**Introduction**: The undersigned environmental societies appreciate the opportunity to participate in the Talanoa Dialogue, as the open and inclusive process is consistent with the right to public participation which is completely ignored & marginalized.

We appreciate this humanitarian thought and desire to facilitate a dialogue with civil societies that will lead to increased ambition by taking stock of where we are now, where we want to go & how we get there. Increasing ambition to address climate change is imperative. We are already suffering from the adverse impacts that climate change & pollution having on vulnerable communities and the environment around them. These impacts will only worsen & deteriorate without urgent actions, including transparent & partnership-based inventory, ambitious mitigation, adaptation, adequate finance, technological support, capacity building, respect, promote and consider state’s respective obligations on human rights & formulate the policies, programs, national laws & regulations to comply with state’s responsibilities in the international environmental treaties, agreements & protocols & fulfills human rights to support these actions.

Climate change is not merely an environmental problem, but a human rights issue.

Climate change is already endangering many vulnerable communities, infringing on their ability to realize their human rights, including the rights to life, health, employment, water, culture, compensation, freedom of expression, an adequate living, a healthy environment & leaving them behind. States are committed to combating climate change, protecting the environment from all kinds of pollution & its social, development & health impacts & have human rights obligations.

Thevulnerable communities’ rights-holders and their entitlements must be identified the states’ governments being the duty-bearers (including project owners & operators) and their obligations to strengthen the capacities of local affected communities to make their claims and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations.

The following submission is our first contribution to the Talanoa Dialogue and offers initial perspectives and framing on how integrating human rights in climate action is not only an obligation, but will also increase ambition and lead us to where we want to go.

It should not a comprehensive overview of available tools and information. However, we hope to provide a vision and guidance on the importance of and ability to enhance the ambition of the implementation of the Paris Agreement. As such, it addresses the three questions posed by the Fijian presidency as the basis for this process. We look forward to continuing to engage in the Talanoa Dialogue and plan to produce further.

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| **Where are we?**  **The commitment (planned and/or announced) as well as the actions taken so far that are in line with aims of Paris Agreement, the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and the transition towards a net-zero emission society by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]**  States are significantly affected by climate change resulting in a degraded polluted areas suffering from catastrophic environmental, social, health, developmental & economic disasters. In many States, the main sources of emissions are energy, transportation, waste, industry, livestock agriculture, non-compliant fossil fuel, coal & medical & hazardous waste incineration. Many states have put in place several laws, regulations, policies, plans and actions that are practically not in line with the international environmental & climate change-based treaties & protocols’ objectives.  Well-intentioned actions to mitigate or adapt to climate change have failed to incorporate human rights obligations and have thus contributed to environmental damage and social harms. the right to information and participation.  The following actions were not accomplished:   * **Guided efforts to establish a national research group on climate change.** * **Engagement of representation of environmental societies in the National Committee of Climate Change (NCCC) for coordinating and facilitating the development, decision making and submission to donors of proposals for international financing of mitigation and adaptation projects and programs.** * **Improvement of the national green growth as many major areas are left behind.** * **Securing the required platform and network for active stakeholder participation.** * **Enhancement of awareness of climate change financing and funding mechanisms that would ensure on mitigation and adaptation and address the needs and conditions for implementation for vulnerable communities.** * **Engagement of the environmental societies in the hot spot areas in the National Stakeholders List (NSL) related to climate change.** * **Implementation of Capacity building as a national priority (vulnerable areas were excluded from the Priority Areas for Capacity-Building in Developing Countries, as listed in Decision 2/CP.7.)** * **Enhancement & building of experience to develop technical proposals for NAMAs & awareness of technology transfer mechanism.** * **Priority in design of appropriate adaptive measures for the local affected communities as they are the most vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change and they deserve that, so they were left behind.** * **launching National Greenhouse Emissions Information System to enhance the accessibility and transparency, with emissions database publicly accessible through a dynamic web interface.** * **Taking the required measures to identify and assess potential economic, social and policy measures and human interventions that can be implemented to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in different sectors at the national level (mainly in the areas suffering from environmental disasters.** * **The need to use the financial aids the governments got for climate change combat to assist to respond and adapt to climate change, climate change education, training and public awareness.** * **Proper Zoning and Land Use Planning.** * **Adapting low-carbon vision with new technologies and solutions** * **Building well-functioning local democracy which needs a strong and functioning civil society that has the resources to provide strong voices, and that is given the opportunity to participate in arenas where real decisions are made.** * **Enforcement of business sector to adopt & implement their Corporate Social Responsibility “CSR” policies at all levels of operation.** * **Avoidance of dumping toxic wastes in low wealth areas & reducing pollution of neighborhood air and the water families drink to reduce the suffering of these communities from environmentally-induced diseases including asthma and cancer.** |

**Progress made so far against the above commitments, including success stories, case studies and gaps [Maximum 300 words]**

* **No national research group on climate change was formed.**
* **A National Committee of Climate Change (NCCC) was formed to include government members & probably one member from the environmental societies which gets the government’s preferential treatment because they work under the instructions of the government.**
* **Many major areas are left behind because governments have no intention to improve green growth there.**
* **Governments didn’t consider an active stakeholder participation.**
* **Governments ignored the awareness of climate change financing and funding mechanisms that would ensure on mitigation & adaptation didn’t consider the needs & conditions vulnerable communities.**
* **Governments didn’t engage the environmental societies in the hot spot areas in the National Stakeholders List (NSL) related to climate change.**
* **Vulnerable areas were excluded from the Priority Areas for Capacity-Building as listed in Decision 2/CP.7.**
* **No efforts were implemented to enhance & build of experience to develop technical proposals for NAMAs & awareness of technology transfer mechanism.**
* **Governments didn’t form the required National Greenhouse Emissions Information System.**
* **Governments didn’t take the required measures to identify and assess potential economic, social and policy measures and human interventions that can be implemented to reduce anthropogenic emissions of GHG emissions in different sectors at the national level.**
* **The largest portion of the financial aids governments got for climate change combat to assist states didn’t go to respond and adapt to climate change, climate change education, training and public awareness & didn’t go to vulnerable communities nor to degraded polluted areas.**
* **Governments installed most class A & B projects in certain areas without any proper zoning or land planning.**
* **Governments adapted few micro low carbon vision & technologies.**
* **The business sector didn’t adopt nor implemented their Corporate Social Responsibility “CSR” towards the local affected communities with the full support of governments.**
* **toxic wastes are dumped in low wealth areas & The pollution of neighborhood air and the water families drink weren’t reduced & this is supported by national tailor-made laws & regulations that serve the interests of the polluters & violates basic human rights in life, health, living, employment, freedom of expression, ….etc.**

**Quantitative impact so far with respect to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and/or finance [Maximum 300 words]**

**Despite States’ commitments to adapt the impacts of climate change & pollution in the national INDCs, the civil society suffers from the following impacts:**

* **Absence of Polluter Pays principle as the largest percentage of emissions’ reductions is through mitigation measures executed by the polluters on their own expense according to “polluter pays” principle.**
* **Absence of engagement of civil societies & complete ignorance of environmental societies except a handful which works under the umbrella of Ministry of Environment & gets its preferential treatment & full support in environmental sector.**
* **The implementation of MRV of GHG inventory aren’t strengthened with absence of a national system for the collection, processing and documentation of GHG emissions data excluding any role for the environmental societies & lack of any specialized training for the NGO sector.**
* **Absence of Environmental Justice.**
* **Absence of proper siting of projects**
* **lack of technical capability & accredited laboratories of the M.O.Env. mainly in the monitoring & testing fields.**
* **Severe air pollution which degraded many areas.**
* **Disposal of hazardous industrial & medical waste in a non-environmentally sound manner.**
* **Lack of solid waste management system (reduction, segregation, recycling)**
* **High levels of carbon, sulpher & ash in the fuel.**
* **Absence of implementation of real environmental & social impact assessments with engagement of NGOs by accredited neutral parties.**
* **Absence of Strategic Environmental Assessment “SEA” for ares with many accumulated pollution sources.**
* **No implementation of Environmental & Social Mitigation & Monitoring Programs (ESMMP) with engagement environmental societies.**
* **Non-enforcement of states to comply with their international responsibilities in the international treaties or at least imposing certain human rights related requirements on the funding schemes.**
* **Absence of precautionary principle to determine the sources of pollution.**
* **Weak promotion of sustainable development.**
* **Severe air pollution & GHG emissions in certain vulnerable areas.**
* **Lack of required national climate change related laws & regulations**
* **Lack of Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change.**
* **Absence of capacity-building on climate change, pollution & SDGs**
* **Governments obstruction to adequate and sustainable financial resources and technical support of the NGOs.**
* **No coordination or cooperation between public and nonpublic stakeholders in many states (environmental societies).**
* **GHG emissions projects are all situated in the hot spots areas & none of the governments claimed GHG mitigation projects mentioned in the National Communication reports on Climate Change were implemented in these hot spot vulnerable areas & didn’t implement a mitigation scenario on greenhouse gases reduction, consistent with national development goals, potential effectiveness of implementation policies, data availability for evaluation and other sector-specific criteria**
* **Governments didn’t build a Climate Change Strategy nor incorporated a mix of policy instruments, including voluntary action, strategic investment, government regulation and market measures, to enable states to meet their Kyoto target and provide a framework for climate change action over the longer term.**
* **Governments didn’t adopt any emissions management system as a leading action on the national commitment to its Kyoto Protocol target and a lower greenhouse signature in the longer term.**

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| **Where do we want to go?**  The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC establishes a goal of limiting warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels with best efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The real objective must be to stop climate change and its adverse effects and do so in a way that benefits the people most affected. This requires the highest ambition possible in order to preserve the planet for this and future generations. We want to be in a world where climate change mitigation and adaptation activities are adequately funded, ecosystems, lives and weather patterns are no longer threatened, and climate actions benefit the poor and most vulnerable.  **Vision of the future for your organization and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]**  The states’ NGOs / environmental societies seek to be part of the government’s intended actions to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning including an Inventory, Mitigation & Adaptation components & in the execution phase to assure transparency, trust, credibility & practical accomplishment on ground mainly in vulnerable areas housing the GHG emitters’ sources.  We need quickly & drastically to reduce GHG emissions through applying the “polluter pays” principle & the mitigation & adaption initiatives & projects financed internationally with engagement of environmental societies & stakeholders.  Environmental societies seekthe government/projects’ owners/ international environmental donor organizations’ support to play a positive role in establishment of activities in the field of environmental protection & climate change combat and the provision of assistance & cooperation.  We seek the states’ support to execute & conduct actions to rescue the environmental, social, developmental and economic negative impacts vulnerable communities who are suffering from & we require media openness on the disastrous situation in the vulnerable areas.  We require the states to establish more constructive compliant projects in the vulnerable areas & implementing the mitigation & adaptation programs, initiatives & projects.  We urge the states to implement the international treaties & protocols & encourage or support the non-profit organizations (Environmental Protection Societies) in protecting the environment and not to violate the national commitments towards these treaties.  We seek the states not to confiscate our rights to participate, individually in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to our environment, and not to deny our right of access to means of redress when environment has suffered damage or degradation.  Need the governments’ respect of the environmental societies instead of causing us to face a number of obstacles that hinder our capabilities in achieving our goals. We seek to be granted an effective role in the activities of protecting the environment.  **Possible and potential new commitments and pledges of to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]**  We will continue to work with governments & all concerned national & international parties to urgently implement the right transparent policies that when really executed reduce the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal & the vulnerability of affected local communities by addressing poverty in all its forms and its causes, creating opportunities, providing access to basic services, and establishing well-designed social safety nets before the negative impact of climate change becomes more acute. We will keep on seeking engagement with the government & the business to challenge development and investment that creates future vulnerabilities as the climate changes, and campaign for a rapid, inclusive and climate-informed sustainable development. We will strive for emission reductions in our own work and that of others, and seek initiatives, projects & programs from the government that make states fulfill their INDCs, mitigate the climate change & pollution impacts on the vulnerable affected communities & offer proper social, health protection & required sustainable development of the affected areas.  States environmental societies believe they can achieve their vision of reducing poverty and suffering in spite of climate change, respond with relevant development, mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction interventions to help vulnerable communities cope with the short & long term impacts of climate change.  **Foreseen positive impact of these commitments once they are realized, including contributions to the sustainable development agenda [Maximum 300 words]**  Keeping global temperature rise below 1.5°C requires ambitious, transformative action. To be sustainable, this transition to climate neutral societies is only achievable if it includes effective public participation and is done in a manner that fully respects, protects, and promotes human rights, particularly the right to access information and public participation & economic and social rights. Local people are often best placed to develop mitigation and adaptation plans, as they often possess first-hand knowledge that government officials do not. The following examples, though limited in scope, show how the participation of local communities will result in more legitimate, effective, and rights-based climate responses.   1. To mitigate climate change and to prevent its negative human rights impacts 2. To ensure that all persons have the necessary capacity to adapt to climate change 3. To ensure accountability and effective remedy for human rights harms caused by climate change 4. To mobilize maximum available resources for sustainable, human rights-based development 5. To ensure equity in climate action 6. To protect human rights from business harms 7. To guarantee equality and non-discrimination 8. To ensure meaningful and informed participation   National Greenhouse Emissions Information System can enhance the accessibility and transparency, with emissions database publicly accessible through a dynamic web interface. support from the government for nationally appropriate and affordable mitigation and adaptation actions.  A need for strong & well-functioning local democracy through civil society resources to provide strong voices, and that is given the opportunity to participate in arenas where real decisions are made.  We need to sustain and invest in neighborhoods and communities where people can live peacefully and successfully & set up the baseline scenario.  Adaptation of national policies or programs to encourage or require actions that reduce GHG emissions & implementation of environmental & social mitigation & monitoring program through the operation life cycle of the project through a neutral accredited with engagement of environmental societies being representatives of vulnerable communities.  Real proper conduction of environmental & social impacts assessment “ESIA” with engagement of affected communities & getting their Free Prior Informed Consent “FPIC”.  Activation of a national policy of climate change through stakeholders’ coordination and mainstreaming of CC concepts in sectoral policies.  identification and assessment of a national potential economic, social and policy to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in different sectors.  Strengthening vulnerable communities, Conserving and developing resources, effective land usage and land care, Protect, maintain and enhance natural resources and economic growth.  Reducing our carbon footprint and maximising energy efficiency opportunities.  Avoiding impacts and promoting environmental rights of socio-economically disadvantaged communities.  Identification and integration of SDGs into the National Development plan with engagement of civic societies.  Conducting of Technical Workshops on the SDGs Indicators.  Incorporate the SDGs in national development frameworks.  Develop a strategic national Communication Plan (part of the roadmap) to raise awareness, create a knowledge repository, ensure coherent messaging and advocacy, connect communication platforms, and mobilize broad support.  Introduce smart strategies for transport, housing, energy & agriculture to reduce GHG emissions and diseases, and enhance health.  **How do we get there?**    **Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]**  **We urge UN Climate Change to:**   * **Enforce compliance of national environmental laws, regulations, policies, measures & programs to comply with the binding international environmental laws, treaties & protocols & executed in a transparent & partnership-way with civil societies representatives.** * **Assure that the financial support earned by the states is spent on real mitigation & adaptation measures that is related to the vulnerable communities, their degraded environment & to enhance the sustainable development of these areas & shouldn’t go the polluters who should pay for their GHG emissions & not paid for.** * **Assure that the environmental & social mitigation measures that are the responsibility of the project owners / operators be applied & the polluter pays principle is applied.** * **Engaging the civil societies represented by the environmental societies in the whole phases of climate change combat actions & committees.** * **Include some prerequisite conditions of granting funding like establishment of “National Greenhouse Emissions Information System” to enhance the accessibility and transparency, with emissions database publicly accessible through a dynamic web interface, respect of human rights, engagement of civil societies, monitoring of emission sources through neutral parties, …etc.** * **Enforcing states’ commitment to reduce GHG emissions according to the target with the real engagement of civil societies representatives as the non-reduction will violate the vulnerable communities’ rights of living, health, livelihood, development, employment, freedom of expression, education & others.** * **Urge the states governments to set up a reasonable technical measurement system including accredited laboratories & qualified technical staff that will be enabled to measure & monitor the sources of pollution & to take the required corrective actions prior to environmental deterioration with engagement of environmental societies.** * **Inform the international environmental offices in the various states (UNDP, USAID, Greenpeace, Fredrich Ebert, IUCN, ..) to be transparent with their duties & not to be biased to the governments & only deal with the governments according to their instructions.** * **Urge governments to establish and run an effective transparent real MRV system with engagement of environmental societies both on macro level and on sectoral level for developing NAMAs.** * **Inform governments to stop installing more non-compliant class “A” & “B” projects in vulnerable degraded areas & consider the “environmental justice”.** * **Urge governments to activate participation of private sector in climate change activities to reduce the GHG emissions & to mitigate the environmental & social impacts on vulnerable communities & their environment & to fulfill their CSR responsibilities towards them.** * **Urge governments to enforce industrial & services sector to comply with the required international performance standards & require to improve the quality of the states’ fuel as some consists of a high levels of carbon, sulpher & ash & stop using coal & tires as sources of energy in the cement & industrial plants.** * **Urge governments to seriously adopt the required mitigation & adaptation measures related to air pollution & GHG emissions with engagement of the environmental societies.** * **Urge governments to adopt the technical capability required to measure & monitor the dioxin, PCBs, Furans & other pollutants as we lack this capability.**   **Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees’ goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]**  **As many governments, the private sector being GHG source emitters, the financing banks, many of the international organizations situated in the capital of these states & a few environmental societies being partners of the governments, all don’t recognize the role of the environmental societies & prevented any sort of financial support to them & denied their mission, this resulted in complete absence of real tangible success stories because we lack the absolute minimum cash to even implement basic commitments. All pretended success stories are either government driven or pro-government driven.**  **Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words]**  **The collaboration between non-party stakeholders themselves is very weak due to the lack of basic capability as they don’t have the required funding to conduct their work. Governments refuse to collaborate with the non-party stakeholders & even denies their role completely.**  **Vulnerable communities are left behind & suffer from severe environmental & social impacts of non-compliant projects in their area neglecting their basic rights.**  **Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. (“We’ve made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action…”) [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:**  **policy levers:**   * **We urge on UN CC and other responsible agencies to give proper attention and priority to climate Mitigation & Adaptation related with Sustainable Development in vulnerable communities’ areas** * **We call on UN CC, donors & governments, before climate change impacts deteriorate, to:** * **co-ordinate funding to integrate climate change adaptation with disaster risk reduction, resilience building and sustainable development strategies to reduce poverty and suffering.** * **create sustainable economic opportunities** * **address poverty in all its forms and its causes** * **Protect the lives of the vulnerable affected communities** * **Build a climate-related policies that are economically beneficial, to improve energy security, reduce local pollution & create jobs.** * **Activation of a national policy of climate change through stakeholders’ coordination and mainstreaming of CC concepts in sectoral policies.**   **Collaboration/Cooperation Opportunities:**  **We are planning to collaborate & cooperate with international & regional environmental & climate change related organizations in order for our voice to be heard which might lead governments to our basic requirements & recognize us as real partners in combating climate change, protecting the environment & sustainably developing vulnerable communities’ areas & to access the Climate change & SDGs’ funds to scale-up and replicate successful community based mitigation & adaptation projects & enforce the GHG emitters to mitigate & reduce the level of GHG emissions & provide the required their CSR responsibility towards the vulnerable affected communities & their environment.**  **Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far:**  **We have learned through our suffering to climate change & pollution effects that:**   * **Climate change & pollution is existing & it is getting worse.** * **Neither governments nor the private sector alone can solve the problem of reducing the GHG emissions and/or pollution as they are partners in violating the basic right of human in life, health, livelihood, development, employment & expression of the vulnerable people & are left behind.** * **Climate Change threatens civil societies’ mission to protect life and dignity and reduce poverty and suffering.** * **States’ Governments alone can’t implement state’s INDCs without the transparent engagement & partnership of civil societies & providing the required technical capabilities in the form of laboratories, technical trained staff, accreditation, calibration, QA & QC required to start monitoring the sources of emissions & pollution after amending the national environmental law to include the need for preventive monitoring actions.**   **Public and private financing models:**  **Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go** |
| If the non-party stakeholders got the opportunity to get the required funding from the projects & international donors, they will effectively & constructively participate in all national actions required to combat climate change, mitigate pollution levels, activate sustainable development & accomplish the national INDCs transparently & build resilient communities & leave no one behind through accomplishing:   * assessment potential economic, social and policy measures and human interventions that can be implemented to reduce anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in different sectors at the national level. * Finance of low-carbon investments. * Revenues through putting taxes on carbon emissions. * Building cooperation with stakeholders to develop a funding strategy for implementation of integrated national action plan to combat climate change, protect the environment & enhance sustainable development projects. * Building SDGs Implementation Roadmap - framework on the needed actions, resources, responsibilities and partnerships to ensure the success of SDG implementation. |

**List of submitting societies:**

**East Amman Society for Environmental Protection**

**Development Association for Humans & Environment**

**National Center for Environmental Justice**

**Jordan Aqua Conservation Association**

**Association of Investment for Renewable Energy & Environment**

**Jordan Birds Watch Society**

**Green Generation Foundation**

**Energy Conservation & Sustainable Environment Society.**

**Alazem Environmental Society**

**Jordan Friends of Environment**

**Green Ajloun Association for Environmental Development.**