

EIG Statement for the Technical Dialogue, 4th Roundtable on Integrated and holistic approaches

Thank you co-facilitators for giving us the floor for this last roundtable on Integrated and holistic approaches,

We are speaking on behalf EIG,

As suggested we will focus our comments on the key messages you proposed

First, we would call to strengthen international cooperation withing the Paris Agreement framework to keep 1.5 alive. The Global Stocktake is key to create such a political momentum and enhance climate resilient development pathways. In that sense and as we mentioned in the first roundtable it is important to reinforce the ambition and the implementation of NDCs and having focused guidance to reach net zero and support ambitious near term goals by 2030. It is important to give all its potential to multilateralism and the strength of cooperation to build solutions together.

Second, speaking to integrated approaches, we would like to underline the central importance of aligning all financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Despite their commitments to reduce fossil fuel subsidies, governments continue to invest over a trillion dollars in coal, oil, and gas every year, hindering our efforts to limit global warming to 1.5. We are still missing a concrete follow up to the commitment to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. And, our efforts to expand the capacity of renewables should be accompanied by efforts to decarbonize society.

Third, it is key to promote climate resilient development pathways to make the GST actionable, thanks to all the tools, initiatives and best practices which will be included in the technical annex. It is important to promote all the environmental, social an economic co-benefits of strengthen mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation actions together. In this integrated approach the GST should aim to strengthen the protection and conservation of biodiversity, including ecosystems and oceans, in the context of current mitigation and adaptation efforts. It is crucial that the GST assess the adequacy, loopholes and perverse incentives arising from accounting and rules in the LULUCF sector, desertification and land degradation – including the magnitude of unaccounted emissions - and suggest ways for Parties to overcome them. The GST should give us the opportunity to find the importance to build and enhance the linkages between the Paris Agreement, the CBD, the UNCCD, the BBNJ and the 2030 Agenda in order to complemented and do not duplicate efforts.

Fourth, the GST is an important instrument to recenter our collective understanding of the role that human rights and social inclusion principles should play at the core of effective climate action leaving no one behind. As stated in the Paris Agreement, as well as in the Sharm-el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, all parties need to respect, protect and consider their respective human rights obligations when taking climate action. In addition to the principles of equity and best available science, the GST should therefore review climate action in light of human rights and broader social principles, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, individuals and communities in vulnerable situations, as well as public participation, gender equality, and intergenerational equity. On this regard, GST also should be a space to remind the importance of the article 12 of the Paris Agreement and enhance the Action for Climate Empowerment.

Just transition plans should be built on inclusivity and meaningful stakeholder engagement, taking into account the rights of workers, women, local communities and consumers. Applying these principles will make climate action more effective as several IPCC-reports have highlighted.

Fifth with regards with systemic transformation and non-party stakeholders, the GST could help develop voluntary targets for non-state actors, especially private sector, in order to build momentum for climate action among those who tend to focus on a specific sector.

Sixth we would like to highlight the lack of clear and forward looking perspective on knowledge gaps and the importance of the upcoming IPCC cycle. In that perspective the 5th message is not clear enough and we would propose to focus it on the need to keep on strengthening the best available science or to create a sixth one. There is a need to strengthen science, work on the risks and impacts related to tipping points in particular cryosphere and oceans. That's why we would propose a specific message on knowledge gap. The GST should call on the scientific community and in particular the IPCC to fill research gaps related to threshold in viability, namely through a better understanding of tipping points in the global climate system, and their consequences for adaptation and mitigation action. We cannot forget biocultural heritage and traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples. The GST is an opportunity to bring them to share their knowledge to fulfill 1.5 goal. The GST provides a crucial opportunity to assess future regional and global impacts from the cryosphere and oceans.

Thank you.