

DURBAN EXPECTATIONS

NECESSARY, AMBITIOUS AND ACHIEVABLE STEPS FOR COP17/CMP7

Cancun was a modest success as it buried the ghost of the failure of Copenhagen. However, the Cancun Agreements postponed important issues that underpin the success, or otherwise, of efforts to fight catastrophic climate change.

The Cancun Agreements provide real opportunities to advance global cooperation in adaptation, forests, climate finance and technology transfer. If all opportunities within the Cancun Agreements are grasped, and parties take the following thoughtful and logical next steps, COP17 could lay the groundwork for a fair, ambitious and legally binding global climate change regime. If instead there is delay and lack of ambition, then we risk losing the chance to keep global warming below 1.5°C and we face catastrophic consequences for loss of life, economic growth and natural habitat. Without adequate mitigation, finance, technology and capacity building poor communities and countries, already feeling the impacts of changing climate, will have their homes and livelihoods destroyed.

This is why CAN sets a high but achievable bar for COP 17. Parties can confront this historic challenge with new levels of solidarity and partnership and avert this pressing climate reality, by taking the following steps.

Close the gigatonne gap.

- In Durban, developed countries must agree targets in line with the Cancun Agreements, of at least 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020, as a target floor and agree a process to increase their ambition level to more than 40% for adoption by COP18/CMP8. This is part of their fair share to keep temperature increase below 2°C, and to keep open the pathway to stay below 1.5°C.
- In the lead up to Durban all developed countries must move to the high end of their current pledges and show how their targets are consistent with decarbonising their economies by 2050. Where their targets are less than 40% by 2020 they should indicate which other developed country should compensate for their low pledges by making higher cuts.

- Loopholes must be closed to ensure developed countries honestly meet their targets:
 - 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,
 - Agree 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.
- At Durban agree the rules for a registry that both links developing country mitigation action with necessary support, and provides a separate record of developing country mitigation actions without support.
- The Durban COP must ensure that adequate, predictable and sustainable finance is available for REDD+ to deliver the substantial reductions required, in the range of \$15 – 35 billion per year by 2020. The COP should also decide on guidance on reference levels, measuring, reporting and verification of carbon, and information systems for safeguards based on recommendations made by SBSTA this year. This guidance is necessary to maximise the effectiveness of REDD+ and inform current capacity building efforts.
- Governments should agree to quickly and strongly reduce the use of HFCs, in a close collaboration between the UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol.
- Governments must agree to peak emissions by 2015 and reduce global emissions by at least 80% below

1990 levels by 2050, within an equitable approach to sharing this effort.

Secure a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and thus preserve the only legally binding instrument with emission reduction targets and timetables.

- KP architectural elements are crucial to ensure that mitigation commitments are legally binding and have environmental integrity.

Secure a mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument under the LCA to be adopted no later than 2015 and in force by the end of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

- By 2015 at the latest, the commitments and actions of all Parties, while respecting the principles and provisions of the Convention, should be inscribed in legally binding instrument[s].¹

Establish a negotiating pathway to **deliver adequate finance from 2013 to the new Green Climate Fund**.

- Agree a decision to mobilise adequate finance from 2013 onwards, including commitments to specific sources of public finance in 2013-2015, and a Work Program on mobilising adequate public finance over the long term from a range of sources. This should include delivery of scaled-up budgetary contributions from developed countries and supplementary innovative sources of public finance such as mechanisms in the shipping and aviation sector, a financial transaction tax and use of Special Drawing Rights.
- Decide to develop mechanisms to reduce emissions from international transportation (bunkers) in a way that can generate finance for developing countries while reducing emissions, and address common but differentiated responsibilities by ensuring no net incidence or burden on developing countries through a rebate or other mechanism.

Advance and 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 on further activities under the work programme on loss and damage and a clear mandate to work towards a decision at COP18, resulting in scaled-up action on disaster risk reduction and risk management, establishment of

an international climate risk insurance mechanism, and a rehabilitation mechanism to deal with long-term climate loss and damage.

Establish adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building institutions with sound rules

to ensure that they serve developing countries needs and deliver real action on the ground.

- Take key political decisions in Durban on the nature and form of the **Green Climate Fund**, including the appointment of the Board with arrangements for meaningful civil society participation, establishment of thematic funding windows and access modalities,
- Reach agreement by Durban on the functions of the **Standing Committee**, to ensure that the financial mechanism of the Convention operates effectively under the COP and to improve coordination between institutions involved in climate finance - inside and outside the UNFCCC,
- Establish a scoping exercise so that Durban can agree the structure, functions, components, locations and workplan for the **Climate Technology Centre and Network**,
- Establish an adequately resourced **Capacity Building Coordinating Body** and mandate it to design a dedicated 'fast start' capacity-building program,
- Agree modalities and composition for the **Adaptation Committee**, including meaningful observer access and participation, so that it becomes operational in 2012.

Build a robust Measurement, Reporting and Verification (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 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, especially for IAR and ICA,
- Adopt guidance relating to monitoring and implementation of REDD+ safeguards, and establish a comprehensive safeguard system for the Green Climate Fund.

¹ These instruments could either be the Kyoto Protocol with a parallel new Protocol or a single Protocol building on the Kyoto architecture; the point is that commitments and actions are inscribed in a treaty instrument of some kind resulting in a comprehensive legally binding regime.