



GCAP – C7 Policy Brief

Preliminary recommendations to the G7 Italian Presidency

This document was collectively developed by the preliminary core group of the Italian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), facilitated by the Italian section of the Global Coalition Against Poverty (GCAP Italy). It aims to offer key analytical elements to assess the current conjuncture and provide concrete proposals with respect to proposed priorities for the Italian G7 Presidency.

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PREAMBLE

As the year 2030 looms and just six years remain to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, we are still facing a number of critical structural and systemic challenges. Poverty, inequalities, injustice are not new, and neither are their drivers and root causes. What is new is that we now live in a time of what has been termed “polycrisis”, a time when the compounding impacts of climate change, conflicts, economic shocks, the global pandemic, the prolonged public-private indebtedness, the Russia-Ukraine war and the most recent Hamas-Israel war have been exacerbating social and economic inequalities, magnifying gender discriminations and violence, increasing food insecurity and hunger, fostering forced migratory flows, driving humanitarian needs to record levels and slowing or reversing previous progress in leaving no one behind.

Large groups of population such as women, children and youth and those most vulnerable and marginalised are carrying the heaviest burden of these crises.

This multi-layered crisis which is becoming a new reality requires common resolve, strong international solidarity, centrality of human rights and UN-centred multilateral process to firmly advance on the pathway towards sustainability, to address systemic issues, aiming at building open and resilient societies, bridging emergency solutions with a long-term vision, stimulating a change. This global challenge requires a systemic revision of the narrative for action and the political approach with the determination to leave no one behind; the necessity of a gender-transformative approach; the need for a comprehensive vision for a real sustainability and the policy coherence to link together the future of the planet and humankind; the determined promotion of a global peace-building.

Therefore, leveraging on its locally and globally linked experience and expertise from such different perspectives, the Global Civil Society gathered in the Civil 7 (C7) is active in putting forward proposals and approaches based on Human Rights with a gender transformative lens, suggesting alternative visions and concrete recommendations, upholding transparency in decision-making, building on voices of those who are most excluded, the most vulnerable, and bringing them at the centre of the policy debate. Particular attention should also be paid to tackle gender-based violence (GBV) at a global level by taking into account its structural dimension by implementing long-term and structured policies that address all its manifestations as well as its root causes, such as stereotypes and gender roles.

The role of the G7 needs to be firmly located in the above-described analysis of the crisis and within the scope and scale of the responses that are urgently required. Indeed, the G7 can play a useful role in increasing understanding among countries and build consensus on accelerating the action needed to advance the agenda for sustainable development, stimulate a strong international solidarity which is truly indispensable to address systemic issues and prevent the multi-layered crisis from reaching catastrophic levels. This will be possible,



and useful, if the strength and power of the G7 process is put at the service of the UN multilateral frameworks and if all G7 members take clear responsibility at the national and international level.

The C7 process involves a wide variety of organizations and networks far beyond the G7 countries. The C7 policy positions and recommendations are therefore collectively developed thanks to a vibrant and inclusive process. However, we understand that hosting the G7 Presidency offers unique opportunities for system-wide national discussions on critical priorities within the current conjuncture.

Before taking up their coordinating role, the Italian CSOs, facilitated by GCAP Italy which is taking over the C7 process, would therefore like to propose the following priorities for the Italian G7 Presidency, as a contribution to the Italian system-wide planning effort to nourish the contribution to ensuring respect for human rights for every human being and to stubbornly promoting peace.

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SECTION 1. ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND TRANSFORMATION

Context: challenges to address

No one is saved alone. The main lesson of the pandemic appears not to have been learned by the major global economies, and this is worsening the systemic crisis affecting the planet. The conditions of debt and deprivation in less advanced countries are worsening, but the capacity for sustainable development and resilience of the G7 countries themselves is weakening due to the global economy marching at a “stall speed” (TDR 2023), meeting the definition of a global recession.

The investment gap across all SDG sectors has increased from \$2.5 trillion in 2015 to more than \$4 trillion per year today. The largest gaps are in energy, water, and transport infrastructure. Energy investment needs in the Global South are estimated at \$2.2 trillion per year (WIR23). Global debt appears to have returned to its historical upward trend and also G7 countries as Italy are experiencing new debt vulnerabilities.

Global trade slowed in 2023 and if global value chains (GVCs) continued to expand in 2022 however, the WTO GVC Development Report 2023 also flags increasing risks from their lack of transparency and the dependence on a small number of economies for certain products and highlights the vulnerability of GVCs to rising trade tensions and global crises.

Globally and locally, there is a need to change business as usual and secure policy space to pursue transformative alternatives, also in the local and regional markets, that foster decent work, promote women's access to employment and income, protect universal social protection, invest in the green and care economy, avoid austerity measures and operate within planetary boundaries.

C7 Policy Recommendations to the Italian Presidency

G7 countries still should demonstrate moral courage and political will to choose solidarity and justice over competition and recognise their historic responsibility to mobilise all possible resources and capacity addressing the root causes of unsustainable global economic system thus reducing the need for humanitarian assistance, support the process toward a UN treaty on business and human rights with a mandatory due diligence as the new normal and implementing a fairer multilateral trade policy framework to complement it, minimising reliance on fossil fuels, fixing global food and health systems, reducing conflict and respecting legally binding obligations for nuclear disarmament.

We urge the G7 to take actions in the following areas:

➤ **Debt Relief and Restructuring**

- Support prompt and comprehensive debt cancellation for vulnerable low-income countries that need it.
- Initiate and support multilateral negotiations at the UN to establish a debt restructuring mechanism that triggers an automatic standstill and includes all creditors, accessible to all LMICs.

➤ **Access to Finance (Special Drawing Rights, Concessional Finance, including ODA)**

- Spearhead a new SDR allocation, to the tune of \$2 trillion, and a process to set different criteria for allocation so they help low-income countries in a more targeted way.
- Advance rechanneling of more than \$400 billion in SDRs that rich countries can afford to transfer.



- Recommit to the 0.7% ODA target and agree on a clear timeline to reach this target with new, additional resources, and innovative sources of funding, such as international solidarity taxes, including a financial transactions tax.

➤ **More progressive International Tax Architecture and Policies**

- Support movement towards a universal UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and a global tax body, in the context of the process initiated by unanimously-adopted UN resolution 77/244 and the '*Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations*' resolution approved on the 22nd of November 2023. Civil society should have access and participation in the next steps of such a process.

- Work together to enact a more progressive international tax system that eliminates tax competition and race to the bottom to counter the ability of the ultra-rich to avoid paying their dues and introduce new rules that determine higher taxation of extreme wealth.

➤ **Responsible and Equitable Trade and Investment**

- Ensure that any possible reform of the WTO strengthens its multilateral dimension and does not weaken the consensus mechanism in times of trade conflicts.

- Rethink how to lead global trade policies to a binding assessment of their impact on human, social and environmental rights, taking into account the historical responsibilities of the countries involved.

- Renegotiate the current agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver to respond to the growing demands for the equal diffusion at global level of life-saving drugs and technologies, not only in the health sector but also in the climate and energy sectors.

- Support a permanent solution on food public stockholding to sustain the local production of low- and middle-income countries in times of crisis and to fight inflation.

- Enforce a special safeguard mechanism (SSM) that would enable members from low-income members to temporarily raise tariffs in the event of a sudden import surge or a fall in food prices.

- Follow US in suspending support to the WTO proposal on digital trade, to provide a more appropriate and democratic policy space to strengthen algorithmic accountability and build strong public digital infrastructure and skills.

➤ **Business and Human Rights/Labour**

- Support the UN Binding Treaty on business and human rights and due diligence as a mandatory standard.

- While in-work poverty is increasing for the first time in decades, support pay rises and facilitate collective bargaining as a tool to ensure that all workers enjoy fair wages and decent working conditions.

- Enforce commitments made in G7 Leaders' Communiqués adopted in 2021 and 2022 to eradicate the use of all forms of forced labour in global supply chains, including state-sponsored forced labour, and tackling child labour.

- Promote legal reforms to ensure women's economic empowerment, eliminating the persistent gender pay, pension gaps, and discriminatory tax policies, and to include the promotion of women centered entrepreneurial policy frameworks and ecosystems to provide tailored support for women entrepreneurs and ensure women's equal access to land and property rights, finance, markets, networks, connectivity, and digital and procurement opportunities, including public procurement (W7 Japan 2023).



SECTION 2. FOOD JUSTICE AND FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Context: challenges to address

Food Systems are central to ecosystem health, social justice and wellbeing, food and nutrition security, culture and landscape protection and planetary rights, while the current model of industrialized agriculture is posing critical challenges regarding biodiversity loss, overconsumption of water, greenhouse gas emissions and groundwater pollution, with very serious implications for human, animal and environmental health. Food Systems today are in turn impacted by pandemics resulting from the reduction of natural spaces and biodiversity; they are under the grip of financial speculation and of corporate-driven globalised industrial food systems and are affected by the serious weaknesses of global supply chains, which are inextricably linked to the price of energy and fertilisers.

According to FAO, women produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food in most low and middle income countries and are responsible for half of the world's food production, yet their role as food producers and providers - and their critical contribution to household food security - is only recently being recognized. FAO studies confirm that while women are essential to small-scale agriculture, farm labor and day-to-day family subsistence, they experience greater difficulty than men in accessing land, credit, as well as productivity-enhancing inputs and services.

Food inequality and poverty continue to grow or remain at unacceptably high levels, where the crisis is not one of global availability, but of access to food, as confirmed by global food crisis reports for the last 7 years. Whereas, global food production continues to grow, the rates of utilisation of food reserves are virtually unchanged, and the increase in the number of people suffering from malnutrition, hunger and obesity-related diseases are the result of inequalities, policy failures and dependencies resulting into a systemic crisis, therefore a rethinking of food systems is needed both globally and locally.

Financial speculation is a major component of inflationary phenomena and unjustified increases in food prices, aggravated by other speculative phenomena such as land grabbing. An element that exacerbates inequalities and hinders access to food is closely associated with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) policies of disincentives to public strategic food reserves, trade agreements that increase the opportunity gap, and an incoherent framework of national and European policies.

Moreover, in negotiation processes on sustainable food systems, the limits of democratic legitimacy and clear rules of accountability are evident.

C7 Policy Recommendations to the Italian Presidency

In order **to support a human rights-centred approach in the transformation of our food systems**, we urge the G7 to take action in the following areas:

- In all existing processes of dialogue and negotiation regarding food systems, **reaffirm and support the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** as the foremost international, multi-actor and intergovernmental policy platform on food security and nutrition which, **along with the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts and the CFS Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism** and with the support of the Intergovernmental and UN Agencies in Rome, can ensure quality of analysis, independence and democratic participation in decision-making processes on food systems.



- **Rebalance the power of Governments, donors and food companies in food supply chains and ensure that the rights of the farmers and workers producing our food are respected.** More support should be directed to farmers and agricultural workers to expand sustainable domestic and local food production. This would reduce dependence on international markets, which exposes countries to supply disruptions and price fluctuations. It is essential that small-scale farmers, with particular focus on women in low-income countries are supported in having more access to funding, infrastructure, inputs and markets, and that their land rights are protected and that women's rights to ownership of land and other goods of production are recognized.
- Confirm and implement the G7 Agriculture Ministers' **commitment to monitor markets and promote market transparency.**
- **Tackle the food price inflation and ensure all people can access affordable food,** governments should urgently implement progressive taxation measures and use them to invest in powerful and proven measures that reduce inequality, such as universal social protection schemes. Social protection mechanisms and food access must be reinforced in all countries.
- **Initiate or support co-programming pathways for agroecology and food systems transformation** with a view to subsidiarity and accelerate the adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
- **In coherence with the One Health approach, support a stronger orientation towards the transformation of the livestock keeping,** including aquaculture system, to drastically limit its industrial version and the use of antimicrobials, and increasing the accessibility of diversified diets of nutrient dense foods.
- **Prioritize the rights and interests of women** by enacting public policies facilitating women's access to resources and services and guarantee their **land and propriety rights** through the elimination of all obstacles that prevent women from full ownership of property.
- **Support Italian and international actors committed to building resilient food systems** alongside local communities, farmers and their aggregations, youth and women's grassroots groups, indigenous peoples and other marginalised communities, through co-planning pathways and increasing investments and programmes for agroecology and food system transformation with a view to subsidiarity and recognizing and enhancing the role of women in every aspect of the supply chain.
- **Support the finalisation of the Sustainable Food Systems Framework (FSFS),** a flagship initiative of the EU's Farm to Fork strategy to support the integration of sustainability into all food policies and the strengthening of food system resilience.



SECTION 3. GLOBAL HEALTH

Context: challenges to address

In the current era of polycrisis, billions of people are prevented from enjoying their right to health. As highlighted during the last UN High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in September 2023, “*the level of progress and investment to date remain insufficient to meet target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and [...] at the current pace of progress [...] up to one-third of the world’s population will remain underserved by 2030*”.

The WHO estimates a projected shortfall of 10 million health workers by 2030, mostly in low- and lower-middle income countries, and at the same time between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year with the direct damage costs to health estimated to be between US\$ 2–4 billion per year by 2030. Such data show unequivocally that an enormous effort is needed to fill the current gap, and to ensure that everyone everywhere can achieve the highest level of physical, mental, and social well-being.

C7 Policy Recommendations to the Italian Presidency

G7 countries have the chance and responsibility of taking leadership in supporting and adopting global health strategies and responses that prioritize human rights, sustainability, transparency and a revised multilateralism.

We urge the G7 to take action in the following areas:

- **Increase resources and investments in low and middle-income countries towards UHC**, based on primary health care (PHC) and beyond, aiming for the coverage of the full continuum of key services from health promotion to prevention, protection, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care and access to timely, safe and affordable surgical care. Support should be provided to remove out-of-pocket payments.
- **Ensure that the most marginalized and vulnerable groups and populations**, including migrants and displaced, **are at the centre of global health** strategies and responses, and actively engage them in their elaboration, implementation, and monitoring, so as to *Leave No One Behind*.
- **Ensure gender-based approaches** at every stage and level of global health policies including when addressing issues of human resources for health. Enhance and promote gender medicine.
- **Bridging inequalities and removing barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)** services for women and girls, for all vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including young people, LGBTQIA+, migrants and refugees, people with disabilities, those living with HIV.
- **Recognise and reinforce** through public sustainable financing **the role of WHO as the global health coordinating institution**. Counter further fragmentation of global health architecture, building upon the strengths and experiences of existing mechanisms, especially when they have been effectively involving communities and civil society, as in the case of the Global Fund.



- **Fully support and align with the efforts of the WHO** and the aforementioned mechanisms **in the fight to end HIV, TB and malaria**; in the prevention and control of **non-communicable diseases** (NCDs), and in the prevention, control, and eradication of **neglected tropical diseases** (NTDs) as critical pathways to achieving UHC and equitable health for all.
- **Address the challenge of population ageing** by supporting and adopting strategies and policies to foster longer and healthier lives worldwide.
- **Ensure that planetary health and One Health approach inform every stage and level of pandemic PPR plans**, thus recognizing the tight relationship and delicate balance between environmental, human, and animal health, and address accordingly and consistently the crises exacerbated by climate change, among which food insecurity and the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- **Firmly recognise the obstacles that intellectual property (IP) rights pose** to the production and equitable distribution of medical countermeasures (MCMs), especially in low- and middle-income countries, and **support IP waivers** and a binding language on equity in the current negotiations of the Pandemic Accord.



SECTION 4. HUMAN MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

Context: challenges to address

Migration has been a fundamental part of human development through history: people moving within countries or from a country to another have greatly contributed to economic growth, innovation, trade, culture, and wealth of both origin and destination societies. Indeed, migration is a permanent phenomenon, it always existed, and it will always exist, as a result of conflicts, serious economic imbalances, anti-democratic systems, persecutions, human rights violations, climate changes, natural disasters, and poverty alleviation. In the historical era we are living, there are political, climate and socioeconomic inequalities that are widespread and, in some areas of the world, are significantly increasing. With them, inevitably, population movements expand, and this phenomenon is currently involving more than 280 million of people on the move in the world.

There are more women, men and children on the move nowadays than ever before. A map of the world today shows, in all continents, a complex network of internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. Among them, women and children represent an increasing component, around 50 per cent; those who are unaccompanied, pregnant, heads of households, disabled or elderly are especially vulnerable, too often, they are victims of different kinds of gender-based violence at various stages of the journey, and in this context, human trafficking – sometimes linked to criminal groups – and various forms of modern slavery are thriving.

Mass movement of people is one of the most significant challenges the world faces today, producing a profound and long-lasting impact on human rights and in the life of those who migrate and of the communities of origin, transit and destination.

The complexity of the current challenge is linked to the mixed nature of the flows, consisting of multiple motivations to migration considering social, economic, environmental and political factors/dimensions. To address a complexity of the phenomenon and ensure rights are protected and promoted, the international community has been called to multiply its efforts.

The world has lost the long-term perspective on migration, approaching it as a crisis rather than a stable part of States' policies. For this reason, in order to improve migration governance, the G7 vision should be to shift the focus on human mobility from an emergency approach to an encompassing and long-term one, turning irregular migration flows into predictable, regular and manageable migration channels.

Regular migrations are an opportunity for development at a global level and are central to combating the root causes of poverty in countries of origin, facilitating economic growth and flexibility of employment in destination countries. Regular and planned migrations are also a key to reduce life risks and could guarantee respect for human rights combating human trafficking.

C7 Policy Recommendations to the Italian Presidency

In the framework of the multilateral action and in true partnership with the Global South and with the diaspora, the Italian G7 Presidency should work towards the adoption of an approach to manage migration based on the concept of human mobility, enshrined in the efforts encompassed by the Agenda 2030 and the Global Compacts to broaden and rebalance the perceptions of the migration phenomenon, reflecting a complex and highly variable reality, thus applying a Human development approach.



This implies shifting the focus from the emergency to an encompassing and long-term approach, based on joint responsibilities for shared benefits, and underlining the **development and migration nexus** and the necessity to establish a true **partnership between countries of origin, transit and destination** to ensure a safe, orderly and mutually beneficial human mobility based on human rights.

Well-managed human mobility can indeed benefit both origin and destination countries in terms of economic growth and development (this is particularly true, for example, for ageing societies, in terms of sustainability of social security systems, but also in terms of contribution to poverty eradication).

This approach could induce G7 countries to take action in the following areas.

- **Ensuring safe and regular migration channels** in order to promote protection of human rights and sustainable development of origin, transit and destination countries. Regular and safe migration paths would have positive repercussions for all parties involved.
- **Investing in countries of origin and transit**, on the basis of specific partnership agreements, financing sustainable projects with high social and economic impact – consistently with the implementation of the SDGs and to be identified together with the partner country involving CSOs and diasporas on the basis of the principle of local ownership.
- **Ensuring the protection of persons at heightened risk of violence and gender-based violence**, such as women and children, with a particular attention to the victims of trafficking, and ensure access to protection and basic services, such as public health, with particular attention to sexual and reproductive services and education.
- **Valuing the positive aspects** of human mobility for all three parties (destination countries, origin countries and migrants themselves), by promoting **integration and social inclusion** of migrants and refugees in the host countries, and by adopting effective measures to assure the access to basic social and health services and overcome the barriers to the labour market integration.



SECTION 5. CLIMATE CRISIS, ENERGY TRANSFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Context: challenges to address

As stated by Johan Rockström and others in several studies, the stability and resilience of the Earth system and human well-being are inseparably linked, yet their interdependencies are generally under-recognized; consequently, they are often treated independently. One of the latest [reports](#) said that Earth is exceeding its "safe operating space for humanity" in six of nine key measurements of its health, and two of the remaining three are headed in the wrong direction. There has been a 68% decline in animal life on Earth since 1970. If we don't act, 1 million species could become extinct by 2050. The food supply is made insecure by climate change and biodiversity loss. G7 should consider that nature is a direct primary source of food, clean water, and energy for [population groups](#) lacking alternatives.

Populations highly dependent on nature for their basic needs are most sensitive to environmental changes. Moreover, climate change has already exposed more than 600 million people to less favourable climate conditions and by the end of the century [the same could happen to one-third \(22–39%\) of world population](#) if we do not accelerate energy and ecological transition to limit global warming to 1,5°C. As the impacts of extreme events in recent years have shown, climate change affects everyone, but proportionately more vulnerable people and countries, partly because of their lower preparedness and means to deal with emergencies and to put in place adaptation measures. Even within each country, the ability and possibility to cope with the impact of climate change is undoubtedly based on the social and economic vulnerability of each person and differs by income, health conditions, gender and social organization. In this scenario, children are uniquely and disproportionately affected by the devastating consequences of climate change, due to physiological and developmental factors and are the most affected stakeholders in terms of longer-term climate impacts (CERI 2023). Climate change also disproportionately impacts women and girls in all their diversity, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and in vulnerable and marginalized situations, as well as in humanitarian and conflict settings. For instance, there is evidence on the negative impacts on maternal health and on the creation of conditions that result in increases in gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as child marriage.

Earth's climate, biodiversity, land, fresh water, nutrient pollution and "novel" chemicals (human-made compounds like microplastics and nuclear waste) are all out of whack.

The climate situation at the global level is indeed very worrying: there is no geographical region of the Planet that is now immune to the impact of the climate crisis, 2023 will be (was) the hottest year on record, there has not been a CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere equal to the current one for [66 million years](#), with the risk that the global temperature increase will not only exceed 1.5°C, but will reach and exceed 4°C. If this scenario proves true, the consequences would be catastrophic. Moreover, the scientific community and the IPCC report tell us that limiting global warming to 1.5°C is possible, provided, however, that we exponentially increase our efforts to slash greenhouse gas emissions. From the debate and outcomes of COP28 in Dubai, since it became clear to all that we need to phase out fossil fuels and accelerate the energy and ecological transition. Limiting warming to 1.5°C is at the centre of the Global Stocktake (GST) decision, there is recognition that this requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 from 2019 levels. GST decision also states that 2025 is the deadline to peak global emissions, in accordance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change AR6.



C7 Policy Recommendations to the Italian Presidency

We need strong initiatives to boost climate action and make the “transition away from fossil fuels” (cit. COP28 CMA.5) a reality, starting immediately. The commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2025 and 60% by 2035, compared to 2019 and to ensure that peak fossil fuel consumption occurs before 2030 must be fulfilled.

Therefore, we urge the G7 to take action in the following areas:

- **Prepare strong NDCs in 2024**, in line with the common objective, further enshrined in Dubai, **to limit global warming to 1.5°C** and considering youth’s voices. The G7 will need to implement and go beyond the decisions made in Dubai, setting the goal and establishing a path for fossil fuel phase-out and ecological and energy transition, kicking off strong plans to scale up Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy Efficiency, leading by example. A decision should be made not to plan for no new fossil fuels infrastructure, including gas exploration and production, since expanding gas production and infrastructure is not compatible with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit (gas is responsible for 20% of global energy-related CO2 emissions). We all also for the launch a special initiative to cut at least 30% methane emission (from 2020 levels) by 2030. It will be crucial to deliver the G7 countries commitment to phase out Fossil Fuels subsidies by 2025. Last but not least, G7 countries should commit to assume Adaptation Strategies and Plans as basis for future economic and industrial sustainable development plans
- **Being ready for Transition:** put in place guidelines and plans for **Just Transition** that help leave no one behind, identify social safety nets and job training plans, identify ways and means to ensure access to transition within and across countries.
- **Mobilize at least \$100 billion annually until 2025 for climate finance**, commitments must be maintained and achieved; there is also a strong need to commit for an ambitious new collective climate finance goal after 2025; resources need to be mobilized to support Adaptation Fund (and the goal of doubling adaptation finance by 2025) and the new Loss & Damage fund in order to support communities affected by climate disasters with a focus on delivering child and gender responsive outcomes at the scale required. These resources should be based on principles of predictability, transparency and embed principles of locally led adaptation.
- **Boost implementation of Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People;** push the creation of a **legally binding treaty on plastic waste**; boost **High Seas Treaty** by committing on establishing large-scale marine protected areas an important step to meet also the global commitment of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Agreement to protect at least 30% of the ocean by 2030; decide an initiative to help to protect and finance **the most valuable rainforest areas and ecosystems**, while better protecting **indigenous people rights**.
- **Embrace a human rights-based approach in facing and managing climate change;** implement the Paris Agreement to drive gender transformative just transitions, which strengthens all women’s and girls’ leadership and meaningful participation, decision making, capacities, and livelihoods in climate action to achieve gender equality; implement the COP 28 Gender Responsive Transitions and Climate Action Partnership; address underlying systemic causes of vulnerabilities to the climate crisis, including for all women and girls and Indigenous Peoples.