

AILAC'S INTERVENTIONS

THE THIRD TECHNICAL DIALOGUE OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Statement GST Round Table 4 – Crosscutting issues

In our current reality, we find ourselves amidst a several crises, where multiple systems are experiencing significant strain. By considering the interdependencies and interactions between various systems, we can develop comprehensive strategies that address the root causes as well as the nature of these crises. Such an approach recognizes that no crisis exists in isolation and that a fragmented response would be inadequate. Instead, an integrated and holistic approach enables us to identify synergies, leverage resources, and implement cohesive solutions that have a broader and more lasting impact across multiple domains.

We are part of a world, and we have to look inwards and outwards.

First, on Human Rights:

The IPCC confirms that incorporating human rights principles into climate action improves its effectiveness. including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all. This includes inclusive planning, decision-making, and involvement of local and Indigenous knowledge. It also includes meaningful, active, safe and informed participation and access to information of diverse stakeholders. Existing guidance from UN human rights institutions should be included in the Global Stocktake. The GST presents an opportunity to integrate human rights in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly in updated NDCs. Protection of environmental human rights defenders should also be addressed.

Second, reflections on synergies between different processes within and beyond the PA and the Convention.

The convention and the Paris agreement are the foundations for mobilising the systemic transformations required to urgently scale up climate ambition and implementation. There are many opportunities to optimise processes within and outside of these instruments, which can be synergistically conversed and articulated and optimised for this purpose.

Non-parties

Third, on the role and founding principles of multilateral financing institutions and other key non-state actors

An identification of the international non-state actors that are key determinants of climate action, and what transformation and commitments they should make in order to steer the

world towards compliance with the Paris Agreement. Non-Party stakeholders could be invited to make additional commitments, demonstrate concrete actions and form partnerships to enhance the actions taken by Parties. This should not undermine the central role of Parties to the Paris Agreement to enhance their actions and support in line with the best available science.

Fourth, on the concept of economic growth and social and economic harm:

A review on how dominating current economic and growth paradigms allow or not the total and rapid deployment of the transformations necessary to decouple human activity and natural degradation, not only in terms of greenhouse gases but also in terms of impacts on biodiversity and impacts on water resources.

Fifth, on addressing biodiversity loss and the role of carbon markets in an integrated manner

If we fail in protecting biodiversity and ecosystems, climate action will fail. Biodiversity and ecosystems are collapsing. Any climate benefits from protecting and restoring nature cannot be used delay fossil fuel phase-out. We have to stop looking at forests as not just providers of carbon offsets. We believe that carbon markets, their effectiveness, the environmental integrity of these transactions, additionality, transparency, just deals, and what their contribution is to compliance with the Paris Agreement.

Sixth, on addressing the cryosphere

Urgent action is needed to cut emissions and address the threats to the cryosphere. Failure to act now could lead to the loss of Arctic summer sea ice, faster and higher sea-level rise, glacier and snow loss impacting water availability, and permafrost emissions depleting the carbon budget. Low emissions pathways can stabilize sea levels and slow down their rise. The effects of climate change on the cryosphere, including on tipping points, should be better understood and factored into decision-making

Let me finish with this key messages:

1. The Global Stocktake is the heart of the Paris Agreement ambition cycle. We need a strong forward component within the Global Stocktake.
2. We need to see a clear path to mainstream the integrated and holistic approach within International Cooperation.
3. The Global Stocktake should be structured around the importance of aligning climate change strategies with Climate Resilient Development pathways, per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Sixth Assessment Report grounded on the best available science and the imperative not to surpass the 1.5°C warming.
4. The first GST should not be thought of as an event concluding at CMA 5, but as the starting point for triggering and dynamizing processes inside and outside the

UNFCCC, taking advantage of the useful information that would have been gathered and identified, and fueled by the high-level political messages that would guide climate action during the next years.