



Durban Expectations

Tasneem Essop, WWF

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid



*Climate Action Network International
is a global coalition of more than 600 civil society
organisations working together to fight climate change*

North Africa

Salah Sahabi
salah_sahabi@yahoo.com

South Africa

Dorah Lebelo
dorahl@ghouse.org.za

Southern Africa

Rajen Awotar
maudesco@intnet.mu

West Africa

Emmanuel Seck
ssombel@yahoo.fr

East Africa / Uganda

Geoffrey Kamese
kameseus@yahoo.com

Europe

Matthias Duwe matthias@climnet.org

France

Morgane Creach morgane@rac-f.org

Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

Irina Stavchuk, National Ecological Centre,
Ukraine, irina.stavchuk@necu.org.ua

Japan

Kimiko Hirata
khirata@kiconet.org

Australia

George Wood
g.woods@cana.net.au

Pacific

David Ngatae – Cook Islands
cookscan@gmail.com

Marstella E. Jack – Federated States of
Micronesia
johsna@gmail.com

Pulafagu Toafa – Tuvalu
Pula_toafa@yahoo.com.au

China

Fei Xiaojing xiaojing.fe@ied.cn

South Asia

Sanjay Vashist sanjayvashist@gmail.com

Southeast Asia

Gurmit Singh, cetdem@po.jaring.my

Latin America

Victor Campos
vmanuelcampos@humboldt.org.ni

Brazil

Rubens Born, Vitae Civilis
rborn@vitaecivilis.org.br

Mexico

Ana Romero, ana.romero.salcedo@gmail.com

United States

Peter Bahouth peterb@climatenetwork.org

Canada

Graham Saul gsaul@climateactionnetwork.ca

CAN-I

David Turnbull
dturnbull@climatenetwork.org



Working Groups

Adaptation

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid, harjeet.singh@actionaid.org
Sven Harmeling, Germanwatch harmeling@germanwatch.org
Rachel Berger, Practical Action,
Rachel.Berger@practicalaction.org.uk

Mitigation & Shared Vision

Jan Kowalzig, Oxfam, jkowalzig@oxfam.org
Nina Jamal, IndyAct, njamal@indyact.org

Finance

Mahlet Eyassu, mahleteyassu@gmail.com
Steve Herz, Greenpeace, steve.herz@greenpeace.org

REDD

Gaines Campbell, Vitae Civilis gaines@vitaecivilis.org.br
John Lanchbery, RSPB john.lanchbery@rspb.org.uk

LULUCF

Melanie Coath, RSPB melanie.coath@rspb.org.uk

Bunkers

Art Williams, Sierra Club, earthart@yahoo.com

Flex Mechs

Eva Filzmoser, CDM Watch, eva.filzmoser@cdm-watch.org
Naoyuki Yamagishi, WWF Japan, yamagishi@wwf.or.jp

Technology

Tirthankar Mandal, WWF India, tmandal@wwfindia.net
Victor Menotti, International Forum on Globalization
vmenotti@ifg.org

Legal

Stephen Porter, Centre for International Environmental Law
sporter@ciel.org
Srinivas Krishnaswamy, sreenk@yahoo.com

MRV

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental
Law, namerasinghe@ciel.org
Erika Rosenthal, Earth Justice, erosenthal@earthjustice.org

Capacity Building

Pat Finnegan, Grian, coord@grian.ie
Mona Matepi, monamatepi@teritoenua.org

Political Coordination Group

Julie-Anne Richards, CAN, jrichards@climatenetwork.org

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
-

Close the gigatonne gap

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

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 & why 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.
-

Low carbon development strategies and plans

- 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.**
-

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.
-

Developing country mitigation

- **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.
 - A work programme should commence for the **development of the registry** to ensure **operationalised at Durban** – enabling recognition of early action and matching enhanced action with support.
-

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.
-

Close the gigatonne gap: next steps

- At Durban governments must agree to peak emissions by 2015 and reduce global emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050,
 - COP17 should establish a **mandate to agree an equitable effort sharing approach between all countries by COP1**
 - 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.
-

Ensure no legally binding gap

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

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** covering all elements of the Bali Action Plan including the USA, developed country support obligations and developing country action agreed **no later than COP18.**
-

Implement Cancun Agreements (1): Robust MRV framework

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

Build a robust MRV framework

- Adopt guidelines and timetables for biennial reports, which are critical for the 2013-2015 review and initial procedures for International Assessment and Review (IAR) for developed countries and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) for developing countries
 - Establish a common reporting format for finance, and a process for MRV of technology and capacity building
 - Ensure 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.
-

Deliver the finance

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

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.
 - 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.
 - **Mid Term Finance:** Parties must establish a clear, transparent and accountable **process for scaling up public climate finance commitments as quickly as possible after 2012.**
 - Establish a review process to periodically reassesses the adequacy of financial pledges.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

Implement Cancun Agreements (2)

establish adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building institutions with sound rules to serve developing countries needs and deliver real action on the ground

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

Adaptation

- **Agree modalities and composition for the Adaptation Committee**, including meaningful observer access and participation, so that it becomes operational in 2012. Committee Members should have relevant expertise and experience.
 - Advance and potentially agree **modalities and guidelines for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) ensuring support will be delivered to implement NAPs.**
 - **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**
-

Loss and Damage

- **Agree a work programme on loss and damage (in Bonn)** and achieve as much progress as possible until Durban, that will enable the establishment of a mechanism, including financial arrangements, to be presented to COP 18 for its adoption, resulting in
 - scaling-up of disaster risk reduction and risk management,
 - establishment of an international climate risk insurance mechanism and
 - rehabilitation mechanism to deal with long-term climate loss & damage.
 - **The work programme should**
 - **galvanize immediate action,**
 - highlight the outlook of loss & damage vis-à-vis **current ambition** in mitigation and adaptation finance
-

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
-

Capacity Building

- Dedicated and focused negotiations on the **establishment of a Capacity Building Coordinating Body (CBCB) by COP17** tasked with the design and build of a **new programme for enhanced CB** based on scaled-up, new and additional capacity building **funding**;
 - 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;
-

Durban Expectations (recap)

Tasneem Essop, WWF

Wendel Trio, Greenpeace

Niranjali Amerasinghe, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Mahlet Eyassu, Forum for Environment Ethiopia

Harjeet Singh, ActionAid

Durban Expectations (recap)

- 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
-

Thank you

for more information see:
www.climatenetwork.org

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 ...
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-

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.
-