

CAN-International guiding questions for the Global Stocktake

CAN would like to see a realization of the full potential of the GST for spurring the raising of country ambitions with regards to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. At its essence, **the GST, as a major component of the Paris Agreement, is about safeguarding people.** This can't happen without an adequate consideration for adaptation and loss and damage and the protection of ecosystems, as well as keeping the planet liveable for youth and future generations. ***It is vital that this should be reflected in the guiding questions, via the following six principles:***

- The questions should be able to answer whether we are on track to limiting global warming to **1.5 degrees Celsius**. The guiding questions should ensure that appropriate benchmarking is established across the several GST areas.
- **The GST should enable and facilitate the input of indigenous knowledge** and local communities' practices that are sometimes transmitted in informal ways.
- The GST should have a **Human rights approach** including evaluating whether activities implemented by Parties consider and respect Human Rights.
- Guiding questions related to **Loss and Damage** should be integrated, in terms of finance, but also data, best practices, and more, as Loss and Damage is key to a successful global response to climate change
- **Biodiversity underpins the world's ability to reach the 1.5°C goal**, while also providing ecosystem services that are essential to [human and all forms of] life, thus it is vital that this is acknowledged through the GST and its guiding questions to ensure we have a complete picture of progress thus far, and what is still to be done.
- The GST should assess polluting practices, such as the use of **fossil fuels**, and should evaluate how much of these projects are still taking place, and how they should be stopped.

Proposition of questions to add to the GST will be detailed in following pages. CAN propose to add a new area, Loss and Damage, as we think there should be a dedicated set of questions on this topic. We have more questions propositions to add, but here are our priorities for COP26.

GST areas	Questions	Justification
Special pillar on Loss and Damages	What are the existing financial flows for loss and damage, what is the need for L&D finance, and what is the remaining gap/need in finance for L&D?	We know there is the question 26 in the non-paper on progress for loss and damages, however we need a dedicated question on loss and damages finance. To our understanding, this is not covered yet. This is a priority of the developing countries and should be assessed by the Global Stocktake.
Mitigation Ecosystems	QUESTION 2 What is the overall effect of Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions and overall progress made by Parties in creating, enhancing, managing and/or maintaining the	As per 19/CMA.1 paragraph 26(a) the GST should consider the state of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties, including the information referred to in Article

<p>Cross-cutting Ecosystems</p>	<p>integrity of natural land and ocean carbon sinks, and supporting goals on health, wellbeing, biodiversity and environmental integrity contributing to Decision 19 CMA.1, Paragraphs 13, 18 and to ensure principles in Paragraph 36 (b) and Paragraph 37 (b)?</p> <p>QUESTION 2 To what extent are efforts undertaken to meet the Paris Agreement goals across each thematic area supporting (or not), restoration or maintenance of healthy ecosystems? What are the implications on progress to stabilising climate change? Are the Parties communicating on their efforts to protect and restore ecosystems to both climate and biodiversity conventions, and how do they coordinate their work inside these two?</p>	<p>13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement. We propose that within the scope of this mandate is a specific consideration as to the effect of climate activities in maintaining the integrity of these sinks.</p> <p>Further the GST should consider the IPCC's latest publications (19/CMA.1 Paragraph 37 (b)). Within the guiding questions, therefore, should be a recognition of the conclusions in the WGI contribution to the 6th Assessment Report - which highlights the vital, albeit threatened, contributions of land and ocean sinks to mitigating climate change. As above, such a mandate should draw conclusions on the extent that collective progress made by Parties is compromising, maintaining or enhancing the integrity of natural carbon sinks.</p>
<p>Mitigation</p>	<p>What is the overall effect of Parties Nationally Determined Contributions and progress made by Parties in the phase-out of fossil fuels and transition to clean, renewable energy, through a just transition and a human rights based approach that respects the rights of children, young people, marginalized groups and Indigenous Peoples, as well as the rights of future generations?</p>	<p>One of the main action area in order to keep on track for 1,5 is the phase-out of Fossil Fuels. This should be done in a human-based approach and with a just transition planification, to be sure citizens who are depending on these fossil sectors can be transferred and trained for other more sustainable activities. This question is crucial to achieve the Paris Agreement. It should be assessed inside the Global Stocktake, there is no way to know if we are on track with the 1,5°C trajectory without evaluate the global phase-out of fossil fuels.</p>
<p>Cross-cutting</p>	<p>How do parties use a human right approach, by including Indigenous knowledge and local communities best practices, including those from women's and feminist's organisations? How are these populations part of the decision-making and NDCs processes? What are the challenges or lessons learned of these participating processes and how can they be</p>	<p>We propose to add a gender aspect on the inclusivity questions (33 and 34 in the non-paper). Climate policy and action benefits from a more inclusive and participatory approach, based on respect for Human Rights, including women's rights, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The LWPG and the GAP specifically recognise the contribution of gender mainstreaming to increasing the effectiveness,</p>

	improved if needed?	<p>fairness and sustainability of activities under the Convention (e.g. just transition in the workforce) at all levels (UNFCCC, national and local).</p> <p>Both timely and comparable gender-disaggregated data is key for informing gender-responsive climate policies and plans, increasing their inclusivity, and implementing durable climate action that benefit individuals in all their diversity. The LWPG (Priority area D, Activity 7) calls on Parties to enhance the availability of such data, taking into account multidimensional factors (sex, age, disability, ethnicity, etc.) This is undoubtedly relevant, given that 77% of existing gender data was last collected more than a decade ago and that 84% of existing gender data was collected only once. (UNFCCC, #ActOnTheGAP, Data2x)</p>
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