

Algeria on behalf of the African Group

KEY ELEMENTS OF LCA NEGOTIATION TEXT FINAL Version - 8 April 2009

1. Shared vision:

The shared vision must:

- Unite the countries of the world in further building an inclusive, fair and effective climate regime, recognizing that solving the climate problem will only be possible if it is undertaken in the context of developing countries need for development space.
- Address the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012
- Address all the building blocks of the Bali Action Plan
- Reflect the urgent need for new and predictable means of implementation including, in particular, support for financing, capacity building and technology for developing countries.
- Include a long-term goal for global greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions reductions of at least halving global emissions relative to historical levels by mid-century, underpinned by ambitious mid-term targets, based on sound science
- Address gender equity, and must reflect the special needs and interests of the youth

2. Adaptation and means of implementation

- Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change, with major development and poverty eradication challenges and limited capacity for adaptation.
- International cooperation on implementation of adaptation action in Africa is urgent and must be accorded the same level of priority and emphasis as that given to mitigation

2.1 Objectives:

A comprehensive and action oriented programme on the implementation of adaptation actions must be established. This programme must implement, support and facilitate urgent and immediate adaptation action that reduces vulnerability and builds resilience of developing countries to impacts that are already occurring, including impacts of increasing numbers of extreme weather events, and impacts that are expected to occur in the future by:

- Providing access to means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity building) for implementing urgent and immediate adaptation action, at regional and country level
- Implementing urgent and immediate adaptation action at national, regional and global levels

- Promoting coherence and facilitating linkages with other international, regional and national programmes, bodies and stakeholders that are implementing adaptation and related activities, including the Nairobi Work Programme

2.2 Principles: The Adaptation Action Programme must:

- Be undertaken in the context of the principles and commitments of the Convention
- Be country driven
- Address the concerns of all vulnerable groups whose adaptive capacity is low, and in particular gender and youth concerns, recognizing that women and children are particularly affected by the impacts of climate change
- Reflect indigenous knowledge and practice

2.3 Provision of financial resources, technology and capacity building

- This Programme for Adaptation Action is complementary to, and consistent with the G77 and China proposals on financing and technology under the AWG LCA.
- The provision of financial and technical support by developed country Parties for adaptation programmes in developing countries is a commitment under the Convention that must be urgently fulfilled, recognizing that climate change is an additional burden to sustainable development, and a threat to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
- The Adaptation Action Programme must provide scaled up new, additional, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial, technological and capacity building support to address all key areas of the Adaptation Action Programme in a manner that is holistic, and consistent with national and regional development objectives, programmes and plans.
- By 2020 the scale of financial flows to support adaptation in developing countries must be at least \$ 67 billion / year

3. MITIGATION AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

A firewall must be maintained between mitigation commitments by *all* developed countries and mitigation actions by developing countries.

3.1 Mitigation commitments by developed countries

- Quantified emission reduction commitments are established for all developed country parties
- “Measurable, reportable and verifiable” refers to legally-binding quantified emissions reduction commitments (QERCs) that are absolute, and that are verified for compliance.
- Mitigation commitments by developed country Parties *as a group* must be at the top of the range indicated by the IPCC in order to achieve the lowest stabilisation levels assessed by the IPCC in its 4th assessment report. The aggregate number is for all developed country parties, regardless of whether they have ratified the Kyoto Protocol or not.
- In numerical terms: Annex I Parties reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 80% to 95% below 1990 levels by 2050, to make a meaningful and fair contribution to achieving the lowest level of stabilisation assessed by the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report. At lower stabilisation levels, the additional climate impacts are unacceptable to Africa.
- Comparability of effort is established through (i) comparability of targets (QERCs); and (ii) comparable compliance. The unit of measurement of comparability is tons of CO₂-eq.

3.2 Mitigation actions by developing countries

- “Measurable, reportable and verifiable” is applied to mitigation *actions* by developing countries, which are relative reductions, or ‘substantial deviations from baseline’.
- Developing countries choose from a toolbox of voluntarily registered, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA), including sustainable development policies and measures (SD-PAMS), programmatic CDM and others.
- A REDD-Plus mechanism should be designed in such a way as to accommodate different national circumstances and respective capabilities. Adequate, predictable and sustainable funds from a variety of sources, including global carbon markets, are vital for the provision of incentives at the kind of scale that is necessary for reducing emissions in Africa and globally
- Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries will be reportable through national communications (if done with own resources) or in a separate registry for those with multi-lateral, measurable, reportable and verifiable support.
- The application of “verifiable” to unilateral mitigation actions by developing countries, must be differentiated from those that are supported internationally
 - For actions with own resources, verification is by national entities working with international guidelines.
 - For multi-laterally supported actions, verification is through the UNFCCC.
- Developing country action is conditional on technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.

3.3 Supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building

- The extent of developing countries’ mitigation efforts depends on support by developed countries. MRV applies to mitigation actions and the MRV support (finance, technology and capacity-building) must be made.
- A 2020 target for the scale of financial flows to support mitigation in developing countries is set at \$ 200 billion by 2020 (0.5% of GDP of Annex II Parties).
- In order to demonstrate measurable, reportable and verifiable progress towards the targets for support, each developed country Party reports financing and technology transfer in Annex I national communications
- A technology mechanism is established, as proposed by the G77&China
- Financing requirements are aligned to the maturity of the technology – its stage in the technology life-cycle.
- The performance indicators for technology transfer developed by the joint SBSTA/SBI contact group are used to further enhance the measurement, reporting and verification of technology.
- A learning-by-doing and learning by practice approach is established for capacity building to support the transfer of skills.

4. FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- In accordance with the Convention, developed countries have a commitment to provide financial, technological and capacity building support, to enable developing country action.
- A mechanism is established to address all aspects of the means of implementation for developing countries, for both adaptation and mitigation and including access to technology, finance and capacity-building. The mechanism shall:
 - Be underpinned by the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities
 - Operate under the authority and guidance, and be fully accountable, to the COP;

- Have an equitable and geographically-balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent and efficient system of governance (Article 11.2);
 - Enable direct access to funding by the recipients; and
 - Strengthen developing country capacity to ensure recipient country involvement during the stages of identification, definition and implementation, rendering it truly demand driven.
- The mechanism assists in developing and supporting implementation of programmes or projects put forward by developing countries, and matches these with funding, technology and capacity building support.
 - Provision of finance, technology and capacity-building must be legally binding, with consequences for non-compliance. Action by developing countries is dependant on the level support by developed countries

4.1 Finance

- Developed countries commit to a target of 0.5% of GDP for climate action in developing countries. .
- Developed countries commit to new and innovative sources of public and private sector finance, with the major source of funding coming from the public sector

4.2 Technology

- Developed countries commit to the deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology to developing countries, based on principles of accessibility, affordability, appropriateness and adaptability of technologies required by developing countries for enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation;
- Developed countries commit to providing full costs and full incremental costs, in accordance with article 4.3 of the Convention
- The barriers to technology transfer are addressed.

4.3 Capacity-building

- Developed countries commit to strengthening the institutional capacity of developing countries to undertake climate action
- Developed countries commit to supporting other country specific capacity building needs of African countries, consistent with the commitment and provisions of the Convention

4.4 Compliance

- A compliance mechanism is put in place to ensure that commitments on delivery of these means of implementation (Finance, Technology and Capacity Building) are met.