**Value-based and Human rights approaches to address Climate adaptation issue for a just GST delivery**

**Side event to Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB 58)**

**Thursday, June 8, 2023. 16:15—17:30**

**Room: Berlin (110 pax)**

**RUN OF SHOW**

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| **Time** | **Facilitators** | **Time** |
| **Welcome (5 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO, director of cambiaMO, non-profit cooperative organization in Madrid & Audrey Schreiber, Senior ERI:*** Welcomes participants
* Recognises co-organizers
* Explains objective and structure of the event
* Gives a 1-minute intro to set the stage for the event
* Mentions speakers will be speaking in English and key points translation could be available in Spanish and French.
 | 16:15- 16:20 |
| **Opening Remarks (7 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO:*** Provides 5 minutes of opening remarks
* Sets the stage for panel discussion
* Explains dynamic of the panel discussion with 2 rounds of questions followed by Q&A
 | 16:20- 16:27 |
| **Panel discussion - Question round 1 (20 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO & Audrey Schreiber, Senior Campaigner ERI:*** Introduces panelists and asks them questions in two rounds

**Speakers:*** **Alejandra Lozano**, researcher for action in implementing a Human rights approach to the energy transition, GI-ESCR;
* **Hailey Campbell,** is a young climate activist and Co-Executive Director Care About Climate
* **Natural Justice,** NGO who is active in Defending Rights against Environmental and Social Impacts
 | 16:27- 16:47Each speaker responds 2 questions, and each answer should be 3 minutes  |
| **Panel discussion - Question round 2 (20 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO & Audrey Schreiber, ERI:*** Introduces panelists and asks them questions

**Speakers:*** **Elham Youssefian,** Humanitarian, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Action senior Advisor in the in the International Disability Alliance**;**
* **Yago Bermejo Abati,** Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies KNOCA for increasing democracy in climate change adaptation issues;
* **Lien Vandamme,** Ciel, Senior Campaigner and co-facilitator of the Human Rights and Climate Change Working Group
 | 16:47- 17:07Each speaker responds 2 questions, and each answer should be 3 minutes for question |
| **Moderated Q&A (18 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO & Audrey Schreiber, ERI:*** thanks speakers
* opens the Q&A session, selecting questions from the audience and asking them to panelists.
* in the end, gives the floor to each panelist to give a 1-minute closing message
 | 17:07- 17:25Make sure that questions or comments from the audience are 1-2 min maximum |
| **Closing (5 min)** | **Floridea Di Ciommo, cambiaMO:*** thanks speakers and participants, offers some conclusions as closing statements
 | 17:25-17:30 |

**Storyline**

1. **Opening remarks**:
	* At the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, the first global stocktake (GST1) was launched with the goal of taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and assessing the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement. The GST is undertaken in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.**[[1]](#footnote-1)**
	* The IPCC published its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023[[2]](#footnote-2). It makes it abundantly clear that the world is experiencing widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people, yet **while effective and feasible options for mitigation and adaptation exist, we are presently far off course in efforts to drastically curb emissions and adapt to increasing impacts**. There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all. **Accelerated and equitable action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development**.
	* **Public participation and stakeholder consultation in decision making, encompassing application of the human rights-based approach in developing adaptation solutions, were identified as means of enhancing equity**[[3]](#footnote-3).
	* **The rights of indigenous peoples and/or local communities were emphasized by some Parties as an important consideration in adaptation planning and implementation**. Similarly, some Parties recognized the **importance of and need for dialogue and inclusive participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making and policymaking processes for climate adaptation**.
	* Some Parties highlighted the importance of **inclusive measures that leave no one behind** and benefit **the most vulnerable and most impacted people, such as youth, children, women, the elderly, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic diseases, environmental migrants, low-income persons, and people in rural and remote communities**.
	* A human-rights approach to climate change impacts would address what these impacts mean to people and will serve to enhance equity.
	* Shifting the focus from technical solutions to values-based resolutions support an equity-based needs assessment as an essential building block that the GST can effectively deliver.
		+ Shifting from experts' view to a value-based and human rights perspective view.
		+ Focusing on people in situations of vulnerability.
		+ GST and equity aspects in GST.
2. **Overarching questions**:
	* How adequate and effective are the current adaptation efforts and the support provided for adaptation towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement?
	* How are fairness considerations, including equity, being reflected in Parties’ NDCs?[[4]](#footnote-4)
	* How is climate action respecting, promoting and considering Parties’ respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity?[[5]](#footnote-5)
		+ *Question for Hailey Campbell:* **What role do young people play in delivering a value-based and human rights approach to the GST and how should they be included?**
		+ *Question for Alejandra Lozano:* **What is the role of human rights in GST, in particular in the energy transition?**
		+ *Question for Elham Youssefian:* **How adoption of pure technical solutions impact rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities? What do you think adoption of value-based solutions would offer to persons with disabilities?**
		+ *…*
3. **Closing remarks**:
	* Adaptation efforts should be inclusive, both socially and territorially, and should reduce existing inequalities, in particular those faced by minority groups.
		+ enhance international cooperation, through the identification of specific recommendations on way forward with an equity, inclusive and human rights approach
	* Cross-cutting issues are key for the success of the GST, for several reasons:
		+ They allow to set the context
		+ They allow a better representativity of the most vulnerable in the GST language
		+ They are factors of equitable and just solutions for the climate, biodiversity and the people, and should be prioritized and better integrated in the next NDCs.
		+ This is why, next to the technical outcome, the political outcome should address them, especially for the decision text of the GST that will be negotiated.

**Background**

The 58th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) (SB 58) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will take place at the World Conference Center Bonn (WCCB) in Bonn, Germany, from 5 to 15 June 2023.

**Box 4. Roundtable 2: Adaptation, including loss and damage[[6]](#footnote-6)**

1. As climate change threatens all countries and communities around the world, increased adaptation action, as well as enhanced efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage are urgently needed to reduce and respond to increasing impacts, particularly for those who are least prepared for change and least able to recover after disasters.
2. Collectively, there is increasing ambition in plans and commitments for adaptation, but there also remains an implementation gap, in that plans are implemented inadequately, unevenly and incrementally.
3. When adaptation is informed and driven by local contexts and priorities, both the adequacy and the effectiveness of adaptation action and support can be enhanced and can promote transformational adaptation.
4. Support for adaptation and funding arrangements for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage can be rapidly scaled up from expanded and innovative sources, and financial flows can be aligned with climate-resilient development to meet needs in different contexts.

**Adaptation guiding questions - Appendix I. Guiding questions by the SB Chairs for the Technical Assessment component of the first Global Stocktake. Revised questions, 18 February 2022[[7]](#footnote-7)**

6. What is the collective progress in terms of the current implementation of, and ambition in, adaptation actions towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b)[[8]](#footnote-8) and 7.1[[9]](#footnote-9) of the Paris Agreement?

7. What efforts are being undertaken to plan, implement and accelerate adaptation action towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1 (b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and with a view to recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, what efforts have been undertaken by these Parties towards achieving these goals?

8. How adequate and effective are the current adaptation efforts and the support provided for adaptation towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement?[[10]](#footnote-10)

9. How can the implementation of adaptation action towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement be enhanced, taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of the Paris Agreement?[[11]](#footnote-11)

10. In order to achieve the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement:

a) What further action is required?

b) What are the barriers and challenges, and how can they be overcome at national, regional and international levels?

c) What are the opportunities, good practices, lessons learned and success stories?

**Cross-cutting guiding questions[[12]](#footnote-12)**

18. How are fairness considerations, including equity, being reflected in Parties’ NDCs?[[13]](#footnote-13)

19. How is climate action respecting, promoting and considering Parties’ respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity?[[14]](#footnote-14)

**On cross-cutting issues[[15]](#footnote-15)**, which are key for the success of the GST, for several reasons:

* They allow to set the context when this very first GST is happening
* They allow a better representativity of the most vulnerable in the GST language
* They are factors of equitable and just solutions for the climate, biodiversity and the people, and should be prioritized and better integrated in the next NDCs.

This is why, next to the technical outcome, the political outcome should address them, especially for the decision text of the GST that will be negotiated.

For this call, Observers are proposing to focus on the following key cross-cutting issues:

* Human Rights
* Equity
* Gender
1. Points 1-2 taken from Information note on the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Note by the co-facilitators, 2 May 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Points 3-5 taken from the Secretariat GST synthesis report: Synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake: Synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experiences and priorities, available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/470435> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(h). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Preamble of the Paris Agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Taken from Information note on the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Note by the co-facilitators, 2 May 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Taken from Information note on the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Note by the co-facilitators, 2 May 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Article 2.1(b) of the Paris Agreement: “Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production”. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement: “Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive

capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to

sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2”. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Article 7.14 (c) of the Paris Agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Article 7.14 (b) of the Paris Agreement; Decision 11/CMA.1, paragraph 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Taken from Information note on the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Note by the co-facilitators, 2 May 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Decision 19/CMA.1, para. 36(h). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Preamble of the Paris Agreement. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Taken from Note Call Observers & Parties, 25.05 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)