



CAN Durban Expectations

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Durban Expectations

- COP17 in Durban can establish the basis for a fair, ambitious and binding global climate change regime.
 - Implement Cancun Agreements
 - establish adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building institutions with sound rules to serve developing countries needs and deliver real action on the ground
 - Close the gigatonne gap
 - Increase developed country ambition & close loopholes
 - Increase developing country mitigation, supported and enabled
 - Ensure no legally binding gap
 - Commit to second commitment period
 - Pathway for complementary legally binding agreement
 - Deliver the finance
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Close the gigatonne gap



Developed country mitigation

- **Clarify true emission targets:** assumptions on LULUCF, carbon offsets and hot air carry-over, so as to close loopholes.
 - countries with emission reduction ranges must make **clear the conditions to move to higher targets**. Provide objective measures
 - countries with pledges below the 25-40% range must explain **how their low pledges should be compensated for by other developed countries** making higher cuts instead
 - countries with pledges below their current Kyoto targets, and/or BAU must explain **how those pledges constitute progress**.
 - explain how 2020 pledges facilitate **near-zero emissions** by 2050.
 - Developed countries to investigate and report on the costs and benefits of going beyond their current pledges.
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Developed country mitigation

- UNFCCC **Technical Paper to make pledges comparable** including an assessment of the implications of different accounting approaches. It should also give **clarity on the total current developed countries' pledges**, as well as an **assessment of the gap** between what is required to stay below 1.5° C/2° C with a high probability,
 - Negotiation to increase mitigation targets for developed countries:
 - First to increase developed country targets to the top end of their pledged ranges; and
 - Second to increase the level of ambition of developed country targets to be more than 40% by 2020,
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Low carbon development strategies and plans

Developed countries:

- Ensure a common template, scope, guidelines, deadline and a review process for low carbon development strategies (LCDS).
 - LCDS should identify transformation pathways, policies and measures, with intermediate targets through 2020, 2030, 2040 culminating in near-complete decarbonisation by 2050
 - LCDS should be updated every 5 years
 - Developed countries should **submit the first iteration of their Low Carbon Development Strategy or Plan by October 2012.**
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Close the loopholes

- Close loopholes to ensure developed countries honestly meet their emissions reduction targets including:
 - Land use, land use change and forestry rules that increase accountability and strengthen the level of ambition of developed countries so that forestry and land use sectors deliver emissions reductions,
 - Rules for any new market and non market mechanisms must not diminish already low levels of ambition and must disallow double counting of emissions reductions and financial flows,
 - Rules to minimise damage from hot air (surplus AAUs) for example setting a discount factor or adjusting aggregate emission reduction targets for all developed countries to compensate for the hot air.
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Close the loopholes: LULUCF

- Parties must re-examine the extent to which unaccounted emissions from LULUCF undermine claimed emissions reductions,
 - **Accounting for increases in emissions from forest management above historical emissions must become mandatory,**
 - Accounting for emissions and removals from cropland management, grazing land management, revegetation and rewetting and drainage must also become mandatory,
 - During 2011, Parties must move to resolve data quality issues enable Parties to move to comprehensive accounting for emissions from land. Resolving data quality issues should start by taking a “hotspot” approach, i.e. Concentrating efforts on identifying those areas of land with the most significant sources of emissions,
 - all bioenergy emissions are accounted for, either in the energy or LULUCF sector.
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Close the loopholes: flexible mechanisms

Reform existing mex: CDM, JI and international emissions trading

- Decisions on the reform process of existing mex can have major impacts. Eg:
 - new standardized baselines in the CDM can affect the system's ability to screen out non-additional projects with potential massive consequences for the gigatonne gap.
 - a stringent discount-factor of credits could contribute to net global emission reductions.
 - **surplus AAUs needs to be solved this year**, or will further weaken the already low level of ambition.
 - Rules must be agreed at Durban to minimise damage for example setting a discount factor or adjusting emission reduction targets to compensate for the hot air.
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Close the loopholes: flexible mechanisms

Reform existing mex: CDM, JI and international emissions trading

- Discussions about the future of the flexible mechanisms including new project activities should be firmly grounded in an analysis of their performance so far.
 - The potential inclusion of carbon capture and storage (CCS) and forests in exhaustion (FIE) is highly likely to fail most of the requirements in this specific offset framework.
 - CAN does not believe that including CCS or FiE in CDM is an appropriate way forward.
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Close the loopholes: flexible mechanisms

Key Principles for possible new mechanisms:

- Raise the level of ambition: Without ambitious emission reduction targets, there is no need for flexible mex. Focus must be on moving beyond zero-sum offsetting to net global emission reductions.
 - Supplementarity to substantial domestic emission reductions in developed countries.
 - Avoid crediting business as usual reductions.
 - **Avoid double-counting of emission reduction and financial flows:** the Cancun Agreements is missing this important item.
 - Supplementary to international support: The finance and other support associated with new mechanisms must be in addition to the existing obligation of developed country parties to enable and support mitigation actions in developing countries.
 - Safeguard environmental treaties, international obligations and sustainable development, including human rights.
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Close the loopholes: flexible mechanisms

Key Principles for possible new mechanisms:

- Departure from project-based mechanisms: Experience has shown that it is impossible to accurately assess the additionality of emission reductions of individual projects
 - Get the crediting threshold right in sectoral approaches: If the threshold is too lenient, it will create more ‘hot air’. The threshold must be set substantially below conservative BAU projections.
 - Share of proceeds levy applied to all new market mechanisms. Proceeds flowing through the UNFCCC’s Green Climate Fund.
 - Low-hanging fruits: negative or low cost mitigation opportunities (“low-hanging fruits”) of developing countries should not be available to be purchased as offsets by developed countries – such activities must be retained for developing country unilateral and MRV-supported domestic action.
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Developing country mitigation

- Many developing countries are already taking substantial mitigation effort. Accelerated action, enabled with support, is urgently needed and possible.
 - **Clear and common guidelines for NAMAs** should be adopted as recommendations at Durban.
 - Develop **common guidelines for methodologies and assumptions underpinning the definition of BAU**, via a process of submissions and workshops. This will allow an assessment of the overall effort and environmental integrity of the combined effort of Parties.
 - Develop a clear **plan showing how support** - financial, technological and capacity building – **will be provided** for the development and implementation of NAMAs, as well as a system of MRV for support.
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Developing country mitigation

- A work programme should commence for the **development of the registry** and a robust **MRV system** to ensure both are **operationalised at Durban** – enabling recognition of early action and matching enhanced action with support.
 - At Bangkok a number of parties presented ways in which they were locating their NAMAs within longer-term low emission plans for their countries; parties should create the opportunities within next sessions to explore this further. With a view to creating an architecture where **NAMAs can be developed within the context of long-term Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS) / Plans**
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REDD+

- COP17 needs to decide on a mechanism for REDD+ that delivers adequate, predictable and sustainable **finance of at least US\$15 to 35 billion per year by 2020**.
 - SBSTA guidance by COP 17 on an **information system for REDD+ safeguards**.
 - National forest carbon **measuring, monitoring, reporting, and verifying frameworks** must provide transparency, consistency, and comparability of REDD+ results. Existing IPCC guidelines and good practice should form the basis with additional guidance from SBSTA.
 - **Reference levels** to be developed by SBSTA should meet at least three basic principles: increase transparency, lead to emission reductions and prevent leakage of those emissions. In particular reference levels should ...
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REDD+

Reference levels should:

- Contribute to the mitigation of climate change. **REDD+ should permanently reduce emissions, increase removals and conserve and enhance carbon stocks** (thereby avoiding emissions).
 - Be based on national **historical baselines**.
 - Encourage **maximum participation** and minimise international leakage.
 - Be **fully transparent**. Values, calculations, and assumptions for developing reference levels should involve in-county consultations with all stakeholders and should be posted freely and openly online, with sufficient time for comment, before reference emissions levels are accepted by the COP.
 - Ensure **consistency** across all countries.
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Close the gigatonne gap: long term goal

- At Durban governments must agree to peak emissions by 2015 and reduce global emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050,
 - to be consistent with a climate trajectory to keep 1.5 degrees within reach, and give a high probability of keeping warming well below 2 degrees.
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Close the gigatonne gap: Effort sharing

- The lack of an effort sharing agreement – an equitable approach to sharing the costs of mitigation and adaptation amongst countries - is a **major stumbling block** to agreeing a long term global goal.
 - CAN sees this as a gap within the current negotiation agenda, and recommends that it be **inserted into the negotiation framework in 2011 and 2012.**
 - COP17 should establish a **mandate to agree an equitable effort sharing approach between all countries by COP18**
 - consistent with the equity principles of the UNFCCC, the historical responsibility of developed countries, and the right to sustainable development of developing countries.
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Review

- At Durban parties should agree detailed terms of reference for the 2013-15 Review,
 - including scope and modalities,
 - building further on the Cancun agreements,
 - ensuring full civil society engagement.
 - Parties should ensure that preparatory steps for the review are undertaken in 2012.
 - As an initial preparatory step, parties should commission a technical paper on the scientific, technical and socio-economic issues relating to temperature increase of 1.5° C, to be delivered in 2012, in order to inform the review.
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No gap in legally binding commitments

- **Ensure no gap in legally binding commitments**, Kyoto Protocol parties commit to a second commitment period at Durban.
 - Ensure that **developed countries will continue to have binding targets – in a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.** KP architectural elements are crucial to ensure that mitigation commitments are legally binding and have environmental integrity.
 - **Agree that there will be a complementary legally binding agreement** for the US, developed country finance commitments and developing country action agreed **no later than COP18.**
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Deliver the necessary finance: sources

- Establish a **process under the LCA to consider sources** of public finance and to review the scale and nature of financing required to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC.
 - including submissions and workshops, and
 - decide on a workplan by Durban.
 - Adopt a decision providing guidance to the IMO and ICAO on design and implementation of measures to address emissions from **international transportation** (maritime and aviation bunker fuels) in a way that generates financing for climate action in developing countries.
 - ensuring no net incidence or burden on developing countries, through a rebate mechanism or other similar approaches..
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Deliver the necessary finance: mid-term

- Given that the amounts pledged are far short of anticipated needs, Parties must establish a clear, transparent and accountable **process for scaling up public climate finance commitments as quickly as possible after 2012** to at least \$100 billion per year by 2020, with concrete financial sign-posts for 2015 and 2018.
 - Establish a review process to periodically reassesses the adequacy of financial pledges in light of the best available climate science, the degree of emissions reductions achieved, and estimates of developing country needs. The first assessment should be completed in 2015.
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Green Climate Fund

- The Transitional Committee should conduct a transparent process that enables active civil society participation in all phases of its deliberations, and produces recommendations to the Conference of the Parties in Durban that will:
 - Ensure that the **governance of the GCF** and its secretariat are under the guidance of and fully accountable to the UNFCCC and independent of IFIs and MDBs.
 - Establish **dedicated funding windows** eg: adaptation, mitigation, REDD+, technology, capacity building.
 - An initial share of **50% of the resources should be allocated to adaptation**. The appropriateness of these initial arrangements should be kept under regular review.
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Green Climate Fund

- Ensure the GCF plays a **transformative role** in accelerating the shift to low-carbon, climate resilient development pathways by:
 - scaling-up resource flows for ambitious and effective climate-related policies and actions,
 - only supporting clean, safe, sustainable, efficient and non fossil fuel-based energy technologies.
 - Establish a best practice **environmental and social safeguards** framework.
 - Guarantee the **meaningful participation of civil society**, community-level organisations and gender expertise at all levels.
 - **Limit the role of the trustee** to holding financial assets, maintaining appropriate financial records, and preparing financial statements.
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Standing Committee

- The AWG-LCA should **form a working group to draft a terms of reference and framework documents** to be approved by the Parties at COP17.
 - The working group should elaborate the **roles and functions** of the Standing Committee, including:
 - the creation of a registry,
 - procedures to measure, report and verify financial contributions,
 - procedures to periodically assess the adequacy of finance.
 - The Chair of the AWG-LCA should invite Parties to submit their views on the composition of the Standing Committee, its modalities and procedures, and proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements to the working group by August 1, 2011.
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Adaptation

- Advance and potentially agree **modalities and guidelines for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** which should be inclusive and integrate a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and be flexible to address national circumstances, and **ensure support will be delivered to implement NAPs.**
 - **Agree modalities and composition for the Adaptation Committee**, including meaningful observer access and participation, so that the Adaptation Committee becomes operational in 2012.
 - Committee Members should be adaptation and development experts and include non-governmental stakeholders with relevant expertise and experience. The committee should have a gender-balanced composition.
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Adaptation

- **Agree a further phase of the Nairobi Work Programme** that will facilitate the dissemination of knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation practices reaching local levels of government, civil society and communities.
 - **A clear way forward to advance the role of regional centers**, including a call for submissions and a workshop to be programmed for 2012 on regional centres and their role, function and governance in supporting adaptation work (including national planning) in developing countries and at regional level
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Loss and Damage

- **Agree a work programme on loss and damage (in Bonn)**, that will enable the establishment of a mechanism to be presented to **COP 18 for its adoption**:
 - scaling-up of **disaster risk reduction and risk management**,
 - international climate risk **insurance** mechanism,
 - **rehabilitation** mechanism to deal with long-term loss & damage.
 - work programme should:
 - **galvanize immediate action**, compiling different experiences in understanding loss & damage and addressing each of its components.
 - highlight the outlook of loss & damage vis-à-vis **current ambition** in mitigation and adaptation finance and the implications of failing to reach the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC, and of Parties' failure to meet their commitments
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Technology

Issues that should be prioritized in the lead up to Durban:

- The structure for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
 - Technology Executive Committee (TEC) key functions and criteria.
 - key objectives for the CTCN including: capacity building, providing technical help for diffusing and deploying technologies, support for country-driven regulatory policies (eg FITs), guidance for countries developing funding proposals to submit to the Green Fund. Overall, resources should be focused on filling gaps and not duplicating efforts.
 - Scoping exercise for where the center(s) should be located and what existing and new institutions could participate in the network
 - Scoping exercise for the scale of resources (funds, technical expertise, human resources).
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Technology

Durban should:

- Define how the Technology mechanism will be linked to the Finance mechanism
 - Address the lack of focus on adaptation technologies, including through developing functional linkages between the Technology Mechanism and appropriate adaptation bodies.
 - Develop a clear picture of the scale of resources.
 - Nail down the structure, functions, components and locations of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC) and the Network.
 - Detail the workplan for the CTCN
 - Agree details of a MRV framework for the work of the Technology Mechanism
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Capacity Building

- Dedicated and focused negotiations on the **establishment of a Capacity Building Coordinating Body (CBCB) by COP17**;
 - The CBCB to be tasked with the design and build of a **new programme for enhanced CB** based on scaled-up, new and additional capacity building **funding**;
 - Close **co-operation** with transitional frameworks for future finance and technology institutions, aimed at efficient delivery of resources, and capable of **rapidly focusing and building in-country capacity** to manage and deliver national adaptation, technology, REDD and mitigation resources and actions, aligned with developing countries' own sustainable development objectives;
 - clarity on the legally-binding commitment to capacity building as well as precise modalities for **MRV of support and results**.
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Build a robust MRV framework

- Adopt guidelines and timetables for biennial reports, which are critical for the 2013-2015 review and procedures for International Assessment and Review (IAR) for developed countries and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) for developing countries,
 - Establish a common reporting form for finance, and ensuring that the Kyoto Protocol MRV rules continue in the second commitment period and serve as the basis for comparable provisions for developed country MRV under the Convention,
 - Establish provisions for public access and participation in all MRV processes,
 - Adopt guidance relating to monitoring and implementation of REDD+ safeguards, and establish a comprehensive safeguard system for the Green Climate Fund.
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International transport - mitigation

- Governments should agree to work together to strongly reduce emissions from aviation and shipping. The COP should develop strong guidelines, including an emission reduction target, and set a clear deadline for IMO and ICAO to create a framework for these sectors to quickly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, that at the same time enable a fair contribution of funding to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, and ensure no net incidence of impacts on developing countries.
 - Emissions from aviation and maritime transport are not included in the Kyoto targets and current pledges do not cover these emissions. If a solution to these emissions remains unsolved and the sector has BAU growth, this will add another 6% to the emissions of industrialised countries, as compared with 1990.
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International transport - finance

- Adopt a decision providing guidance to the IMO and ICAO on design and implementation of measures to address emissions from international transportation (maritime and aviation bunker fuels) in a way that generates financing for climate action in developing countries. Such measures should incorporate a global approach that reflects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, by ensuring no net incidence or burden on developing countries, through a rebate mechanism or other similar approaches.
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Durban Expectations (recap)

- COP17 in Durban can establish the basis for a fair, ambitious and binding global climate change regime.
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Thank you

for more information see:

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