

YOUNGO Interventions at the Global Stocktake Technical Dialogue 1.3 SB58 Bonn, Germany

Juliette Tronchon

Roundtable 1: Mitigation

Thanks for the opportunity for us to engage in this technical dialogue. We would like to emphasize two points: the most needed equity throughout all processes & the importance of food systems transformation.

As youth, an aspect we believe essential for the GST is equity. An equity criteria (intra-country, inter-country, intergenerational, gender-based, etc.) should be included in the GST (historical responsibility, population, capacity, right to development).

The GST should recommend or provide Parties with a toolbox on how to use equity indicators (to be defined by the GST or the UNFCCC) and on how to include the equity criteria within their pledges. Analysis of NDCs could be made with a focus on equity between parties.

This can lead to greater ambition: if developed countries set targets taking into account different equity criteria, developing countries will increase their ambition as they will see the process as more fair.

We also suggest upholding principles of equity and justice in the global climate regime, ensuring that the burden of mitigation does not disproportionately fall on the Global South. We must emphasize the historical responsibility of developed nations, taking into account emissions level, population etc. and advocate for the fulfilment of their financial and technological commitments.

By prioritising the concerns and needs of the Global South, we can pave the way for a more inclusive and effective climate governance framework, fostering global solidarity in the face of the climate crisis.

The GST or the UNFCCC should recommend Parties to disclose their percentage of consumption of the remaining Global Carbon Budget or express the amount of emissions that Parties imply to use up until reaching net-zero emissions based on their NDCs and Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies.

The share of the remaining carbon budget that parties consume during their NDC is the best metric to assess equity between parties. In order to know how much carbon space is left for children and youth, this indicator should also be included. An Equity Working Group could be created for these purposes to define equity indicators that should be used.

The emerging messages highlight the urgent need for increased mitigation ambition and actions—and crucially, the need for systemic transformations across all sectors. However, the need for food systems transformation is not sufficiently addressed.

Throughout the technical dialogues, participants have noted the need to address food systems. Food systems have been reflected in a wide range of submissions as well as in the technical dialogue discussions. Participants have noted the need for diet shifts, reductions in food loss and waste, and utilizing public procurement of food.

They have also emphasized the need to address food systems transformation in a holistic manner, including both production- and consumption-based solutions. From a health systems perspective, participants have noted the benefits of plant-based diets both in reducing the incidence of non-communicable diseases and in having a lower carbon footprint compared to animal-source foods.

Within the TD1.2 summary report, the co-facilitators' reflections included "demand-side measures such as shifting to sustainable healthy diets and reducing food loss/waste" as key mitigation measures with multiple synergies across the SDGs.

Shifting towards more plant-based diets is a powerful mitigation solution with co-benefits across food security, adaptation, health, and biodiversity. Diversifying protein intake, including sustainable legume and bean production and consumption and exploring alternative proteins, will go hand in hand with reducing our dependence on animal-based foods.

With regards to this, we strongly believe that food systems should be given greater attention and consideration in the GST.