



# Climate Action Network

Closing intervention

ADP 2-11

October 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a written statement at the close of ADP 2-11. Climate Action Network is grateful to the Parties that have been fighting to ensure that observers are not shut out of the negotiation rooms. At the same time, we are incredibly disappointed in those Parties who have limited our opportunities to engage in the negotiations to this one solitary written statement. Nevertheless, we continue to do our work and offer the following inputs at the end of a frustrating week.

The draft negotiating text that emerged at the end of this session has gained strength only in some sections over the Co-Chairs' non-paper with which the week began. It restores a number of important options that are prerequisites for combatting the increasing climate risks that we face.

But this new text does not fulfil CAN's vision for an ambitious and equitable Paris Package, and needs a lot more work in the coming weeks. Its options need to be made more concise, and narrowed down further, without losing overall ambition within the Package.

Delivering the transformative change that citizens across the world are demanding requires many of the constructive options contained in the 23 October draft text to be reinforced and further elaborated, in particular:

### **Equity and Dynamic Differentiation**

Dynamic differentiation is the key for mutual trust and unlocking ambition in Paris and beyond. CAN supports a dynamic differentiation approach, based on indicators within an equity reference framework, that finds context-specific solutions in all

elements, and - on the basis of the Convention's principles - brings Parties together in a new and robust spirit of international collaboration.

### **Paris Ambition Mechanism**

Given the inadequate level of ambition of many INDCs, a strong mechanism to accelerate ambition is crucial. The Paris Ambition Mechanism has to assess the current INDCs against a strong long-term goal and in line with fairness and ambition. Based on this, INDCs should be enhanced and synchronized on a common 5 year basis. This should happen as soon as possible, but before 2020, and it must be complimented by an enhanced Action Agenda under ADP WS2 to ensure that Parties will collaboratively and unilaterally take additional actions on mitigation and adaptation, with additional support, in line with their common but differentiated responsibility.

### **Mitigation**

We need a clear signal on a long-term mitigation goal that sets our course towards phasing out fossil fuel emissions and phasing in 100% renewables, while providing sustainable energy access for all. We are encouraged to see the new text includes the concept of decarbonization; but this language needs to be strengthened; and requires a clear timeline of 2050.

### **Adaptation**

We are glad to note that the parties made sincere attempts to streamline the adaptation text but also negotiating to bring down the options for the final agreement. We need to make sure that adaptation section reflects the demand of the developing nations to have a strong long-term goal, review mechanism and adequate public financing to meet the needs of poor and vulnerable people.

### **Loss and Damage**

Let us be clear that Paris agreement can't be complete without a robust measure to address the increasing loss and damage. Instead of debating its inclusion, the Umbrella Group must engage with the text put up by G77 & China to hammer out a meaningful outcome on this important issue.

## **Finance**

Developing countries should engage more constructively in what all Parties can contribute to shift investments towards fossil-free, climate-resilient development. Developed countries, in turn, need to accept that the new agreement must have robust provisions that firm up commitments to provide financial support, create predictability on the finance provided, and ensure adequacy that projected finance requirements for mitigation and adaptation are going to be met. In particular, we call on developed countries to engage more constructively with G77 and China proposals such as to set targets for the provision of finance in periodic intervals. Developed countries have to take the lead adhering to principles of Convention and meeting the 100bn goal by 2020 via a credible methodology and from then on scaling-up support over time, while others in a position to do so, such as those with levels of responsibility and capability comparable to developed countries should complement their efforts.

## **Technology**

On technology transfers, all Parties need to secure environmental integrity by ensuring adequate text on technology impact assessments.

## **Flexible Mechanisms**

Regarding the sustainable development mechanism proposals in Article 3 ter and Para 34, any provisions for recognition of transfer of international units must establish and ensure compliance with principles such as real, additional, permanent, verifiable, supplemental, and net atmospheric benefits to ensure the environmental integrity of the agreement, not simply "where desired by participating parties."

## **Human Rights**

Human rights must be included in the operative text (specifically Article 2) of the Paris Agreement, as a means to protect the rights of the people and communities that are most vulnerable but least responsible for climate change.

## **Transparency**

Transparency is a crucial and crosscutting element of the Paris outcome. To increase ambition, the Paris Agreement should set the status quo as an absolute minimum to ensure progression and prevent backsliding on rules and requirements. A common transparency framework must acknowledge different stages of development, capabilities and national circumstances and set the direction to improve over time.

## **Workstream 2**

After several sessions of constructive engagement on pre-2020 ambition in WS2, the three-page draft COP decision we started the week with ballooned into a ten page bracketed compilation text. This text contains vital elements for pre-2020 ambition on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation, but with significantly diverging options. During the week, too little time was spent negotiating the real issues that will decide whether WS2 is a talk shop or a real way enable climate action on the ground. These include accelerated implementation of pre-2020 commitments, provision of support, and an improved technical process. Importantly, the text must task the high-level champions with matching mitigation opportunities coming out of the TEP with the necessary finance, technology and capacity building.

The diplomatic journey that began in Durban is now drawing rapidly to a close. COP 21 needs to be that juncture where all governments agree that the pace of transformation needs to be much faster; that the transformation needs to be just, and have the rights of the most vulnerable are at its core. We urge Parties to take advantage of the numerous political opportunities before Paris to address the key outstanding issues that must be resolved for a successful outcome.

We ask Ministers participating in the pre-COP to engage with one another in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity to help clarify concepts that require further elucidation, and to identify and build on convergences. Your leadership, vision and resourcefulness during these decisive weeks can provide the impetus for the historical change the world needs to see.

The G20 summit that follows should inject further momentum into the UNFCCC process and beyond by sending a strong global signal that the

world has reached a turning point. We are counting on governments to unlock ambition on those aspects of the Paris Package that will enable and accelerate the global transition to a climate-safe planet.

Climate Action Network looks forward to engaging constructively with Parties on these essential ingredients for transformational change, but in order to do so, we must have due access to the negotiations in Paris. We emphasize the importance of public participation in this respect, and stress that inclusion and participation of observers forms a prerequisite for a legitimate outcome at COP 21.