

CarbonCare InnoLab's Second Submission in Response to Call on:

Issue: The first global stocktake

Title: Call for inputs from Parties and observer States, UN Agencies and other international organizations and non-Party Stakeholders and observer Organizations, to the first global stocktake

Mandate: Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 19: requested the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the same decision, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;

CarbonCare InnoLab (CCIL) welcomes the opportunity to submit an additional input to our first submission for the first Global Stocktake dated on 1 March 2022 via the UNFCCC submission portal. The areas of information and thematic issues covered by this submission include:

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Cross-cutting issues

Mitigation

- **Accelerate phase-out of fossil fuel and scale-up of renewable energy after Covid-19 pandemic**

The Global State of Renewables 2022 report states that despite the increasing use of renewables, particularly solar and wind, the pace of renewables is not in line with the goal of reaching net zero by 2050. Mitigating climate change is not only a matter of holding Parties and non-Party stakeholders accountable, but also seizing opportunities and addressing challenges in accelerating the energy transition. CCIL takes a just energy transition very seriously. Although Parties signed the Glasgow Climate Pact at COP26, committing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and phasing down fossil fuels, the energy crisis due to the Russia-Ukraine war, coupled with rising energy prices may risk a pause in the energy transition and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, or even a return to fossil fuels.

Therefore,

- CCIL strongly recommends that all Parties collectively reflect on what a just energy transition should look like through roundtables and dialogues;
- CCIL called on the UNFCCC to assess governments' climate action plans pushing for phasing out, rather than phasing down, fossil fuels and massively scaling up renewable energy;
- CCIL also recommends tracking divestments and closures of all fossil fuel financing, production and expansion at the same time.

- **Ecosystem conservation and phasing out fossil fuel are equally important**

At the 56th session of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies (SB56), civil society organisations noted that Parties are focusing on mitigation efforts for ecosystem conservation rather than reducing fossil fuel use and increasing the use of renewable energy. Achieving carbon neutrality through ecosystem conservation is impossible without phasing out fossil fuels and scaling up renewable energy.

Therefore, CCIL calls on the Parties to treat both reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conserving ecosystems equally important to addressing climate change issues

Adaptation

- **Promote participatory evaluation standards**

It is noted that there is currently no single set of reporting and evaluation criteria on measuring the success of climate change adaptation and resilience, making assessments in this area difficult. Some scholars have pointed out that there is no uniform definition of success in adaptation and resilience, and no universal unit of measure. The so-called successful adaptation efforts often depend on local adaptation priorities, and people's tolerance for risk changes over time. All Parties already have some measurement principles to refer to, but adaptation work is people-centred, so people's participation is the most critical.

Therefore,

- CCIL calls for the promotion of participatory climate change adaptation and resilience assessment standards for the Global Stocktake;
- CCIL also encourages the Parties and non-Party stakeholders to empower local people with a rights-based approach, enabling them to develop their own metrics to evaluate the adaptation.

Cross-cutting issues

- **Calling on further engagement of non-party stakeholders**

Non-Party stakeholders, including regional and municipal governments, business and financial institutions, professional organizations and NGOs, played an important role in the discussions at the SB56's Global Stocktake. They can provide the essential data and information at the local level, such as emissions and energy use due to consumption activities and contributions to reduction in carbon footprint due to voluntary initiatives, which will be helpful for the global stocktake. Meanwhile, the buy-in of non-party stakeholders are important to the successful implementation of Paris Agreement, since they are usually the entities that know how best the Paris Agreement can be enacted on the ground. Global Stocktake is one of the key exercises that engage them.

Therefore, CCIL recommends the Global Stocktake to continue taking into account the views of non-Party stakeholders, who should be further involved.

- **Co-create an inclusive and open Global Stocktake technical dialogue**

CCIL is pleased to have the opportunity to participate in the first Global Stocktake Technical Dialogue at the SB56 and welcomes all formats of the dialogue, including plenary sessions, bilateral meetings, world cafes, round tables and joint contact groups. However, because of the roundtable format, Parties are speaking on their own rather than co-creating a participatory dialogue to share their views and experiences on Global Stocktake.

CCIL, through Paris Watch's Community Dialogue Project, shows how the Talanoa Dialogue approach is localized in Hong Kong's local communities and used to achieve a just transition. The project brings together government officials, academics, business, policy think tanks and NGOs to address the guiding questions posed by the UN climate summit: Where are we now? where are we going? How do we get there? So far, the Community Dialogue project has adopted the Talanoa approach and conducted eight rounds of dialogues on Hong Kong's most vulnerable people, such as residents of subdivided housing, people with disabilities, women and outdoor workers.

Therefore, CCIL recommends adopting the spirit and format of the Talanoa Dialogue used at COP23 to jointly create an inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue for participants to share their stories and experiences in the upcoming Global Stocktake Technical Dialogue.

Backgrounders and References:

CarbonCare InnoLab (CCIL):

- [CarbonCare InnoLab's Submission in Response to Call on the first global stocktake](#), 1 March 2022.
- [Community Dialogue 1 - Empowering residents of subdivided houses in Hong Kong](#), August 2021.
- [Social challenges and climate action #3: Legislation is the only way to relieve outdoor workers' suffering from extreme weather](#), December 2021.
- [Social challenges and climate action #4: Our society must include persons with disabilities in tackling climate change](#), February 2022.
- [Social challenges and climate action #6: Climate action and transition to a low-carbon society must incorporate women's perspective](#), June 2022.

UNFCCC:

- Message to Parties, Observer States and Observer Organizations – Calls for Submissions arising from work in Glasgow
- [Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement](#)
- [Paris Agreement \(English version\)](#)

- [Glasgow Climate Pact \(Decision -/CMA.3\)](#)
- [UNFCCC Submission Portal](#)

Others:

- CDP: [The Paris Agreement's Global Stocktake: Integrating Non-Party Stakeholders into an Inclusive Stocktake](#)
- Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Briefing: [Promoting Human Rights in Climate Action: A Global Stocktake Informed by Human Rights](#), February 2022.
- Climate Action Network (CAN): [Preparing for the First Global Stocktake – Revised Non-paper by the Chairs of the SBSTA and SBI](#)
- Climate Action Network (CAN): [Guiding questions for the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement](#)
- Dilling, L. et al., *Is adaptation success a flawed concept?* Nature Climate Change, Vol. 9, August 2019, 570-574. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0539-0>
- Food Security Information Network (FSIN), [Resilience Measurement Principles toward an Agenda for Measurement Design](#), Technical Series No. 1, January 2014.
- REN21, [Renewables 2022 Global Status Report](#), June 2022
- UNEP, [The Renewables 2022 Global Status Report](#), June 2022
- USAID, et al., [Advancing Resilience Measurement Consultation Report](#), May 2022.