

CONVERGENCE DIALOGUE BETWEEN T20 AND C20

T20 Task Force 2 - Sustainable climate action and inclusive just energy transitions - and C20 Working Group 3 WG 3 - Environment, Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition*

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1. JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1. Fostering the just dimension of transition plans through participatory governance, institutional capacity building, technology transfer and adequate funding

The G20 should develop holistic transition plans that promote decarbonization, climate adaptation, and biodiversity preservation, while ensuring universal access to clean energy and due respect for human rights, as well as preventing and mitigating adverse social and environmental impacts of energy projects. To enable energy transitions strategies within a fair, sustainable, and global economic transformation, the G20 should: a) support institutional capacity-building aimed at the design and implementation of nationally-led transition plans in developing countries, with robust mechanisms for engagement of civil society, the scientific community and local governments and communities; b) increase South-South and North-South cooperation to facilitate the transfer and co-development of technologies to promote a green industrialization pathway, focusing on alternatives for low-income and commodities-dependent countries;

c) foster the provision of grants-based and highly concessional finance mechanisms to fund such transition plans; d) prioritize regions and communities dependent on fossil fuels by providing retraining and reskilling programs and social safety nets to vulnerable and underrepresented populations*.

1.2. Promoting universal access to renewable energy, without amplifying economic, social and environmental inequalities

The G20 must promote universal, equitable, and reliable access to energy by expanding decentralized and distributed generation over this decade, including in vulnerable and isolated communities. This must not lead to social exclusion, environmental inequalities, and increased extractivism. To achieve this, G20 should: a) mobilize financial resources and technical assistance for decentralized clean energy generation and distribution with significant economic and social benefits, without increasing costs for low-income consumers; b) ensure that the extraction of critical minerals for the energy transition does not repeat the colonial pattern of resource exploitation witnessed in the past by creating mechanisms to facilitate technology transfer, capacity building, and financing that allow developing countries to develop green technologies locally; c) develop and implement environmental and social safeguards to protect ecosystems, people, and communities where projects for renewable energy and mining of critical minerals are located, respecting the individual and collective non-proprietary land rights of local communities as well defining no-go zones; d) guarantee public participation and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other affected populations, including a fair, ongoing process of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).

* Vulnerable and underrepresented populations include, but not limited to, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, afro-descendant peoples, peasants, women and girls, children and youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons discriminated against based on their sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression.

2. CLIMATE AMBITION

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. Establishing a G20 permanent body dedicated to climate action

The G20 should build upon the efforts of the Task Force for the Global Mobilization against Climate Change and establish a permanent climate action body to: a) coordinate the work of the Financial and Sherpa tracks; b) monitor the implementation of climate-related pledges, recommendations and initiatives from G20 Working Groups and Engagement Groups; c) lead a global pledge to phase out all fossil fuels, with a timetable in which developed countries and major emitters lead the acceleration of action in this critical decade, as well as establish an accountable commitment to end the prospecting and exploration of new fossil fuel reserves; d) serve as a forum to discuss strategies to develop and implement national climate targets towards a 1.5°C scenario; e) address the negative impacts of the energy transition through global collaboration.

2.2. Aligning the G20 climate agenda and its international financial architecture reform efforts with the UNFCCC's priorities

The G20 must promote better synergies between International Financial Institutions' (IFIs) reform efforts and the UNFCCC processes to effectively enhance climate action, especially concerning the mobilization of the means of implementation. Such alignment can be advanced through the creation of a regular channel of dialogue between the G20, the UNFCCC's Conference of the Parties' Presidencies Troika and Secretariat, and IFIs to: a) ensure robust and continuous G20 support for COP Presidencies' efforts to advance the Roadmap to Mission 1.5°C; b) explore and advance the G20 and IFIs' role in mobilizing the means of implementation in the form of finance, capacity building, and technology transfer to promote the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Global Stocktake (GST); c) ensure the alignment of G20 commitments and IFIs' reform efforts with the principles enshrined in the UNFCCC, especially Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CB-DR-RC); d) promote greater balance between climate mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage.

2.3. Fostering the implementation of adaptation policies in accordance with economic, social and political demands

The G20 should: a) commit to operationalizing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and strengthen adaptation actions around its thematic priorities; b) develop, finance and implement climate-resilient infrastructure for increased access to basic services, including energy, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and early warning systems, especially for the most vulnerable groups and regions; c) develop guidelines for integrating ecosystem-based approaches into national adaptation plans, while promoting circular economy, sustainable livelihoods, upholding human rights, and preventing, halting and reversing biodiversity loss; d) ensure participatory mechanisms that value local knowledge and community-led proposals in national adaptation plans.

3. CLIMATE JUSTICE

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Enhancing representativeness in climate governance

The G20 should establish clear guidelines to ensure that vulnerable and underrepresented populations are at the center of climate-related decision-making processes and the development of territorial climate mitigation and adaptation plans.

3.2. Promoting equitable, inclusive and action-oriented climate education and access to information to guarantee climate resilience and defenders' protection

The G20 must prioritize climate education to foster a well-informed citizenry capable of contributing to climate action to safeguard their irrevocable rights. To achieve this, G20 should: a) commit to enhancing the use of multiple, inclusive and context-based channels, such as community workshops, Indigenous Peoples' languages, tailored methodologies, and digital platforms to increase access to climate education in national education systems and to make this information accessible and understandable to all; and b) urge governments to establish national and global programs to protect environmental defenders and

whistleblowers, as well as provide funding, labor and housing support guided by the principles of the Escazú Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNFCCC's Capacity-Building Frameworks.

4. CLIMATE FINANCE

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Promoting affordable and accessible climate and sustainable development finance through more representative and effective IFIs, MDBs and Multilateral Climate Funds

The G20's efforts to reform these financial institutions must prioritize justice and inclusiveness, adopting a vulnerability and needs-based approach to ensure that the funding reaches the countries and communities most in need. Financial flows should be guided by principles of additionality, affordability, predictability, flexibility and transparency and must be responsive to marginalized communities. Furthermore, it is essential to remove barriers that prevent vulnerable and underrepresented populations from accessing concessional financing for action on the ground. Based on these principles, G20 countries (as shareholders) should mandate multilateral financial institutions to, within a year: a) simplify application procedures and provide capacity-building support for projects; b) adopt accountability mechanisms to prevent double counting and ensure that climate financing does not divert funds from other development priorities; c) increase significantly the level of concessional funding and other financing mechanisms that support climate investment without fueling fiscal crises; d) create allocation criteria for concessional funding that prioritize vulnerable and low-income countries, as well as disadvantaged groups. These efforts should aim to scale up climate and biodiversity finance commitments to reach the trillions of dollars needed to align climate action efforts with a 1.5°C pathway, close the adaptation finance gap and ensure adequate financing for addressing loss and damage.

4.2. Ensuring climate justice through a fairer international tax system and subsidy repurposing

The G20 should: a) create a roadmap for subsidy repurposing containing assessments of affected sectors, job retraining needs, policy-specific implementation deadlines and accountability mechanisms to redirect government support from fossil fuels to clean energy; b) support the implementation of a CBDR-RC-compliant taxation of major polluters activities and on high-polluting corporations; c) promote a fair and inclusive international tax system, including by supporting the implementation of a minimum tax on the income of very-high-net-worth individuals and the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation (UNCITC) and its efforts to enhance tax cooperation and eliminate tax evasion ; d) promote debt justice by canceling sovereign debt of vulnerable and highly indebted countries to free resources to address the climate and development crises, and promote efforts to increase concessional finance at least fivefold by 2030 to mitigate and respond to the impacts of climate change; e) promote new allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to close the climate finance gap, based on a new framework for access to liquidity with a greater share of SDRs allocated to low- and middle-income countries on a needs-based, timely and accessible manner.



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