

Lima: Raising the Curtain on Paris

History was created when more than 400,000 people from all walks of life took to the streets of New York City in September to tell the world, 'More Climate Action, Now'. COP 20 in Lima must be the turning point for political will from governments to reflect these ambitious calls by people from across the world.

At COP 17, Governments agreed to the Durban platform for enhanced action. Negotiations under the Durban platform will culminate in 2015 at COP 21 in Paris, where Parties are to agree to the next stage of a global climate agreement.

COP 20 in Lima holds the key to this next stage as it is set to define the parameters of this 2015 global agreement. The Lima COP, guided by the strong momentum for greater climate action and the recent IPCC scientific assessment, needs to steer political will to deliver decisions on the shape, composition and ambition of the 2015 agreement.

As Lima will set the foundations for the outcomes in Paris, Climate Action Network presents its views on issues that need to be addressed at COP 20 in order to set the right foundation for the 2015 agreement.

KEY DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN AT COP 20

FOR INCREASING PRE 2020 AMBITION ON MITIGATION AND FINANCE

- COP 20 should **urge all countries to revise their pre 2020 mitigation** commitments and actions.
- COP 20 should mandate ADP to develop a 2-year work plan from 2015-2017 with concrete steps on how the work to close the gap would be undertaken and how discussions would be translated into real actions.
- COP 20 should enhance the TEMs with a new and increased mandate to focus not just on high potential mitigation actions but also on means of implementation for realizing these actions.
- COP 20 should capture contributions made, assess the adequacy of existing pledges, and discuss a future target level of annual contributions to the GCF to be reached, for example, by 2020.

- COP 20 should decide that developed countries, and other countries in a position to do so, should continuously increase annual contributions to the GCF to reach the desired target level.
- Ministers in Lima should agree to collectively draw up a global climate finance roadmap towards 2020 that will include information on (a) the scaling up of public finance through to 2020, (b) types and instruments of finance to be deployed, and (c) channels, sources and sectoral distribution between adaptation and mitigation, with a view to help ensure predictable and scaled up finance and intermediate milestones.
- Ministers in Lima should reflect on more sustainable funding sources for the adaptation fund. Developed countries should use Lima to pledge at least \$80 million to the adaptation fund.
- The Structured Expert Dialogue (SED) should discuss the IPCC Synthesis report in light of 'progress made towards achieving the ultimate objective of the convention'.
- The Joint Contact Group (JCG) for the 2013-2015 Review should conclude that based on scientific evidence, pre 2020 actions as currently committed by governments are inadequate and should be revised.

DEFINING THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE 2015 AGREEMENT

Decision text on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) should include:

- A process to assess the adequacy and equitability of proposed INDCs in an ex-ante ambition assessment and equity review prior to COP 21.
- Finance within the scope of INDCs.
- Adaptation within INDCs, which could be voluntary though countries should be encouraged to put forward their adaptation contribution. Vulnerable developing countries should be supported in their preparation towards developing their contributions.
- A greater role for civil society, local civil society and other stakeholders should be encouraged and empowered to assist in development of a nations' INDC and countries should be encouraged to hold national consultations while preparing their INDCs.
 - A stipulation for countries to explain why the submitting

country considers its contribution to be both adequate and equitable and therefore **all countries should include information on equity indicators** (adequacy, responsibility, capabilities, development need, adaptation need).

Decision text on elements of the 2015 agreement should include:

- Long term global goals of phasing out all fossil fuel emissions and to phase in a 100% renewable energy future with sustainable energy access for all, as early as possible, but not later than 2050.
- A collective commitment to shift public support (finance and policy) away from fossil fuels towards climate resilience and universal and fair access to sustainable energy.
- Establishment of **global goals for public finance**.
- An agreement to consider and establish/deploy new instruments and channels to mobilise additional international climate finance from new sources.
- An agreement to adopt a robust and honest Measuring,

Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for climate finance.

- A decision to have an ambitious global adaptation goal within the 2015 agreement. The COP should also encourage and promote national adaptation planning and action in developing countries.
- COP should adopt a strong 2 year work plan for the Loss and Damage mechanism.
- A decision to establish a Capacity Building Co-ordinating Body (CBCB) at COP-21 in Paris.
- An enhanced role for civil society within all mechanisms established under the convention and in the agreements' implementation and enforcement. Local civil society and other stakeholders should be able to participate actively in compliance and MRV processes within the new agreement.
- **Technology** The COP should recommend to the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to take into account the following activities: Providing advice, support and capacity building to developing country, conducting assessments of new and emerging technologies.

Additional 2014 CAN Policy Documents

CAN Position on Climate Change and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

CAN Submission on Views on Suggested Changes to the Modalities and Procedures (M&Ps) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CAN Submission: Principles for reporting and accounting for emissions and removals from land use under the ADP

CAN Submission: Adaptation and Loss & Damage Under the ADP, 2 June 2014

CAN Submission: Equity Under the ADP, 2 June 2014

CAN Submission: Climate Finance Under the ADP, 2 June 2014

CAN Recommendations: Issues relating to Joint Implementation (JI) at SBI 40, 2 June, 2014

CAN Position: Long Term Global Goals for 2050

CAN Submission on The Workplan of The Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss & Damage

CAN Submission: Future of the IPCC

CAN Position: Energy and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

CAN Submission on Further Guidance on SIS (REDD+ Safeguards)

CAN Submission on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)

Climate Action Network (CAN) is the world's largest network of civil society organizations, with over 900 member organisations in over 100 countries, working together to address the climate crisis. climatenetwork.org