

## **Contribution to the Roadmap on the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner**

Despite the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's emphasis on climate justice, there has been limited progress in developing **data-driven commitments** to guide financing and assess the racial and social impacts of climate action. This gap is particularly critical for countries in the Global South, where **historical patterns of colonization, racial hierarchy, and unequal development continue to shape vulnerability to climate impacts.**

As a result, current mitigation, adaptation, and energy transition strategies risk **reproducing structural inequalities**, undermining the objective of a just and equitable transition—especially in contexts where racialized populations are disproportionately exposed to climate risks.

The Instituto de Referência Negra Peregum contributes to this agenda by producing data and methodologies that reveal the **racialized impacts of urban and environmental transformations**. Evidence from Brazilian census data (2000, 2010, and 2022) demonstrates a **systematic displacement of Black populations** from territories receiving public and private investments. This dynamic must be considered within the implementation of the Global Stocktake outcomes.

This reflects a broader structural contradiction: while Brazil has recently achieved significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, **climate vulnerability has increased**, with a growing number of people, disproportionately Afro-descendant, living in high-risk areas.

### **1. Key Barriers to Implementing a Just and Equitable Transition**

In line with the Global Stocktake, a central barrier to operationalizing the transition away from fossil fuels is the **absence of binding frameworks that integrate equity, particularly racial and social dimensions, into climate action.**

For countries in the Global South, this gap is even more pronounced, as climate policies often fail to account for:

- The legacy of **racialized land distribution and spatial segregation**
- The concentration of Afro-descendant and other racialized communities in **high-risk or underserved areas**
- Structural inequalities in access to **infrastructure, land, and public services**

Current approaches:

- Do not assess the **distributional and racial impacts** of climate measures
- Overlook the role of **urbanization, land valorization, and displacement**
- Fail to protect communities under **informal, collective, or customary land tenure systems**

As a result, climate action can:

- Expand **climate risk areas**
- Increase **forced displacement and territorial dispossession**
- Concentrate benefits while externalizing social and racial costs

## 2. Key Levers and Enabling Conditions

To align implementation with COP28 outcomes and support Brazil's leadership toward COP30, the roadmap should prioritize:

### 2.1. Data-driven accountability for a just transition

The transition away from fossil fuels must include **mandatory indicators** to assess racial, social, and territorial impacts.

For Global South countries, this is essential to ensure the implementation:

- Reflects **national and local inequalities**
- Avoids reproducing **historical patterns of exclusion**
- Enables more **targeted and effective policy design**

### 2.2. Conditional and equity-based climate finance

Consistent with the equity dimension reaffirmed in the Global Stocktake, climate finance should be conditioned on:

- Safeguards against **forced displacement**
- Guarantees of **territorial permanence or fair compensation**
- Protection of communities with **alternative land tenure systems**
- Measurable reductions in **climate vulnerability**

This is particularly critical in the Global South, where large-scale mitigation and energy projects, such as renewable energy infrastructure, can generate **new pressures on land and territory**.

### 2.3. Integration of land-use and urban dimensions

Given that land-use change is a major emissions driver in many Global South countries, the transition must:

- Address **urban expansion and segregation patterns**

- Incorporate **housing and land policies** into climate strategies
- Prevent climate and energy investments from reinforcing **environmental racism**

### 3. Experiences, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Brazil's recent trajectory illustrates both progress and critical gaps in implementing the Global Stocktake.

While mitigation efforts have reduced emissions and deforestation, these gains have not been matched by:

- Sufficient **adaptation investments**
- Effective **social and racial safeguards**

This demonstrates that achieving the objectives of paragraph 28 requires **integrated approaches** that explicitly consider **racial inequality and territorial dynamics**, particularly in Global South contexts.

### 4. Operationalizing a Just, Orderly and Equitable Transition in the Context of COP30

As the host of COP30, Brazil is uniquely positioned to advance a vision of climate action that integrates:

- **Equity and common but differentiated responsibilities**
- The centrality of **nature, land-use, and forests**
- The urgency of addressing **structural inequalities, including environmental racism**

For Global South countries, operationalizing a just transition requires recognizing that **race is a structuring element of vulnerability and access to resources**; therefore must be explicitly incorporated into implementation frameworks.

A just transition must:

- Recognize the **Afro-descendant diaspora** as disproportionately affected
- Ensure **meaningful participation** of affected communities
- Translate climate justice into **binding criteria, legal frameworks, and financial conditions**

Adaptation plays a critical role, as it:

- Delivers **immediate benefits** to vulnerable populations
- Addresses **historical infrastructure deficits**
- Reduces long-term risks while promoting equity

### Key Recommendations

1. **Adopt binding protocols and targets** to assess racial and social impacts of climate finance, with particular attention to Global South realities
2. **Condition climate finance** on safeguards that ensure:
  - Territorial permanence
  - Access to adequate housing
  - Fair and prior compensation in cases of displacement
3. **Link investments to measurable outcomes**, including:
  - Reduction in populations living in climate risk areas
  - Decrease in the number of identified risk zones