

Igarapé Institute

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Chapeau

We reaffirm our commitment to reinvigorate multilateralism and strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations. To achieve this, we embrace ten core principles for transforming the multilateral system: prioritize people and the planet, ensure inclusivity and representation, foster transparency, promote equity, strengthen networks and collaboration, allocate adequate resources, embrace flexibility, stay accountable, and be mission focused and future oriented.¹

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

We reiterate that environmental and climate commitments should be based on an integrated assessment of the three Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity, and desertification) and further instruments, including the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the High Seas Treaty, and the Treaty to End Plastic Pollution.² To avoid silos that hinder systemic thinking and action, we emphasize:

- The need for a holistic approach to address climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and desertification in a cohesive manner, reflecting their interconnections while respecting each convention's mandate and priorities;

¹ High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB), [Breakthrough for People and Planet: Effective and Inclusive Global Governance for Today and the Future](#) (New York: United Nations University, 2023).

² United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, [Presidents of three COPs call for a united approach to climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss](#) (2023).

³ [Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution](#), Geneva, 13 November, 1979.

⁴ [Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction](#), New York, 19 June 2023.

⁵ Resolution 5/14. [End plastic pollution: towards an inter](#)

- More cooperation between the three COPs to foster systemic action and empower countries and stakeholders to underline the urgency of the situation and the inextricable links between climate change, desertification, and biodiversity;
- In line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), the holistic approach should recognize and mainstream the role of developed countries not only to deliver the financial requirements to fulfill the convention's commitments and avoid doublecounting but also to share technological advances and lead the phasing out of fossil fuels;
- An annual reporting requirement to the United Nations Environment Assembly by all conventions, highlighting actions aimed at a more integrated approach between them, to hold signatories publicly accountable, support their efforts to reach the core goals-of net zero carbon emissions, biodiversity protection and restoration, and a pollution-free planet through capacitybuilding resources for developing countries and information-sharing around best practices.

We reiterate that multilateral arrangements must ensure just ecological transitions for developing nations, moving beyond the outdated divisions of labor. This includes:

- A commitment to net-zero carbon emissions through a net

We recognize that these countries have their right to development and are pivotal to increasing green ambitions and negotiating multilateral agreements and financing mechanisms to deliver a just climate transition alongside the Sustainable Development Goals.

We recall the urgency to reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in line with the pressing demands for sustainable finance to provide economic and financial incentives for a

Recognizing the role of tropical forests in a healthy planet, as they cover approximately 40 percent of the Earth's land surface, are home to at least two thirds of the world's biodiversity,⁹ are a net carbon sink¹¹, absorbing an estimated seven billion metric tons of carbon dioxide per year, and have a global cooling effect¹², we stress the need for:

- Evaluating and adopting cutting-edge financial instruments as compensation for tropical forest conservation,¹³ including innovative sources of financing that provide direct monetary compensation per hectare per year for protecting the Earth's intact forests, with a goal of preserving more than 1.8 billion hectares of existing tropical forest, and accelerate the regeneration of an additional 1 billion hectares, through funding from a variety of sources of blended finance mechanisms;
- Generating income for Indigenous peoples and local communities through sustainable production activities and payments for environmental services to enhance their fair inclusion to a low-carbon economy.

Chapter II. International peace and security

Stressing the importance of

drivers of conflict, such as poverty and food insecurity, in a context in which six of the nine planetary boundaries have been crossed.²¹ We emphasize:

- The necessity of integrating these discussions into a broader array of deliberations within the General Assembly, Human Rights Council, Economic and Social Council, and the Peacebuilding Commission;
- The explicit inclusion of these multifaceted risks in the Peacebuilding Commission, work leveraging its collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, IFIs, and other relevant entities to consolidate diverse data sources and evidence to swiftly transll(ionM (ns)H(t)10 (i)4 (e)0 (i)ne)13 (ta) whifi(s)6 (i(s)6 (g (o)2 (-)4 ()10 (i)4 ()10 (to

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

We commit to incorporating the principle of future-proof policies in international decision making.²³ We reaffirm the paramount importance of prioritizing the rights of children and generations not yet born in all decisionmaking, as well as shaping institutions, policies, and practices that account for them. This includes the development of future organizations and processes that meaningfully integrate long-term analysis, goal setting, and impact assessments, ensuring our multilateral system is adaptable and sensitive to their needs. We recommend the appointment of a Special Envoy for Future Generations with a comprehensive mandate.²⁴

Emphasizing the imperative of strengthening the Economic and Social Council