



CAN-Submission to IPCC-44 in Bangkok (17-20 Oct 2016)

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Climate Action Network International (CAN) is the world's largest network of civil society organizations working together to promote government action to address the climate crisis, with more than 1100 members in over 120 countries. www.climatenetwork.org

Resulting from the Paris Agreement the IPCC will provide a special report by 2018 on the multitude of scientific, economic, social, environmental and developmental questions, opportunities and challenges related to not exceeding a threshold of 1.5°C global warming above pre-industrial levels. CAN strongly supports the IPCC in this endeavour and highlights again the need for developing globally ambitious and socially sound GHG emission reduction pathways for all sectors and all regions and assessing funding requirements for adaptation to unavoidable climate change impacts, particularly for poor and most exposed communities, even under a temperature limit of 1.5°C in the context of equity, responsibility and fairness. Based on the preparatory expert meeting in August in Geneva, the IPCC will discuss and likely approve the draft outline of the Special Report at its coming 44th Session in October 2016.

CAN welcomes the ongoing work by the IPCC for the release of the “*Special Report on the Impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emissions pathways (IPCC SR 1.5)*” in 2018. This should be well in time to inform governments for the Paris-mandated facilitative dialogue in 2018, as well as subsequent Global Stocktakes, as enshrined in the Paris agreement that entered into force recently. The 2018 dialogue shall help all governments to prepare for significantly strengthened immediate action as well as INDC objectives for 2030, both for mitigation and adaptation. CAN shares the view of the scientific community which is well aware of the large gap between the requirements of the Paris agreements to “stay well below” 2°C and aspire to not violate a 1.5°C threshold on one side, and the INDC on the other side that still might lead to significant climate warming of up to 3°C and more over the coming decades.

In recent years we have observed a worrying trend of record temperatures almost every month, leading to 2014 and 2015 being the two warmest years on record. Scientists tell us that 2016 is on track to top the preceding years and become the hottest year since pre-

industrial times. And *El Niño* contributed to probably the most severe coral reef die-off in warmer tropical waters since many decades.

CAN therefore encourages the IPCC to immediately start with the report and consider the following messages as a logical outcomes of the scientific work that will be contained in the six chapters. Many of these messages were already implicit in the results of the recent Fifth Assessment Report by the IPCC but gain new momentum with this specific new Special Report on 1.5°C and the approximate carbon budget associated with that objective: If the world is to stay on a trajectory for a sustainable and equitable pathway to not exceed 1.5°C by end century, based on current knowledge CAN regards the following messages as central to be addressed in the scientific assessment and related communications:

1. By 2020, global GHG emissions must be on a rapidly declining path and by 2030 significantly below those of the year 2000.
2. Financing for Adaptation and for loss & damage are crucial components of this pathway.
3. Overall funding and financing for mitigation, both private and public has to grow to probably more than four-fold compared to today and reach about \$US 2 trillion by 2030/2035.
4. Ambitious emission reduction pathways need to focus primarily and in the years to come on the very high technical potentials and obvious economic opportunities to reduce emissions to the atmosphere such as with renewables, sustainable forestry, phasing-out F gases and energy efficiency before embarking on large scale geological “negative emissions”. Emission reductions have to contribute in sectors to avoid long-term lock-in into any kind of fossil fuel dependence such as fossil gas.
5. Scientific assessment on the multiple social, environmental and economic benefits of avoiding “Tipping Points” in the Earth System when remaining in the boundary of 1.5°C.
6. The majority of known fossil fuel reserves need to stay in the ground; and full decarbonisation of the energy sector, with one key option for 100% renewables, and probably before 2050 is a prerequisite to stop warming at 1.5°C.
7. The 1.5°C goal can best be achieved without harmful socio-economic and environmental impacts to those least responsible for causing climate change.
8. CAN wishes to strengthen the fact that Paris Agreement Art. 4 explicitly refers to a balance of GHG sinks and sources, therefore Solar Radiation Management should stay outside of the scope of the Special Report.

9. Given the current role of sinks (and negative emissions technologies) in low-stabilization scenarios, solutions that foster natural carbon sequestration capacity while at the same time addressing other SDGs (e.g. Biodiversity, poverty eradication, protection of Oceans) should be explored (e.g., organic farming, mangrove restoration).

CAN has listed topics, research demands and demands for scenarios which should provide valuable information when drafting the Special Report on 1.5°C here: <http://www.climatenetwork.org/publication/can-non-paper-input-ipcc-sr-15-scoping-meeting>