

10 Years Since the Paris Agreement: Progress and Challenges in Climate Action

Advancing the Global Stocktake by Bridging Science and Decision-Making, and Strengthening Research and Capacity Development Across the Global South and North

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Temperature outcomes depend on global cumulative emissions

- We **can** negotiate fairness principles:
 - capability, responsibility, effort-sharing
- We **can** negotiate finance:
 - who pays, how much, to whom and how
- However the impacts of global warming are **non-negotiable!**
 - extreme heat, sea-level rise, and losses respond to emissions, not diplomacy

What We Agree On From the Science

- Global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
- Phase-down Fossil fuels (also a problem of narrative)
- Fair transition
- Action should be Common But with Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
- International finance needed

Consensus exists but we fail to deliver when it comes to the operationalization of action

- NSAs mobilise capital, innovation, and implementation capacity.
- They accelerate diffusion of technologies, standards, and practices.

The harsh reality

- In practice politics still determines what are the possible transition pathways, as currently they are constrained more by political choices than by scientific feasibility.
- This creates a gap: what is politically feasible is negotiated, but climatic urgency is defined by physics
- The more we wait the less politically feasible any Paris consistent scenario will become:
 - The remaining carbon budget is shortening and and more disruptive the system transformations need to be -> Overshoot of targets
 - Postponing the problem for future generations to solve it under more 'visible climate impacts' and increases conflicts
 - Systems transformations are also an opportunity -> enable also National development goals

A Way Forward: Development-Focused Socio-Economic Pathways (DSPs)

Objective:

- Go beyond SSP assumptions and include Global South development aspiration
 - Can inform equitable effort-sharing discussions
 - Help bridge the gap between political feasibility and Paris compliant climate targets
 - Support policy debates on fairness, investment and cooperation
 - Increase legitimacy by including Global south in the developing process

For more information and how to participate and be involved in this exercise contact dspcochairs@newpathways.de



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The next GST has more chances to succeed if it is informed by scenario frameworks that reflect development pathways that countries (especially global south countries) are actively pursuing, rather than relying on futures implicitly shaped by growth assumptions deemed plausible by the global north.

Thanks

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