”, the “imperatives of a just transition”, “obligations on human rights”, “the rights of indigenous peoples”, “gender equality”, “intergenerational equity”, and even “climate justice”. There are further references as well, and while each requires further elaboration, negotiation, and action, it can be assumed that “in the light of equity” implies a recognition that these diverse and related dimensions of equity are indeed relevant when striving toward the long-term goals of the Agreement. No individual, nor any single country, can meet the climate crisis on its own. If there is widespread free-riding among key players, especially wealthy players that live lavishly while they free-ride, this will rapidly erode the resolve of others to continue contributing to the shared global effort. **This means that ultimately, despite the limited terms of reference of the GST, fair effort sharing is not optional for an ambitious path forward and equity and fairness are integral for scaled-up cooperative and collaborative action needed to meet the climate challenge.**

The operationalisation of equity and fair shares must focus on historical responsibility and capacity as is in line with the core principles in the UN climate convention of ‘common but differentiated responsibility—with respective capabilities’ and the ‘right to sustainable development’. In the time we have remaining to correct the course, developed countries specifically must significantly enhance ambition in line with these principles and reflect their fair shares through scaled domestic and international action. Importantly, such enhanced ambition cannot make use of false solutions which will undermine meaningful action and deepen the inequality crisis. **The GST must work towards providing an equity-based needs assessment which can guide us towards the equitable and fair ambition we urgently need for a climate safe future for all.**

Further reading on the [Civil Society Equity Review](#) Reports

## 7. Resources

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- CIEL (2021), [Funding Our Future: Five Pillars for Advancing Rights-Based Climate Finance](#)
- EarthRights International (2021) [Frontlines of Climate Justice: Defending Community Resistance to Climate Destruction](#)

### Websites

[The CLARA guide to NDCs](#)

## Equity

[Civil Society Equity Review Reports](#)

The Equity Landscape paper referenced above

The [CAN-I Fair Shares Report](#)

## 8. Annexes

### Annex 1: Feedback on first technical dialogue



## **CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK**

### **Feedback on the first Technical Dialogue of the first Global Stocktake SB56 7 July 2022**

Many experts from CAN International participated in all events organised for the first technical dialogue of the first Global Stocktake during SB56. Our network was also represented during the meetings of the Joint Contact Group. Thus, we would like to use this short note to give our feedback on the process so far to the UNFCCC secretariat, as well as the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue and the joint contact group.

On a general note, the World Café was our highlight of this first technical dialogue. Even if the place was noisy and a bit crowded, we had useful conversations across several themes and also between parties, observers and non-state actors. We recommend prioritizing this kind of format for Sharm El Sheikh, which means smaller groups, on more specific topics and more importantly with the same diversity of views and actors. Robust means of recording the contributions should be ensured.

However, some key issues for the transition were missing from the conversations, especially for the roundtables. CAN International welcomes the fact that losses and damages were discussed at the adaptation and means of implementation roundtables. Fossil fuel issues were not well represented. We need dedicated discussions on a just transition away from fossil fuels in Sharm El Sheikh. Human, gender and Indigenous rights' roles and knowledge were also absent from panels for the roundtables. We demand the presence of frontline communities, of women in all their diversity and indigenous leaders at each panel of the next roundtables to ensure their priorities and rights are fully integrated in the GST.

Finally, CAN International wishes to elaborate on our expectations for the joint contact group this year. We see considerable value in a decision text at COP27 that goes further than mere platitudes and appreciation to the co-facilitators for their work. A COP27 decision could serve to build greater momentum for a high ambition outcome of the GST through 2023 and COP28, sending important signals that can elevate the Global Stocktake and build a bridge from the technical work done here in Bonn to the ultimate political decisions taken in the UAE.

In the table below, precise recommendations for the next technical dialogue are detailed.

<p><b>Format of the TD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make better use of the guiding questions in order to structure and break participants out of their predetermined statements. For example, for each roundtable or discussion, relevant guiding questions should be recalled at the beginning</li> <li>● World Café with a bit more structure to avoid lack of balance between the tables             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Have more time, maybe 2x 2 hours</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Roundtables             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Have professional and external moderators / facilitators in addition to experts</li> <li>○ Facilitators should be empowered to be more directive in creating a dialogue-atmosphere rather than one of exchange of statements which is not conducive to productive conversation</li> <li>○ Limit the speaking time for each participants to 2 minutes and show a timer in the room</li> <li>○ Panels with experts, incl. gender experts, who are not presenting facts, but starting the discussion with their experience and point of view. Allow for more diversity on the panel, with Parties but also representatives of indigenous communities, subnational actors, civil society, private sector. A gender and age balance should be ensured on the panels as well</li> <li>○ Scientific facts / support for the discussion should be sent in advance so that participants can prepare the discussion</li> <li>○ Break-down the roundtables in smaller groups with a diversification of actors after the panel (discussion only in groups of 10 to 15 people maximum)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Preparation of webinars &amp; consultations before the SBs were very useful and should be reiterated before COP for Parties &amp; Non-Parties</li> <li>● Inclusivity, participatory approach of the technical dialogue             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Very inclusive because all UNFCCC constituencies are allowed to be represented, and also experts beyond the constituencies. This level of inclusivity should stay for the next dialogues</li> <li>○ Important to keep the name tags and seats for non-party at the tables (World Café, Plenaries, Roundtables and Joint Contact Group)</li> <li>○ Have a new selection of the non-constituencies experts for the COP27, with transparency about the criteria on which they were selected. Consultation with constituencies would be useful in that respect.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Content of the TD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cross-cutting issues were not well covered, especially concerning human and Indigenous rights, gender disaggregated data and gender analysis, phase-out of fossil fuels, just transition and equity</li> <li>● For the COP27, dedicated tables to fossil fuels and Just Transition/Equity should be organised</li> <li>● Concerning Human and Indigenous rights, next to a dedicated table</li> </ul>

	<p>in the World Café, we demand a representation of Indigenous communities and/or an expert on human rights (including women's rights, gender equality) on the panel of each roundtables</p>
<p><b>Political dimension of the GST with the Joint Contact Group</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● We could feel the confusion among Parties and non-Party stakeholders in Bonn during the TD because of all processes happening in parallel (mitigation work programme, Global Goal on Adaptation...). At COP27, in the Joint Contact Group, the outcome of the GST should be better defined as part of the negotiations outcomes. Is it a combination of... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A Dubai declaration on a fair-shared phase out of fossil fuels?</li> <li>○ A decision on the priorities for the next NDCs?</li> <li>○ A decision on how to integrate the targets and outcomes of the Gender Action Plan in the GST ?</li> <li>○ Precise collective targets for 2050?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

We are at your disposal for any questions and discussions to the design of the future technical dialogue at COP27 and beyond.

## CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK



### **Closing Plenary of the Technical Dialogue of the first Global Stocktake SB56**

**14 June 2022**

I am Marine Pouget, speaking on behalf of Climate Action Network International

We would like to use this opportunity to share some feedback on the first technical dialogue.

We would like to underline that the participation of observers and non-state actors beyond the UNFCCC constituencies is one key factor for the success of the Global Stocktake. Because this is not only an assessment of what has been done so far, but also a forward-looking process, it needs to have people in the room working at local, regional and national levels to share their experience and best practices. We need to have these conversations between each other to be able to implement the Paris Agreement.

We acknowledge and appreciate the efforts that have been done by the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue, the Joint Contact Group as well as all roundtables. In particular we would like to congratulate the co-facilitators for leading a dialogue including the inputs of both Parties and other non-party stakeholders. We would also like to celebrate the success of the World Cafe format, which provided a platform for the frank and open discussions that were needed. This openness is vital for the Global Stocktake and we look forward to welcoming at least similar participation and facilitation in future GST engagement.

A last point on format: we would like to encourage the consideration of settings closer to the World Café, that were more efficient and interactive than the roundtables. We need these discussions, not statements, so that the GST can fulfil its role to share good practices to raise ambition, inform the next NDC cycle and enhance international cooperation.

At COP27 we need deep dive sessions on topics that were not discussed enough here in Bonn: we did not hear enough on what needs to be addressed to ensure we are on track to 1.5 degrees. Some of These topics would be: the need to phase-out fossil fuels, human rights, enhancing delivery of finance and other means of implementation for transformational mitigation and adaptation, finance for addressing loss and damage, and the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. We need these issues to be addressed in light of equity in Egypt.

We also need Parties to see the GST and the Work Programmes on mitigation and the global goal on adaptation as complementary and reinforcing processes.

To finish, we want to remind all Parties and non-Parties stakeholders that the Global Stocktake is not just an academic and technical exercise. This is about saving lives, livelihoods and ecosystems. This process must raise action and ambition to put us on track for 1.5 degrees. While we have made some collective progress towards closing this gap, we still have a long way to go to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. As the IPCC has made clear, every second matters. We hope to see great engagement of all of us in Sharm El Sheikh and the continuation of the good dynamic that started here in Bonn.

Thank you.



## CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

### Opening Plenary of the Technical Dialogue of the first Global Stocktake SB56

June 2022

I am Cathy Li and I am talking on behalf of CAN International.

The Global Stocktake is the ambition ratchet mechanism at the heart of the Paris Agreement. As a Network, we are looking forward to contributing to the work of this important phase of the Global Stocktake.

We are pleased that there is recognition of the important role non-party stakeholders and civil society can play in these discussions.

What we are discussing over the next few days must lay the groundwork for the ultimate political outcomes of the Global Stocktake.

The ultimate goal of the GST is to protect people from the impacts of climate change, support them to mitigate, adapt and address loss and damage to achieve climate justice, with countries taking their fair and equitable share to support global action and transformation.

The gaps in the implementation of the Paris Agreement are alarming. The Global Stocktake must ensure that these gaps are recognised - but it should also trigger radical and transformative change, including:

slashing emissions by half in this decade, ending fossil fuels through a just transition and replacing them with a multitude of truly sustainable energy solutions, protecting and restoring ecosystems and nature, greatly enhancing adaptation, unlocking finance for loss and damage, strengthening the inclusion of frontline communities, especially young and Indigenous people, in decision-making spaces, and mobilising not just billions but trillions in climate finance for the transition and building resilience.

And because this is about climate justice, the GST must be strongly linked with human rights, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and right to health and a healthy environment.

We would like to extend our gratitude and appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue, and the Secretariat, for their diligent work in preparing these events.

Thank you.

Annex 3: Links to SBs56 Eco articles mentioning GST

Issue 9, 15.06.2022, First Page,

<https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ECO-15.06.2022.pdf>

Issue 7, 13.06.2022, Page Two,

<https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ECO-13.06.2022.pdf>

Issue 5, 10.06.2022, Page Two,

<https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ECO-10.06.2022.pdf>

Issue 4, 09.06.2022, First Page,

<https://climatenetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/ECO-09.06.2022-Colour.pdf>





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August 2022

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