



Climate Action Network Latin America

Latin American perspectives on the expected outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST)

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CANLA is the Latin American node of Climate Action Network (CAN), a global network of non-governmental organisations committed to addressing climate change's causes and harmful effects of. At CANLA, we are pleased to share inputs to the expected outcomes of the GST; these inputs are based on the experiences and perspectives of our member organisations in the Latin American and Caribbean region, which faces a series of intricate challenges exacerbated by entrenched conditions of inequality and inequity.

Because of the climate variability and extreme events, food security is threatened, exacerbating the fragility of agricultural systems and threatening the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions of the global south.

This submission highlights some critical messages expected from the GST outcome, reflecting the needs and priorities of the region. As observers of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Global Stocktake (GST) process, we recommend that the GST outcomes reflect the following elements :

Adaptation

The global response to the effects of climate change is still insufficient. Climate change alters harvesting periods, damages key crops and causes water shortages, destabilising local and global food security, particularly in the most vulnerable regions (such as Latin America and the Caribbean). Therefore, the results of this first Global Stocktake should highlight:

- The importance for the Parties to strengthen their adaptation planning instruments, have accurate information on the health and ecosystem impacts of each vulnerable group, mainly indigenous and rural communities;
- The need to improve open climate information systems in the countries to enhance decision-making and to have climate early warning systems that allow for early and timely response to the effects of climate change;
- Ensure participation and integration of local communities and traditional, indigenous and scientific knowledge in policy development in line with the Escazu Agreement.

- Parties and stakeholders should implement measures and actions to address climate change that ensure the protection of human rights and ecosystems; these should be based on the best available scientific information and integrate human rights, climate justice and gender perspectives.
- Recognise that climate change adaptation strategies generate economic benefit and positive impacts on livelihoods at the local level.

Loss and Damage

The GST outcomes should call on the Parties to collect, disseminate and systematise more information on risk management and risk response capacity by country under an equity and human rights approach. This would allow identifying gaps, needs and solutions closer to the people according to the context of each country. The GST should emphasise the following:

- The importance of compensating the most vulnerable countries (such as those that make up the Latin American and Caribbean region) and that have been severely affected by extreme weather events and their associated losses and damages;
- The Parties should prioritise the generation of participatory methodologies that facilitate the quantification, recording and monitoring of losses and damages to design policies and goals that contribute to addressing these events;
- The parties should ensure the generation of useful data, information and definitions to address Loss and Damage in Latin America, disaggregated into different categories for a better understanding of the phenomenon, including its economic and non-economic dimensions;
- Countries need to give attention to the environmental adaptation of people, correct development gaps and restore ecosystems to decrease migration caused by climate impacts;
- Parties should recognise the importance of establishing robust insurance mechanisms and emergency financing funds to mitigate losses and damages related to extreme weather events. These mechanisms should be accessible and flexible, allowing for rapid response to natural disasters and resilience of affected communities;
- It is essential to foster technology and knowledge transfer to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable nations and ensure an integrated approach to risk management and climate change adaptation strategies;
- Parties need to recognise the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services, cultural traditions, indigenous and afro-descendant knowledge, and design measures that contribute to protecting ecosystems and safeguarding human rights.

Mitigation

Considering the global emissions gap to keep the temperature increase to no more than 1.5°C, this Global Stocktake should call on countries to include transparent and ambitious guidelines in the submission of the next round of Nationally Determined Commitment (NDC) updates, scheduled for 2025. Elements to note in the GST decision include:

- Parties must include targets with the ambition needed to achieve the 1.5°C emissions trajectory;
- Parties commit to include specific benchmarks and timelines for carrying out the sectoral measures and targets in their NDCs;
- Urgently call on Parties to intensify implementation efforts and adopt policy, regulatory, and financial measures that contribute to meeting their climate commitments based on the best available science, principles of equity, fairness and transparency, as well as GST results;
- Parties should address the challenges of energy poverty by favouring accessibility to renewable energy sources (wind and solar) and curbing the expansion of fossil fuels;
- Developed countries should increase support to developing countries to curb the expansion of fossil fuels and address the lack of infrastructure adapted to climate change, as these conditions perpetuate gaps in quality of life;
- Country Parties should prioritise the implementation of policies and measures to eliminate and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, which requires promoting the strengthening of the institutional and financial capacity of the entities involved, addressing the main drivers of deforestation, such as agribusiness, extractivism, road infrastructure and eradicating illicit economies, as well as threats to the territory and indigenous, ethnic and local communities;
- Parties should carry out mitigation measures that contribute to preventing adverse environmental and social impacts, which guarantee the protection of biodiversity, food and energy security, as well as human rights;
- Parties must continue to actively promote and support the various energy transition processes under a fair transition approach;
- Parties need to assess the potential impacts that transition projects and initiatives may entail, and adopt measures to minimise impacts and not contribute to creating or intensifying pre-existing socio-environmental conflicts.

Finance Flows and Means of Implementation and Support

Current climate finance is insufficient to align global efforts to a 1.5°C compatible trajectory, especially for countries in the global North who are responsible for more than 50% of global emissions. The Global Stocktake should set out an ambitious and transparent pathway to establish a financial architecture to address the needs of developing countries (such as Latin America and the Caribbean), including the following elements:

- Point out the importance of establishing a global framework that ensures alignment and consistency of international financial flows with the long-term goals outlined in the Paris Agreement;
- Scale the provision of finance from developed to developing countries and incorporate a rights- and needs-based approach to address the effects of climate change, primarily in the most vulnerable countries.
- Establish a New Quantified Collective Climate Finance Goal (QCG) under the common but differentiated responsibilities principle, and adopt a climate justice perspective. The

New Goal should not result in increased climate finance indebtedness for developing countries;

- Priority should be given to accessing new and public climate finance resources that are debt-free, favourable to local communities and ethnic peoples, gender-sensitive and free of economic conditionalities. In addition, loan and investment contracts and favored projects should be designed in a participatory manner.
- Open systems should provide information on the types of funds, destination, effectiveness, impact and budgetary execution of investments, allowing for follow-up and evaluation of the real contribution of the use of climate finance resources.
- Patents and mechanisms that impede the transfer of technology and knowledge must be removed so that the countries of the global South can accelerate their transition to cleaner energy matrices and develop their own technological advances based on the most advanced science available in generating renewable energies.
- For developing countries, it is crucial to demand and ensure compliance and updating of fund mobilisation targets for developing countries that prioritise balanced financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation through just transition processes that address loss and damage and guarantee governance, transparency and accountability in their implementation; and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to promote the effectiveness and real impact of funds for the protection of biodiversity and populations in vulnerable conditions.

Perspectives on cross-cutting issues:

1. Ecosystem protection:

- a. International cooperation and transparency in climate finance instruments must be increased to advance the implementation of nature-based solutions, sustainable agricultural practices, biodiversity conservation and zero-deforestation commitments.

2. Gender equity:

The Global Stocktake should urge Parties to recognise women's empowerment in decision-making, with solid signaling on:

- a. Promote women's active and meaningful participation in decision-making related to climate change. Ensure that women's voices are represented in policy formulation processes and in the implementation of climate actions.
- b. Collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to understand how climate change affects women and men differently;
- c. Recognize women's traditional knowledge and know-how in sustainable natural resource management and climate change adaptation.
- d. Ensure that adequate funding is allocated to address gender issues in climate change, including funding for specific projects and programs that promote gender equality.

3. Human rights:

- a. Compliance with the human rights of marginalized populations, those most affected by natural disasters and climatic disturbances, must be guaranteed and prioritized;
- b. A historical reparation and compensation approach should be included in creating and implementing climate finance instruments such as the Green Climate Fund or the Loss and Damage Fund.

4. Others

- a. Among the results of the GST should be a proposal for the transformation of the development model in order to prioritize the protection of biodiversity to ensure a climate-resilient future for the region .
- b. Latin America and the Caribbean can transition to a development model that prioritises biodiversity conservation, ensures ecosystem resilience, promotes food security, mitigates climate change and safeguards the livelihoods of local communities. This approach should lay the foundation for a less inequitable and resilient economic growth in the long term.

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