

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK
ADP 2-10 INTERVENTION
31 August 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a written statement in advance of ADP 2-10.

Climate Action Network International (CAN) believes that the Co-Chairs' tool and the Elements for a Draft Workstream 2 Decision Document, both published on 24 July 2015, form a conducive basis for discussions going forward.

However, several decisive issues still require further consideration and strengthening to instill confidence that the Paris outcome will be scientifically adequate, durable, and meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

Recognising that only 10 official negotiating days remain before the start of COP21, and thus the need to prioritise key issues, CAN recommends that delegates ensure the following issues are addressed at ADP 2-10:

1. Ensuring appropriate placement of 'Section III' issues

A viable way forward requires many elements currently contained in Section III of the Co-Chairs' tool to be moved up into Sections I and II. Most of the elements that would make the Paris outcome a successful one are currently housed in Section III, and it is crucial that language for these options is strengthened and reinforced, and that adequate placement for these options is considered.

Some of the key issues from Section III that should be placed in the Draft Paris Agreement include:

- Operationalisation of the Long-Term Mitigation Goal. This should be achieved, *inter alia*, through: a commitment of Parties to develop national zero emissions strategies for 2050 that include measures for climate resilience and integrate fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals; and a credible and durable Ambition Acceleration Mechanism;
- A process to regularly update (every 5 years) the scale of support required by receiving countries taking into account their evolving adaptation and resilience needs, as per scientific assessments and warming levels, and mitigation contribution as laid out in their enhanced NAPs and iNDCs and towards building their capacities;
- A commitment by contributing Parties to meet the collective finance target through public finance for both adaptation and mitigation and a target for at least 50% support to adaptation in the form of public finance through the Green Climate Fund;
- Treatment of loss and damage as distinct from adaptation, incl. a recognition of the linkages between mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, institutional arrangements (incl. reference to the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage), and the need for additional finance;
- Contributing Parties to communicate on support made available and received including delivery, use, impact, sources, scale, channels, instruments and actors;
- A requirement that any use of carbon markets to achieve a country's Nationally Determined Commitment must reach standards that deliver real, additional, verifiable, permanent emissions reductions, avoiding double counting of effort, resulting in a real mitigation benefit and delivering sustainable development co-benefits.

2. Uptake and elaboration of a credible and durable Ambition Acceleration Mechanism

In order to ensure that the Paris outcome is durable and scientifically adequate, its level of ambition needs to progressively increase and avoid lock-in of scientifically inadequate levels of ambition. The core Paris Agreement should establish measures within the agreement to increase and accelerate overall ambition. These measures need to be anchored into the core agreement and consist of the following elements:

- 5-year mitigation commitment cycles: longer cycles risk locking in low ambition for an unacceptably long period of time;
- 5-year cycles for an aggregate collective and individual country assessment that reviews existing ambition across all elements (including finance) of the Paris outcome and ensures that ambition is revised upwards to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention. This needs to be complemented by strong non-backsliding and progression clauses.
- Along with mitigation, there should be periodic target setting for post-2020 finance in order to have better predictability. There should be dedicated targets for public finance for mitigation and adaptation in order to ensure balance between these two elements.
- A means to ensure that conditional ambition as put forward by developing countries in their iNDCs is matched with adequate means of implementation.
- Strong MRV provisions for all Parties with an aim towards a common accounting and MRV framework for mitigation and finance in order to provide the necessary clarity and transparency within the new regime for better overall accountability. The common framework should take into account the necessary capacity building and finance needs of developing countries to implement this framework.

3. Increasing pre-2020 ambition

The Co-Chairs' current draft workstream 2 decision text falls short of providing a clear and effective way forward for closing the mitigation gap and fails to address adaptation and financing coherently. CAN recommends that Parties at COP 21 agree to a far more action-oriented mode of work and promote innovative forms of collaboration within WS2 to close the mitigation gap, and to elaborate separate COP decisions for adaptation and loss and damage including through the following:

WS2 decision:

- The COP should make decisions that enable the matching of the many good ideas coming out of the technical examination process (TEP) with the necessary funding, technology and implementation capacity, for implementation as International Cooperative Initiatives (ICIs).
- The COP should adequately prioritise solutions that respect human rights and environmental safeguards while promoting social and gender equality. In particular renewable energy and energy efficiency, whose co-benefits for, *inter alia*, health, poverty reduction, and energy access are many and universally recognised, should be given greater priority.
- CAN's August 2015 position paper contains additional recommendations on the mitigation aspects of the workstream 2 COP decision:

<http://www.climatenetwork.org/publication/can-position-mitigation-elements-cop-decision-pre-2020-ambition-paris-august-2015>

Adaptation:

- The COP should promote adaptation through a specific COP decision, incl. on the next work plan of the Adaptation Committee taking up tasks identified *inter alia* in Section II of the Co-Chairs' tool, and monitoring of outside initiatives.

Loss and damage:

- An accompanying COP decision on loss and damage to move forward the work of the Warsaw Mechanism, including potentially taking up additional tasks that emerged from the ADP negotiations, and strengthening of its finance function e.g. through the establishment of a financial panel.

Finance:

- A roadmap to achieve/surpass the \$100bn target by 2020 as well as significantly enhance the public finance component of the fund.
- Establishing and articulating linkages between the GCF, SCF, TEC, and other funds, thematic bodies and entities.
- The GCF to avoid funding fossil and ecologically/culturally destructive projects by applying safeguards and transparency principles.