



CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

Information event by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs on preparations for the first global stocktake

June 2021

Due to a technical issue, CAN was not able to present its reflection on the last *meeting information event by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs on preparations for the first global stocktake*. We are happy to share our views in this note.

CAN welcomes the general participatory approach of the informal sessions on the Global Stocktake. We also welcome Parties which submitted many ideas to organise the submission process for non-state actors.

Among these ideas, we recognise the potential of consolidating inputs from constituencies, but have concerns, including in ensuring equity and inclusivity for all inputs. To this end, we welcome the suggestions from the G77 and China. **We will need support in order to contribute to the Global Stocktake.** We ask for a special meeting with the nine constituencies, Parties and the Chairs to discuss together on how we could respond to these ideas and concerns.

On **the guiding questions**, we would like to underline our 6 key principles and a list of questions to add (annexure 1). **The Global Stocktake is about People and it is vital that this should be reflected in the guiding question:**

- These questions should be able to figure out if and how we are reaching the **1,5 degree scenario**. The Global Stocktake is about ambition! The guiding questions should ensure that appropriate benchmarking is established across the three themes and key cross cutting areas.
- **It should enable and facilitate the input of indigenous knowledge**, local communities practices that are sometimes transmitted in informal ways.
- The Global Stocktake should have a **Human rights' approach**: it must consider the extent that activities across the thematic areas implemented by Parties consider and respect Human Rights
- **Loss and Damage** is key to a successful global response to climate change and this must be reflected in the Global Stocktake. Questions about Loss and Damages (in terms of finance, but also data, good practices etc.) should be integrated into the guiding questions.
- **Nature is essential to humanity and** is a critical ally in the fight against climate change while also providing us with food, energy, medicines, and genetic resources, etc. Yet climate change is having irreversible impacts on nature and its ability to support us. It is vital that this is acknowledged through the Global Stocktake and the guiding questions to ensure we have a complete picture of progress thus far, and what is still to do.

- The Global Stocktake should assess practices that must stop, such as **fossil fuels**. The Global Stocktake should evaluate how much of these projects are still taking place, and how they should be stopped.

We are willing and motivated to further discuss with Parties, with the Secretariat and with other stakeholders on the development of the Global Stocktake process, and stay at your disposal to do so.

Thank you for your attention

Annexure I : Questions that should be added inside the Guiding Questions of the Global Stocktake

MITIGATION

- Are all Parties preparing, communicating, accounting for and maintaining successive nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and respective domestic mitigation measures reflective of their efforts on climate change?
- Are all Parties providing the information necessary for clarity, transparency, and understanding?
- Are the NDCs in line with equity and CBDR-RC and do they reflect “highest possible ambition” given potential, costs and benefits?
- To what extent are mitigation pledges and efforts supporting goals on healthy biodiversity and environmental integrity? Are sinks, reservoirs of sinks, and reservoirs of GHGs being created, maintained and enhanced (as appropriate)?
- To what extent is the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes toward NDCs promoting sustainable development and ensuring environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and applying robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting?
- To what extent are Parties providing and receiving international support, and how effective is it?
- What does a 1.5°C warmer world look like on a country and sector level? What would such a shared vision be?
- What is the gap (in global GHG emissions, technology, action, investments) between current progress and scenarios consistent with the long-term temperature goal?
- What are the costs (e.g., mitigation costs, compromises on food and water availability) and benefits (e.g., lower air pollution and better health, energy security, and innovation) of achieving, or delaying additional reductions at the regional, country, sector, and organization level?
- What are governments, including big emitters doing to phase-out the use of fossil fuels, in line with a human right based approach? What are the economic implications of fossil fuel phase-out, including with 1.5°C pathways?

ADAPTATION

- Are all parties preparing and reporting successive adaptation communications?
- What evidence exists to indicate that Parties are strengthening their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation?
- To what extent have Parties enhanced understanding, action, and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change?
- What would be an “adequate” adaptation response in a 3-4°C and 1.5°C world considering climate risk and residual damages?
- What would be the adaptation gap, i.e. are current adaptation plans, policies and support (financial and technical) provided ‘adequate’ and ‘effective’ to respond to needs?
- What are the common technological, social and financial barriers to adaptation to the extent needed?
- What are the associated costs and benefits (resilience, avoided damages, other

- positive effects) of these approaches at country and sector level?
- How are Parties supporting the Adaptation Committee in their efforts to report on needs and progress given the lack of a definition of adaptation and the diversity of actions constituting adaptation?
- Will Parties facilitate participatory monitoring and evaluation methodologies as being the most appropriate for locally-led adaptation actions?

FINANCIAL FLOWS, SUPPORT AND MOI

- What are the priorities and needs for support of developing countries? To what extent is the mobilization of climate finance taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and a progression beyond previous efforts? (Article 9.3) How are the institutions serving the PA ensuring efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular, for the least developed countries and small island developing states? (Article 9.9)
- What are the current financial flows to support climate action, particularly in developing countries, including obligations under Art 9.1, 9.2? What would be the financial flows that are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and what would be the flows that are inconsistent?
- Which finance flows are consistent with the goal of achieving a “balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases” [i.e. climate neutrality or net-zero] (Article 4)
- What policies and institutions could be used to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development be scaled up / made more effective? (e.g. financial market reform)?
- With whom and to what extent lies the responsibility of provision of finance?
- How can we assess and ensure the additionality of climate finance mobilised?
- How do we achieve the balance between finance for adaptation and mitigation, and how do we ensure that vulnerable countries are prioritized for support (article 9.4)?
- How do we ensure strong governance and accountability mechanisms for all climate financial flows?

LOSS AND DAMAGE

- Has the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage collaborated with existing bodies and expert groups under the PA as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the PA? (Article 8.5)
- What is the progress towards enhancing action and support for loss and damage? What are the challenges in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in vulnerable developing countries?
- What action and support is being provided, and what are the remaining needs?
- What could be the potential loss and damage in line with the Paris Agreement Temperature goal (well below 2°C and pursuing an effort to 1.5°C), as well as a global temperature scenario consistent with the aggregate effect of NDCs?

KNOWLEDGE/CROSS-CUTTING/ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- To what extent have Parties cooperated to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement?
- To what extent have Parties implemented reporting and review requirements?
- What is required for enhanced cooperation on education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information?
- What would be the reporting and review requirements that would be compatible with the long-term goals of the Agreement?
- What policies, and institutions are available to enhance education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information on climate change?
- How could the barriers for reporting and review requirements that would be compatible with the long-term goals of the Agreement be overcome?
- How do parties include Indigenous knowledge and local communities best practices? How are these populations part of the decision-making processes? What are the challenges or lessons learned of these participating processes and how can they be improved if needed?
- To what extent are efforts undertaken to meet the Paris Agreement goals across each thematic area supporting (or not) creation, restoration or maintenance of healthy ecosystems? What are the implications on progress to stabilising climate change?