

# C20-Climate Synthesis

## And the G20

*Initial briefing for the C20-2024*



## **Executive Summary**

The polycrisis scenario has an even greater impact on climate change, which is already threatening life on the planet. Changes in the global tax regime and availability of sustainable finance, digital transformation, human rights with gender, race, sexual orientation, generation and disabilities perspectives are fundamental to guaranteeing climate justice and avoiding the catastrophe that is being announced through tragedies and extreme episodes in various parts of the world.

Investments in green energy and the protection of threatened forests, seas, mountains and biomes are increasingly urgent and must be placed at the heart of the G20's concerns.

Below, we present the analyzes and recommendations of the C20 2021, 2022 and 2023.

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The climate crisis has already created deeply worrying impacts for people and the planet. In 2023 we have reached a new level of awareness of the kinds of problems that await all of us, as we have witnessed and continue to witness extreme and anomalous climate events, from continuous heat waves to tornadoes and floods, from severe fires to widespread and severe droughts in many parts of the world. The crisis is accompanied by enormous loss of biodiversity, which undermines the very basis for life and at the same time worsens and exacerbates the climate crisis.

As the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic have shown, we are not separate from each other, not just as human beings but also as human beings within Nature.

We call on a strong commitment to protect the health of people and the planet consistently. We welcome the frequent mentions of the One Health Approach in the G20 documents, but we point out that this is ineffective if rigorous and concrete commitments and road maps are not put in place coherently. The actual pandemic proves that One Health systems are only as strong as its weakest links.

We call on the G20 to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis head-on, and moving out of rhetoric, working towards a collective commitment to limit global warming to 1.5°C and reviewing national commitments (NDCs), which the UNFCCC Synthesis Report currently shows are leading to a global temperature increase of at least 2.4°C.

We call also for ending fossil fuel subsidies as soon as possible and introducing carbon pricing in a rational way to promote a fair, just, and rapid decarbonization of the economies, making real the promise to phase out coal by 2030. We recommend avoiding false solutions representing risks for the emission reductions, such as nuclear energy, Carbon Capture and Storage technologies and the use of Fossil Gas as a transition Fuel.

We urge that the commitment to allocate at least \$100 billion annually by 2025 (Paris Agreement) be kept, and that the financial system be aligned and support the transformation.

To do that, G20 countries must make climate risk disclosure mandatory for companies and financial institutions on the basis of the TCFD work as well as include nature related risks and impacts, endorsing the Task-Force for Nature- Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We need significant commitments from the G20 at the international level, in the multilateral framework provided by the COP 26 as well as clear and bold initiatives at the domestic level. G20 must support the imperative of conserving and restoring ecosystem integrity to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the prevention of future zoonotic pandemics.

We believe that the G20 should contribute to pave the way for a Global Goal for Nature that commits governments to take urgent action to halt the loss of nature. Root causes and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss must be targeted by outlining a series of goals to address the pressures of unsustainable production and consumption on our ecosystems. To reduce the footprint of industrial agriculture and fisheries by supporting transition processes and to promote more resilient and sustainable agriculture everywhere, like agroecology, is essential.

We need a just and equitable transition. As the world increasingly uses more clean, renewable, and efficient energy sources and various forms and types of work that are emerging in our times, workers' and communities' rights and livelihoods must be recognized and supported through sufficient social interventions and other necessary actions.

**Protecting peoples' and the planet's life is not enough if fundamental rights and freedoms are not ensured.**

The first concern comes from the burden of the gender inequality that we still see in all aspects of our societies. Too often women and girls are victims of exclusion, discrimination and violence, which acts to stifle their potential as agents of change and hurts their opportunities to be included in the design and the implementation of all policies and in all decision-making processes thus ensuring their full political participation.

**(C20 2021 - Final Communiqué - pág 02 a 07)**

We call on all leaders of G20 to end their own self-interests and work as a united front to solve the crises. It is time to collaborate to promote world peace and humanity by enhancing recovery efforts to solve the current global situation.

**(C20 2022 - Political Statement - pág 01)<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> *One alternative version for this language in 2024, could be, for instance: We call on all leaders of G20 to put the interest and work toward solving the current crises created by the hegemonic and*

Solutions to the world's problems can only be achieved if G20 collaborates with other countries that have the same common goals, are committed to a concerted effort to recover from the pandemic, leaving no one behind, with input and support from civil society organisations.

The C20 in Indonesia prioritised four issues that reflect the principles of justice, equality, inclusiveness, collaboration and sharing of financial resources: 1. Just and Inclusive Global Health Architecture; 2. Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition; 3. Tax Justice and Inclusive Sustainable Finance; 4. Inclusive Digital Transformation. Taking into account the urgency of gender equality, persons with disabilities, humanitarian action, civic space and anti-corruption, the C20 addressed them as cross-cutting issues.

- Just and Inclusive Global Health Architecture. Ensuring the access of vaccines and universal health coverage (UHC) for all citizens, improving manufacturing capacity in LMICs through open sharing of research data, knowledge, and technology is fundamental for pandemic recovery.

- Climate justice and Just Energy Transition. Ensuring the access of clean energy and acknowledging women, children, communities and persons with disabilities in decision-making is mandatory. Furthermore, the G20 should show its commitment to just energy transition by not prolonging the life of coal-fired power plants.

- Tax Justice and Inclusive Sustainable Finance. Recovering from the pandemic, multi-dimensional crisis and financing climate action require fundamental change in global tax regime and availability of sustainable finance. The G20 should implement the wealth-tax, impose digital services tax and support the call to establish the UN Tax Convention and take action on global debt architecture reform under the UN supervision, including creating mechanisms for clear, more timely and orderly debt restructuring. Furthermore G20 must ensure that financial institutions are committed to the principle of sustainability by mandating the establishment of green sustainable taxonomy.

- Inclusive Digital Transformation. Digital transformation should provide solutions for people and opportunities for better life. The transformation should protect humans and humanity.

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*bellicose interests of countries and corporations, by shifting the focus toward the advancement of humanity and their own self-interests and work as a united front to solve the crises. It is time to collaborate to promote world peace and humanity by enhancing recovery efforts, to solve the current global situation, and creating financial reparation instruments to compensate for loss and damages caused by colonisation and expropriation of wealth."*

- Gender Equality, Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Civic Space. Principle of gender justice, recognising gender-based rights and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities should be in the forefront of G20 policies. Safeguard policies to eliminate gender and disability violence in the workplace, particularly in high-risk work sectors including in the digital platform should be a priority. Expanding and protecting civic space should be a prerequisite to ensure the inclusion of civil society and multi-stakeholder in the G20 policy formulation.

**(C20 2022 - Political Statement)**

“The G20 must first ensure the integrity of sustainable finance instruments that include due diligence and verification measures before scaling up their accessibility and affordability to avoid false solutions with harmful impacts e.g. on communities, including women. The creation of sustainable finance instruments should orient the financial and non-financial sectors away from their focus on short-term profitability and shareholder value and towards financing MSMEs and low income countries. To promote scaling-up sustainable finance instruments, the elimination of agriculture-driven deforestation should be included.

The G20 members must accept that it is their responsibility to govern and regulate their financial sectors by improving synergy and coherence on sustainability policies among G20 finance tracks, G20 work streams, and various G20 country ministries, and international organisations so that sustainable finance goals can be achieved.

Crucially, policy levers must be outcome-oriented by design. Indeed the G20 have a range of policy levers at their disposal such as: fiscal spending, subsidies, monetary policy instruments, regulations, carbon pricing and carbon markets. Greater facilitation and improved coordination, knowledge sharing, and capacity building is needed among all players, including civil society, about not only financial risks from, but also impacts by the financial sector on climate, the environment, and social and human rights. Government incentives via de-risking or any other fiscal measures to accelerate sustainable finance should not endanger public budgets nor protect short-term high profits and high pay-outs to shareholders by the private financial sector. The G20 should create clear criteria to be used by G20 countries and international financial institutions when applying de-risking financial instruments.

**(C20 2022 - Policy Pack - pág 25)**

G20 countries must ensure adequate amounts, multi-year and flexible humanitarian funding while, corollary, building the capacity of local leaders to ensure sustainable pandemic recovery. Funding requirements necessary for humanitarian responses to build resilience investments must be met.

- G20 countries, either as sending or receiving countries, must set remittance costs at only 3% of funds (SDGs 10.c). G20 countries must facilitate safe, low-cost and fast remittance

transfer process with the adoption of digital technology to ensure great financial inclusion among migrant workers;

- G20 countries must provide adaptive social protection to informal workers, vulnerable workers (precariat), refugees, children who are at risk of human trafficking and child labour, migrant workers, unpaid care workers and those who are at the lowest bottom least of socio-economic group through the promotion of active labour market policy and flexicurity (flexible and security) policies as universal protection (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8).

**(C20 2022 - Policy Pack - pág 50, 52 a 58)**

## **HUMANITARIAN AID**

In 2022, 274 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection. This number is a significant increase from 235 million people a year ago, which was already the highest figure in decades. Political conflicts and climate-related disasters are the major driver of humanitarian need. The COVID-19 pandemic still shows no signs of abating and adds complexity to an already challenging situation due climate change, conflict, food insecurity and displacement (Unocha Global Humanitarian Overview, 2022).

Intense hostilities between Russia and Ukraine have not only left at least 17.7 million people in need, with at least USD 4.3 billion needed for humanitarian assistance and protection, but also disrupted the supply chain and global food production. This has worsened the global food insecurity, especially in the Horn of Africa (Reliefweb Ethiopia humanitarian update, June 2022). Humanitarian crises have become more complex and systemic. Crises cannot be managed as business as usual. Humanitarian funding needs increased sharply, from USD 5.8 billion in 2012 to USD 41 billion in 2022.

The UN and partner organisations aim to assist 183 million people most in need across 63 countries. As of mid-June 2022, the Global Humanitarian Overview updated the requirement to USD 46.3 billion to assist 204 million of 306 million people in need. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the major source of humanitarian financing. Between 2012 until 2021, net disbursement of total ODA from DAC donors increased from USD 123 billion to USD 168 billion. The volume of ODA provided by multilateral development banks to the annual largest 20 recipients of humanitarian assistance has grown significantly, doubling since 2015 from USD 5.8 billion to 11.6 billion in 2020. However, this only meets no more than 65% of the total need (Unocha appeals overview, 2022).

The Development Assistance Center (DAC) member countries have yet to fulfil their commitment to allocate 0.7% of their annual GNI for international development. More funding is needed to support people in fragile and crisis-prone environments, to reduce dependency on short-term aid, and ensure the safety, dignity and ability to thrive and be self-

reliant over the long-term. Humanitarian response should be people-centred that moves beyond short-term, supply-driven response efforts towards demand-driven outcomes that reduce need and vulnerability.

The climate crisis is accelerating and causing unprecedented phenomena while the enormous risk of collapse of the ecosystems that sustain life on Earth becomes more and more real. Both global warming and biodiversity loss also exacerbate pre-existing problems and other issues, such as social and health problems. Never before have we seen how the pattern of human life and consumption has put the Planet as we know it at risk, and with it the lives of billions of people. The International Civil Society appeals to all countries of the world, in particular to the major economies of the world meeting for the G20, to change course and to take as a compass the PREVENTION of future crises and to put all their energies in addressing climate crisis and dramatic biodiversity loss, avoiding tipping points: the future not only of millions of lives and of all economies, but the human civilization itself depends on it.

Time has come for the G20 to take its respective responsibility on the biggest challenges facing our planet. As the COVID-19 health crisis continues, climate and biodiversity action has been postponed from 2020 but the activities and incentives that threaten them both have not. Despite widespread calls for a “green recovery”, the G20 - accounting for almost 80% of global emissions - has largely failed to incorporate low-carbon energy and nature-positive policies into COVID stimulus packages. Climate targets are already insufficient, and are coming late with regards to what science tells us to stay below 1.5°C. Last year saw some of the biggest polluting industries benefit from bailout funds and rollback in environmental regulations, and some \$170 billion in public money commitments have been allocated to fossil fuel-intensive sectors, subsidising production and consumption of fossil fuels at home and abroad (IISD, G20 Scorecard 2020).

The environmental crisis is interdependent and intersectoral with social injustice, gender-based and ethnicity inequalities, and as such needs to be addressed. Transitioning from fossil fuels to a sustainable, resilient and low-carbon society will require long-term commitments and significant changes in the way our economic system is structured.

The G20 must lead by example to rebuild trust, setting a clear plan of action to phase-out coal, end investment in new oil and gas and scaling up climate finance. We are not separate from each other, not just as human beings but also as human beings and Nature.

The One Planetary Health - One welfare principle should be central in G20 decision-making. However, prevention is currently insufficiently considered by G20 countries. We cannot afford the costs of inaction. The pandemic has amplified and exposed staggering inequalities within and among countries, revealing the consequences of odd, uneven and imbalanced financial architectures across all regions which have resulted in structural under-investment of stewardship for the environment.

The most vulnerable people already gravely impacted by the climate and biodiversity crises are at risk of being pushed into further uncertainty and poverty. The coronavirus global health crisis poses a major challenge but also an unprecedented opportunity to introduce policies and actions that accelerate the shift towards a just, equitable and green transition, through decarbonizing our economies and embedding nature more explicitly into our systems. The Dasgupta Review made it clear that a prosperous and resilient future for all depends on transforming our economic systems to embed and appropriately value nature.

We are facing an unprecedented confluence of crises that requires the strongest levels of multilateral cooperation and international solidarity. The G20 must ensure that the health, climate, nature and social agendas move forward together with the breadth and urgency required, leaving no one behind.

► Climate commitments are still highly insufficient and are coming late with regards to what science tells us to stay below 1.5°C. To halt and reverse today's catastrophic loss of nature, economy-wide emissions reductions must be urgently conducted in parallel to protecting, restoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. With current climate policies, the world is on track for an average global temperature increase of 2.9°C by the end of the century. We urge the G20 to:

- Commit to concrete pathways with short term milestones to contribute their respective fair share domestic emissions reductions to support the achievement of the collective goal to reduce global emissions by 45% below 2010 levels by 2030, and net zero emissions globally by 2050 - all in line with preventing 1.5 degrees Celsius of temperature increased from pre-industrial levels compatible with biodiversity conservation, given it is the only way to reach the 1.5°C goal without jeopardising the ecological stability and food production capacity of both land and sea.

- Lead, scale up and implement new and ambitious climate commitments in line with the 1.5°C temperature goal. Developed countries must have stronger leadership in this regard in line with their respective capabilities.

- Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies (LTS), nations should further evaluate and review how their national/regional plans have prioritised that key target groups "should not be left behind". G20 nations must lead the way and show that not only targets are improved but implementation on the ground is happening.

- G20 should cooperate to mitigate emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SL-CPs), including methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and black carbon.

- Commit with political signals and mandates to strengthen multilateral cooperation and cooperative climate negotiations and a successful COP 26.

- Make sure that all measures taken are gender-responsive.

► Climate finance is a key issue when it comes to climate action, and collectively G20 coun-



tries have the capacities and the responsibility to:

- Swift action on pre-2020 climate finance commitments and going beyond by supporting the efforts of developing and least developed countries.
- Unlock the agreed and overdue \$100 billion/year commitment to support adaptation to climate change with a 50/50 split between funding for mitigation and adaptation. Funding for adaptation should prioritise the most vulnerable countries and communities in society, including women, migrants, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and youth.
- Make climate risk disclosure mandatory for companies and financial institutions on basis of the TCFD work
- Include nature related risks and impacts, endorsing the Task-Force for Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

## **ENERGY**

Energy has always been a central point of development. However, the forms and amounts of energy generated and used by G20 countries, represents a threat to the survival of our planet and is a source of climate change, environmental degradation and even the loss of biodiversity. It is therefore essential to solve the problems related to energy for a more sustainable development through the deployment of renewable energies, and energy efficiency in order to accelerate the decarbonization in a rational way in all sectors, and act in a way that does not generate new impacts. We ask the G20 to:

- End fossil Fuel subsidies as soon as possible and introduce carbon pricing in a rational way to promote a rapid but just decarbonization of the economies.
- Phase out coal by 2030.
- Carry out a just and equitable transition. As the world increasingly uses more clean, renewable, and efficient energy sources, workers' and communities' rights and livelihoods must be supported through sufficient social interventions and other necessary actions.
- Put forward an ambitious action curtailing their Fossil Fuel dependency with immediate ban on further exploration of fossil fuel reserves and enhanced cooperation to phase out primitive energy sources such as coal, defining a path to complete phase out of all fossil fuels before 2050
- Avoid false solutions that can have negative impacts on the environment, or represent a risk for the emissions reductions, such as Nuclear energy, Carbon Capture and Storage technologies and the use of Fossil Gas as a transition Fuel.

► The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that halting the degradation and loss of natural ecosystems is not only a public health priority but also critical for sustaining humanity's most vital safety net, stabilizing the climate and achieving the sustainable development agenda.

The adoption of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at the CBD COP15, 2021 will provide a critical window of opportunity for the G20 to catalyse global political will and mobilise action on stopping nature's dangerous decline and to better connect biodiversity and climate high-level ambitions. We ask for the G20 to work towards the adoption of a transformative Global Biodiversity Framework that:

- Addresses the root causes and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, outlining a series of goals and targets to address the pressures of unsustainable production and consumption on our ecosystems - especially by reducing the footprint of industrial agriculture and fisheries by supporting transition processes with low socio-economic impact.
- Protects at least 30% of the planet's land and oceans by 2030, deemed by scientists to be the minimum area needed to halt biodiversity loss.
- Includes a rights-based approach, guaranteeing and protecting the rights of indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs).
- Recognizes the imperative of conserving and restoring ecosystem integrity to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the prevention of future zoonotic pandemics.
- Puts in place effective mechanisms to ensure full participation in all decision-making processes regarding biodiversity, and any projects related to its conservation and restoration.

Significant financial commitments are required to tackle the interconnected biodiversity and climate crisis and deliver sustainable development, whilst avoiding undesirable trade-offs for nature, climate, and people. We ask for the G20 to:

- Strengthen the linkages between the CBD and the UNFCCC to align ambitious goals and targets, maximise synergies between the two processes and accelerate implementation.
- Protect and build on pre-COVID-19 conservation investments, strengthening the enforcement of environmental regulations which better legislate for and implement biodiversity and ecosystem protection.
- Invest in large-scale conservation and restoration efforts to halt the degradation and loss of natural ecosystems and to secure ecosystem services benefitting society and future generations, including through bolstering natural resilience to climate change.
- Prioritise the protection of the most carbon-dense and biodiversity-rich natural ecosystems on land and at sea.
- Invest and promote more resilient and sustainable agriculture everywhere, like agro-ecology.
- Put strict limits and regulate the inter-country trade in wild animals and wild animal products not included in CITES annexes, and draw up a list of intensive livestock farming conditions under which they present significant risks of transmitting zoonoses.

## **OCEANS**

Without serious changes, the world is going to deepen the environmental gap in the future, especially when it comes to oceans and seas. It is necessary for all institutions to respect the law of the sea and international conventions on it; as well as, plead by environmental organisations, to reduce the waste affecting the environmental balance. Based on future studies, the world will experience a suffocating environmental crisis due to the madness of factories' waste and their greed in the illegal use of internationally banned substances and the depletion of the environment and its real wealth.

## **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

Indigenous people have inextricable legal and ancestral responsibilities to the land and ocean. Threatened by irrevocable extractive acts by inequities in indigenous status of environmental stewardship and familial guardianship. There must be a more immediate act of understanding, solidarity and consultation of indigenous rights and stewardship when it comes to the environment.

## **ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY**

Vulnerable population groups, especially islands, are at risk from extreme weather events and the availability of the freshwater needed to sustain populations groups. For many, climate change migration is not an option, and subsequent relocation and displacement is now certain. Amongst indigenous communities, the agenda is framed in ethical and political terms; and environmental, social and climate justice is sought to balance the degradation experienced by marginalised populations.

At this point in time, there are no international laws/instruments for the protection of climate change migrants. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) indicated that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (1988) is an opportunity for member states to acknowledge the climatic and environmental drivers, multi-causality of migration and impacts of migration in the environment. G20 countries must develop focused global, regional and national dialogues on climate change migrants and their families and address properly this issue that can affect millions in the future.

G20 nations must also help initiate the establishment of structures and technologies in developing countries for in-depth scientific research and forecasting of climate and other natural disasters to effectively combat the effects of climate change and contribute globally to proper Loss and Damage programs.

## **CITIES**

A very large part of the population in the world lives in cities, and it is projected to keep growing. G20 countries must commit to the proper development of human settlements and further promote a circular economy, and strengthen the Zero Waste policy. To that effect, cities must put in place more effective mechanisms to study and assess the environmental impacts of urban development projects, programs and policies in order to make cities more resilient and sustainable.

## **TRANSPARENCY**

All these commitments should come accompanied with transparent and comprehensive information on the tasks taken in order to achieve them. Data about climate financing, advances of already taken commitments around each of the targeted areas of work, or green recovery plans should be open by default and, if possible, data should be open as open data for better accountability.

**(C20 2021 - Policy Pack - pág. 36 a 41)**

## **REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS**

The G20 leaders have mentioned migration since the 2004 G20 Summit in Berlin, Germany. In the 2014 G20 Summit in Brisbane, Australia, issues related to migration had been mentioned in formal declarations that were complemented by action plans. Migration policy cooperation has become a specific topic of dialogue in the G20 Presidency of Indonesia 2022.

In the Italy G20 in 2021 the C20 committed to take steps to support full inclusion of migrants, including migrant workers and refugees in the pandemic response and recovery efforts and to continue dialogue on migration and forced displacement in future presidencies.

The C20 in Indonesia (2022) recommended the remittance cost reduction as the priority policies to be discussed by leaders.

We noted that in 2014, the Communique of the G20 Australia Presidency mentioned leaders' commitment to take strong practical measures to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent and to enhance financial inclusion as a priority. This commitment was followed by the G20 Plan to Facilitate Remittance Flows as a document that appended to the communique.

## **GREEN ENERGY TRANSITION**

The C20 calls on the G20 to define and endorse the principle of a just transition that includes: (a) Accelerating decarbonization. G20 should determine emission peaks and establish coal phase-out strategies to achieve 2030 or 2040 target; (b) Aligning energy transition with

environmental sustainability. G20 to commit to sustainable resource governance practice in achieving the balance between protecting the environment and accelerating the development of renewable energy infrastructure; (c) Safeguarding for socio-economic impact in the transition.

The G20 needs to accelerate energy transition through a just, decentralised and measurable manner. Previous G20 Summits (Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Italy) have no mention regarding the just energy transition as it only reflects the need to accelerate 'clean energy transition'. However, there are some gaps that need to be explored further if the G20 were to achieve an energy transition that is not only sustainable, but also based on the principle of justice and delivers the optimal benefits for all.

Firstly, the risk of coal as stranded assets must be addressed by the G20 forum (see Annex IV on the relations between renewable energy investment and stranded assets). Secondly, energy transition also comes with transformation of the economy, including shifts in the employment sector along with changes in the consumption behaviour and price fluctuation. It must be noted that job losses might occur in high-emitting and carbon intensive industries. Price shocks during the transition process must be anticipated to ensure that poor communities can still access climate-friendly goods at an affordable price. Thirdly, energy transition must be aligned with the commitment to environmental protection and recognizing the rights of local communities and Indigenous People to natural resources.

- Calling on the G20 to define and endorse the principle of just transition in their Leaders' Declaration and Energy Ministerial Communique. The examples of just transition principles implementation can be outlined as follows:

a) Accelerate decarbonization to avoid carbon lock-in: G20 to determine emission peaks and establish coal phase-out strategies to achieve the 2030 or 2040 target by not prolonging the life of existing coal-fired power plants and refrain from building new infrastructure for 'transitory fuel', such as gas.

b) Safeguards for socio-economic impact in transition: G20 must identify labour market opportunities for green jobs based on the change in production and consumption pattern, by placing safeguard measures to prevent major job losses in the transition process.

c) Align energy transition with environmental sustainability: G20 to commit to sustainable resource governance practice in achieving the balance between protecting the environment and accelerating the development of renewable energy infrastructure, since the infrastructures require a tremendous amount of critical minerals and natural resources which will be in short supply if not properly governed.

## **GREEN JOBS**

The G20 must identify labour market opportunities for green jobs based on the change in production and consumption pattern, by placing safeguard measures to prevent major job losses in the transition process.

The G20 should adopt the climate justice principle by developing policy measures that acknowledges marginalised groups, gender and the explicit inclusion of human and other rights in climate impacts and actions. G20 should further take collective action in promoting community-led climate and energy resiliency initiatives to minimise the risks of maladaptation and unintended social and environmental consequences incurred from large projects.

**(C20 2022 - Police Pack - pág 30)**

### **INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL 'COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES'**

While climate change is seemingly borderless and impartial, the impacts of climate change are experienced differently and disproportionately across the globe. Those with the least responsibility in causing climate change are increasingly exposed to its impacts. In addition, for too long, development and climate initiatives have treated these vulnerable groups as victims, not agents of change who can lead and become a part of the decision-making process.

There has been a severe lack of discussion regarding climate justice in many international negotiations and multilateral forums, not excluding the G20, although it bolsters significant support to the achievement of Net Zero Emission (NZE) and Paris Agreement target to halt temperature rise to 1.5C or lower.

Decisions regarding development and climate action must therefore be mindful and respectful of the rights, needs, and demands of the most vulnerable, such as people living in low-income countries, persons living with disabilities and areas with high climate vulnerability. In regards to the rights-based approach, climate policy must pay attention to substantive rights (the rights to clean and healthy environment), procedural rights (rights to participation and information), and inter-generational equity.

### **PLASTIC POLLUTION AND FOOTPRINT**

Each year, 5 to 15 million tonnes of plastic waste flow into the ocean. The supply chain of plastic materials—production, consumption, and disposal—needs to be sustainably managed since the accumulation of plastic waste in the soil, waterways and ocean can generate harmful impacts to the ecosystem. Moreover, the production and incineration of plastics generate around 850 million metric tonnes of GHG emission, and it could increase to 2.8 gigatons of carbon dioxide by 2050. As 100% recyclability is not possible, hence it needs effort not only to recycle, but also to reduce at least single-use plastic consumption and production.

## **FOREST AND OCEAN PROTECTION**

The Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use commits 141 countries – including all G20 members except India, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia – to work collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 and also protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in and around forests, since they are on the frontline of climate change adaptation, including forest protection. Other than terrestrial ecosystems, the marine environment also holds tremendous potential as a carbon sink.

Together, the ocean can store 50 times more carbon than the atmosphere and 20 times more than land plants and soil combined (see Annex VI on marine ecosystem services). Despite its vital role, the ocean is one of the most impacted biospheres due to the escalating risk of climate change and pollution. This risk is also compounded by the failure to establish the UN Ocean Treaty, which will provide an international framework on protecting marine biodiversity in oceans and seas outside of territorial waters.

## **CLIMATE FINANCING**

Previous G20 summits, ministerial declarations, and also COP26 have acknowledged the importance of scaling up the mobilisation of climate finance as a way to achieve the Paris Agreement goal. However, the flow of climate finance is not adequately mobilised as it did not reach projects in countries that need the most financial support, i.e. in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs), due to difficulties in raising capital as a consequence of low financial capacity and risk tolerance of local institutions (see Annex II on climate finance gap). In 2020, it was reported that concessional finance terms have worsened, and LDCs have received fewer grants, creating additional burden for countries that have scant resources.

The World Bank Group delivered a record \$31.7 billion in fiscal year 2022 (FY22) to help countries address climate change. This is a 19% increase from the \$26.6 billion all-time high in financing reached in the previous fiscal year.

However, the current climate finance architecture is distributed unevenly and inefficiently especially in economies that are developing and most vulnerable to climate change.

◆ The G20 should establish national policies that promote collaboration between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors in climate finance and foster partnerships to enhance the breadth and effectiveness of climate actions.

- ◆ Governments should increase emergency funding mechanisms, make it easily accessible and provide immediate and timely support to meet the needs of the most vulnerable communities affected by climate-related disasters.
- ◆ Member countries should upscale specific financing for mitigation and adaptation for climate change, and ensure inclusivity and social justice in the allocation and distribution of funds effectively.
- ◆ G20 must consider measures to integrate climate risk assessments and integrate community scale resilience building strategies into funding and project implementation, decision making processes across all levels and sectors to help governments identify potential trade-offs and synergies between climate goals and other development objectives.
- ◆ G20 must develop country specific climate adaptation metrics and standards to guide investment decisions and incentivise proactive community based mitigation/adaptation actions.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 42)**

Despite strong emphasis on climate change, environmental sustainability and net-zero emissions, the G20 still accounts for over 77% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The transition to net-zero is woefully inadequate, mostly techno-solutions-focused, poorly-funded, slow, and unsustainable. It has already exacerbated crises of displacement and exploitation of vulnerable communities, caused loss of livelihoods, and generated non-recyclable waste. There is poor awareness and understanding of the crisis at hand, solutions and their feasibility, the urgency for sustainable solutions, the magnitude of financing and monitoring needed for the same.

In all these aspects, maladaptation is arising as the most significant challenge in transition to net-zero emissions.

G20 nations must commit to promoting sustainable lifestyles focused on reducing the quantum of residual emissions that have to be balanced, by promoting solutions that bridge socio-behavioural, infrastructural, and technological domains. C20 calls for G20 nations to:

- ◆ Redesign communities, urban form, and infrastructure to drastically reduce induced GHG emissions.
- ◆ Introduce policy incentives for high-emission individuals, organisations, enterprises and communities to reduce consumption and modify behaviour and choices to achieve lower per capita resource footprints while ensuring wellbeing.
- ◆ Promote redesign of living spaces – enhance efficiency in use of floor space, increase daylighting and passive thermal management, use only smart appliances, minimise materials in construction.



- ◆ Transformatively reduce total geographical distances travelled by individuals and goods - minimise travel for work, promote teleworking and shared pooled mobility, promote city- and state-level rail transport powered by renewables, incentivise decentralised, coupled production-consumption infrastructures, systems and provisioning of services.
- ◆ Incentivize transitions to energy, food, water, and resource self-sufficiency - on-site renewables and micro-grids, household-level food production, resource sharing, life-enhanced and efficient products, reuse and recycling, incentivize shift to plant-based diet.
- ◆ Design and promote energy, emissions, and resource-efficient. management of electronic devices.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 48 e 49)**

G20 must accelerate deep decarbonization initiatives across all sectors to achieve tangible national and global targets for net zero emissions within 2050. C20 calls for G20 nations to:

- ◆ Immediately cease subsidies for fossil fuels.
- ◆ Transparently determine and commit to peaks and timelines in emissions.
- ◆ Incentivise adoption of energy-efficient appliances and solutions across sectors and value chains.
- ◆ Mandate time-bound, renewables-powered electrification of energy/thermal sources in industries and phasing out of coal & fossil fuels.
- ◆ Mandate time-bound transition to sustainable feedstock for hard-to-abate chemical industries.
- ◆ Design, implement and monitor solutions to prevent lock-in emissions in future sectoral growth.
- ◆ Effectively monitor and eliminate greenwashing, green colonialism, and monoculture plantations for carbon capture.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 49)**

## **HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS DEFENDERS**

On 9 December 1998, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, to promote and fight for the fulfilment of human rights and basic freedoms both at the national and international levels.

Despite the declaration, repressive actions carried out by those who have interests in industrial projects such as mining, plantation expansion, land reclamation, forestry and other projects related to environmental destruction, continue against victims – including indigenous peoples and local communities – fighting for a clean and healthy environment and maintaining their territories (see Annex V on the data legal cases faced by environmental defenders).

## CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

◆ Building on the previous work by C20 Italy, we call the G20 to acknowledge the importance of climate justice by mainstreaming this principle in every G20 deliverables related to climate mitigation and adaptation. Climate justice can be implemented through measures, including but not limited to: a) acknowledging marginalised groups, gender and the inclusion of human and other rights in climate impacts and actions explicitly; b) the inclusion of women, gender, persons with disabilities and other and marginalised groups in the decision-making processes, etc (see Annex I for more mechanism on implementing climate justice principle).

◆ The G20 needs to take collective action in promoting community-led climate and energy resiliency initiatives to minimise the risks of maladaptation and unintended social and environmental consequences incurred from large infrastructure projects.

◆ Urge the G20 to implement the national commitment made in the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan by establishing a timeframe on achieving a targeted reduction of plastic production and consumption, tailored to the conditions of each member country, including by integrating and regulating this reduction as part of transition to a circular economy (see Annex VII on recommendations to implement circular economy policies).

◆ G20 to accelerate action with annual commitments to be reported on in their respective countries, to achieve the 30% protection of land and sea by 2030 as per the commitment made in G20 Italy and Saudi Arabia, including to halt forest loss and species extinction, expanding the coverage of G20 Marine Protected Areas to include more countries (from 6 countries with more than 1% coverage to 19 countries)

• G20 to establish an action plan that is dedicated to scale-up ecosystem-based adaptation (e.g: mangrove restoration, community-based forest management, climate-smart agriculture) by ensuring inclusivity, support, and participation of the communities to avoid one-size fits all approach commonly found in large scale projects.

• G20 to pioneer the works on assessing the financial cost of loss and damages. Resources provided for loss and damages must be new and additional to the USD 100 billion climate finance pledge and disbursed through grants over loans whenever possible. As with the operation of the Green Climate Fund, the establishment of an agency to pool resources for loss and damages funds can be overseen by the UNFCCC.

• G20 must fulfil its commitment to the Paris Agreement and G20 Pittsburgh in 2009 to rationally phase-out fossil fuel subsidies, especially in the context of the current energy crisis, while still ensuring affordable and reliable energy access to the poor. Fossil fuel subsidies can be redirected for the procurement of green technology (e.g: the development of renewable

energy generation, incentives for SMEs to participate in the green economy) and energy efficiency and saving measures.

- As endorsed by G20 Italy Finance Ministers, the G20 are encouraged to put appropriate, fair, and transparent carbon pricing mechanism (see Annex III on recommendations to implement carbon pricing in G20) to accelerate Net Zero Emission achievement and to provide additional resources for funding of climate mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring that the burden of higher prices also falls on the highest emitters rather than the consumers.

- The G20 should set up mechanisms in their respective countries to protect the civic space, by establishing security protocols to stop any form of violence and criminalization against environmental defenders.

**(C20 2022 - Police Pack - pág 32 a 38)**

We call upon the G20 leaders to take urgent, targeted action to mitigate the ecological crisis and promote the reflection of heightened ecological awareness in individual lifestyles. Our rivers' natural flow and self-purification capacities must be protected, and water resources treated as commons.

**(C20 2023 - Communiqué)**

Enhancing regional climate resilience and disaster management capabilities by ensuring rights, access, and sustainability for food security, climate-resilient agriculture by promoting sustainable practices and knowledge transfer; prioritising ecosystem restoration, biodiversity protection, sustainable water governance, and coastal conservation; climate-sensitive planning for climate-induced displacement; climate finance for inclusive and effective climate action; focusing on lifestyle changes and demand reduction, circular economy, deep decarbonization; and fostering peace, harmony, and compassion by integrating cultural values as well as rediscovering local traditions. It is clear that not enough funding has gone into adaptation. Multilateral institutions must be incentivised to do direct lending. New imaginative sources must be located from both private and public sectors. New structures are needed for credit enhancements, first loss guarantees and better de-risking modalities. The resources needed are not in billions but in trillions of US dollars.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 11)**

This WG proposes several recommendations for river revival and water management that emphasise the importance of maintaining the natural flow and self-purification capacity of rivers, as well as protecting water resources as commons. They call for government stewardship, including respecting citizens' rights and relationships with water, preventing environmentally costly projects, and implementing pollution prevention laws. The

involvement of diverse stakeholders, such as indigenous communities, NGOs, and experts, is also highlighted. The G20 is urged to leverage technology, strengthen cross-border cooperation, and consider environmental factors in valuing water resources. The approach should be integrated, scalable, participatory, and supported by sustainable financing.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 19)**

The detrimental impacts of climate change makes it imperative that we act, unitedly, equitably, inclusively, and justly, to protect the people and planet earth. The C20 Working Group on Sustainable and Resilient Communities (SRC) - Climate, Environment and Net Zero Targets proposes policy recommendations to mitigate these global challenges.

The working group has outlined a set of transformative measures that will lead to sustainable and resilient communities through more nuanced and informed developmental pathways, based on greater equity, justice, and inclusivity. The policy recommendations from the four sub-themes namely, Climate Resilience and Social Justice, Environmental Sustainability, Net Zero Emission Management and Compassion driven Approaches to Sustainable and Resilient Communities have been cumulatively reviewed and curated.

The following overarching categories of recommendations have emerged:

The C20 urges the G20 to ensure implementation pathways for efficiency that are compassion driven and engage all sections of the population, creating targeted investment opportunities, as well as co-developing adaptation metrics, and standards across sectors to guide investment decisions. Localised implementation approaches need to be in place considering the sustainability factors.

◆ G20 needs to incentivize transparent and effective public-private and social sector partnerships for sharing expertise, knowledge, experiences, local context specific best practices and resources, to enhance innovations and sustain actions.

◆ G20 countries should support their education systems to develop and implement curriculum and training modules specific to climate change and resilience, net zero emission targets, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration & degradation, at primary, secondary and tertiary level. Along with providing affordable, equitable and quality education, community specific capacity development programs need to be developed to create community wise champions.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 39)**

Despite strong emphasis on climate change, environmental sustainability and net-zero emissions, the G20 still accounts for over 77% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The transition to net-zero is woefully inadequate, mostly techno-solutions-focused, poorly-funded, slow, and unsustainable. It has already exacerbated crises of displacement and

exploitation of vulnerable communities, caused loss of livelihoods, and generated non-recyclable waste. There is poor awareness and understanding of the crisis at hand, solutions and their feasibility, the urgency for sustainable solutions, the magnitude of financing and monitoring needed for the same.

In all these aspects, maladaptation is arising as the most significant challenge in transition to net-zero emissions.

G20 nations must commit to promoting sustainable lifestyles focused on reducing the quantum of residual emissions that have to be balanced, by promoting solutions that bridge socio-behavioural, infrastructural, and technological domains. C20 calls for G20 nations to:

- ◆ Redesign communities, urban form, and infrastructure to drastically reduce induced GHG emissions.
- ◆ Introduce policy incentives for high-emission individuals, organisations, enterprises and communities to reduce consumption and modify behaviour and choices to achieve lower per capita resource footprints while ensuring wellbeing.
- ◆ Promote redesign of living spaces - enhance efficiency in use of floor space, increase daylighting and passive thermal management, use only smart appliances, minimise materials in construction.
- ◆ Transformatively reduce total geographical distances travelled by individuals and goods - minimise travel for work, promote teleworking and shared pooled mobility, promote city- and state-level rail transport powered by renewables, incentivise decentralised, coupled production-consumption infrastructures, systems and provisioning of services.
- ◆ Incentivize transitions to energy, food, water, and resource self-sufficiency - on-site renewables and micro-grids, household-level food production, resource sharing, life-enhanced and efficient products, reuse and recycling, incentivize shift to plant-based diet.
- ◆ Design and promote energy, emissions, and resource-efficient. management of electronic devices.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 48 e 49)**

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- ◆ Mandate time-bound transition to sustainable feedstock for hard-to-abate chemical industries.
- ◆ Design, implement and monitor solutions to prevent lock-in emissions in future sectoral growth.
- ◆ Effectively monitor and eliminate greenwashing, green colonialism, and monoculture plantations for carbon capture.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 50)**

## **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

As per United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) an effective early warning is capable of saving many lives and reducing damage by 30% if activated 24 hours before the event.

However, today, one-third of the world's population, mainly in the least developed countries, is still not covered by early warning systems. Furthermore, as the impacts of climate change accelerate, investments in climate resilient infrastructure must be equally prioritised to prevent deaths, reduce the lock-in of climate vulnerability, and avoid economic losses in the decades to come. The OECD estimates that USD 6.9 trillion worth of infrastructure investments would be needed annually by 2030 to meet the sustainable development goals.

The G20 must enhance regional climate resilience and disaster management capabilities in developing and implementing early-warning systems for cascading events such as rainfall, landslides, floods etc. through reflection on approaches that are gender-equitable and support vulnerable and marginalised sections of the community.

- ◆ C20 recommends to foster and support the transition of agro-systems into agroecology practices, and to prevent conflicts on the use of water for agriculture and to build water resilience.

Member countries should develop incentives and policies to encourage private sector investments in climate-resilient infrastructure and technologies that integrate indigenous knowledge and experiences.

- ◆ The G20 must prioritise integrity and good governance that encompasses promoting anti-corruption measures, strengthening legal frameworks, ensuring inclusive decision-making processes, and supporting the capacity building in all community scale resilience policies and programs.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 39)**

According to UNHCR, hazards resulting from the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as abnormally heavy rainfall, prolonged droughts,

desertification, environmental degradation, or sea-level rise and cyclones are already causing an average of more than 20 million people to leave their homes and move to other areas in their countries each year. It is estimated that 80 percent of people displaced by climate change are women, according to UNEP. When women are displaced, they are at greater risk of violence, including sexual violence.

- ◆ The G20 must ensure that gender mainstreaming is integrated into policies, programs, multi-level governance & administrative systems and training for capacity building of those impacted by climate-induced displacement and migration.

- ◆ The C20 urges the G20 to adopt a climate-sensitive planning dimension to peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction, and development efforts to prevent any relapse to armed conflicts in fragile communities. Community level training to develop comprehensive short term strategies, while implementing necessary schemes to facilitate their effective implementation.

- ◆ The C20 urges member countries to develop a strategy to manage the forecasted displacement of population affected by climate related disasters. States need to derive policies and interventions for earmarking the camps for settlement, supply chain pathways for managing resources for non-permanent resettlement.

**(C20 2023 - Police Pack - pág 39)**

## FOOD SYSTEMS

Climate change impacts food security, particularly in developing nations. According to the World Bank, the growing impact of climate change could further cut crop yields, especially in the world's most food-insecure regions. Our food systems are also responsible for about 30% of greenhouse gas emissions. Current food systems also threaten the health of people and the planet and generate unsustainable levels of pollution and waste. A third of global food production is either lost or wasted.

- ◆ The G20 must ensure that individuals have the rights and access to safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, and that food systems are sustainable and resilient to climate change. Member countries need to adopt innovative food engineering technologies as well as promote the integration of the traditional practices like consumption of ayurvedic leaves and other herbs into their lifestyle.

- ◆ The G20 countries need to promote sustainable food consumption patterns and awareness campaigns to bring in a major shift in resource consumption and food waste generation. Based on the food intake and the water consumed at community level, people need to be

made aware of sustainable practices according to resource availability and changing climate patterns.

◆ The G20 must implement environmental labelling and taxing of food products that are environmentally damaging, to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices, as well as incentive pricing for the less-impacting food products in order to incentivize consumers to make more responsible and sustainable food choices.

◆ The C20 recommends implementing a scheme where every food packet includes information on the man hours involved, the number of individuals in the supply chain, resources utilised, thereby fostering a gratitude-based approach that promotes reduced consumption and wastage.

◆ The C20 urges the G20 to promote dynamic management of crop diversity and diversity-based strategies to ensure nutritional needs of the community and for more sustainable agro-ecosystems by emphasising bottom-up approaches engaging with local farmer networks in the perspective of agroecological approach.

◆ Member nations need to enhance global investment to promote sustainable agricultural practices. Training and educational programs need to be implemented to raise awareness among rural communities about the need for ecosystem restoration, environmental shifts and the impacts of climate change.

◆ The C20 recommends to raise community awareness about nutrition requirements through schemes and foster a connection between agricultural practices and food grain production. Schemes need to be accompanied by incentives such as subsidies, tax exemptions, and low-interest loans to farmers to adopt such practices.

◆ The C20 calls for the adoption and enforcement of robust regulations, limiting pesticide usage to permissible levels, in the agricultural sector to safeguard the well-being of individuals and the environment.

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## **CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT**

The European Parliamentary Research Service's 2021 briefing stated that, while there wasn't any standardised definition of "climate refugees" (the alternate term is "climate migrants"), over 318 million persons had been displaced since 2008 until the date of the document because of climate disasters. Since then, further climate-extreme events, including drought



or extreme heatwave conditions, hurricanes/cyclones of growing intensity, irrational rainfall patterns, and flooding have affected wide swathes of the population around the world. (...) On a longer timescale, the trends of rainfall variation and water scarcity have the potential to have intergenerational impact such as exacerbating poverty, washing out livelihoods, prompting migration and human suffering, and increasing economic costs as climate change becomes more widespread, rapid, and intense.

While previously the displacement of people due to climate-related disasters usually happened within a country's borders and was the sole concern of the national government, increasingly populations may seek food, shelter and livelihood across borders. Thus, corrective measures on water security are absolutely essential to avoid such mass migration and potential international conflicts.

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## **CLIMATE ADAPTATION**

Three sub-themes have been considered by the Working Group on a foundation of tactical, strategic and institutionalising measures. The sub-themes fit into climate change, the key priority of India's G20 Presidency and would also help towards accelerating progress on SDGs. To create the policy recommendations, the Working Group has discussed areas including:

- Riverine ecosystems and Ecosystem Services
- Forestry interventions including agroforestry, ecotourism and conservation measures
- Watershed management, catchment area treatment and ecological restoration measures
- Flood management tactics and strategies in high rainfall and flood prone areas
- Policies, regulations and guidelines for prevention and mitigation of flood and related disasters
- River basin management: Technology innovations; Community empowerment, youth participation and delegation of power amongst communities
- Traditional knowledge on river flows and its applications in river rejuvenation
- Community-centric Engineering of Water Infrastructure
- Water conservation measures
- Addressing the Commodification of the Water Commons
- Catalysing Broad-based Community Financial Participation in Revival of Rivers
- Catalysing Philanthropic Capital / Private Capital for Nature Based Solutions through outcome-based financing mechanisms
- G20 states must strengthen cross-border agreements and cooperation to prevent climate migration, prevent water conflicts and water wars

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