

**Position Paper of China Civil Climate Change Action Network (CCAN)
on 2017 UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn (COP23/CMP13)**

The twenty-third session of Conference of Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will be taking place during 6th – 17th November in Bonn, Germany, under the Presidency of Fiji. It is the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1-2). In November 2016, Marrakech Climate Change Conference (COP22) adopted Marrakech Action Proclamation, stressing highest political commitment to combat climate change and implement the Paris Agreement by action, calling for further climate action and efforts on fostering adaptation to thereby achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Proclamation passed two decisions on the Agreement and further implementation on The Convention respectively. The COP23 is expected to set plans about the agenda of COP24 next year, and discuss the modalities of the Paris Agreement implementation, with matters regarding the key elements, namely Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Facilitative Dialogue 2018 (FD2018), transparency framework, global stocktake, adaptation, climate finance and market-based mechanism improvement.

As a Chinese non-governmental organization network working on climate change, CCAN hereby strongly appeals to Parties to:

1. Establish a new mechanism on combating climate change

- (a) Reach consensus on the details regarding the procedure of FD2018 to gradually enhance parties' ambition on NDCs and close the greenhouse gas emissions gap, and therefore control the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C.
- (b) Enhance pre-2020 ambition, climate change strategies and action plans based on advanced scientific research on climate change in accordance with the scientific, pragmatic, transparent and actionable principles, to ensure the effective implementation of NDCs after 2020.
- (c) Strive to communicate the timeline of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, to send clear policy signals to accelerate the global economic decarbonization process.
- (d) Establish a common framework for MRV and a more diverse, international, flexible and interconnected market mechanism that could promote governments, enterprises and the public to participate in the actions on addressing climate change based on existing market mechanisms to tackle climate change.

2. Major nations should drive for new climate change finance

- (e) Developed countries should communicate the roadmap as soon as possible on how they could fully implement the goal to mobilize USD\$100 billion per year by 2020 to help developing countries address climate change, and ensure that the funding is from public sectors, and is new, additional and specialize in supporting developing countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, and additionally, developed countries should ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation regarding climate finance.
- (f) Developed countries should publish the annually climate fund by 2020, to help developing countries cope with climate change as soon as possible, to ensure that funds come from the public sector, and to certify that the fund is new and special for developing countries on climate change, and that ratio can balance climate change adaptation and mitigation fund.
- (g) Countries should pay more attention to the important role of land and marine ecosystems in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and enhance and improve the ability of global ecosystems in addressing climate change. Globally, countries should continue to promote forestry carbon sequestration projects that have multiple benefits, and REDD+ and other forestry actions to

address climate change, to improve the proportion of biomass energy use and biomass energy alternative technology innovation.

(h) Countries should establish generic MRV standard system based on the market mechanism of climate change and innovatively pioneer to diversify, and internationalize the flexible and interoperable market mechanism, to advocate for government, enterprises and the public to participate in a wide range of specific actions to address climate change.

3. Strengthen public education on climate change

i) Climate change is an urgent and the most demanding problem that humans face. According to the climate communication project on Chinese public awareness, 57.2% of the Chinese public understands climate change relatively vague, while only 66% of respondents believe that climate change is mainly caused by human activities. Therefore, all countries should strengthen the public education on climate, especially to enhance kids and teenagers' knowledge on climate change. They should also cultivate the next generations through disseminating information to solve the climate change science, science and policy systems, so that they can bear the future climate change action mission.

j) Countries should actively encourage and promote social organizations to participate in the action on climate change, encourage social organizations to build diversified climate change fundraising platforms, information exchange platforms, solution platforms, project cooperation platforms. At the same time they should promote broader channels for climate change policy research, strategic planning, project implementation, performance evaluation, and public participation.

CCAN, established in 2007, is a network of Chinese NGOs. CCAN aims to promote and facilitate information sharing and joint actions at various levels to form a wider coalition of stakeholders to address climate change. CCAN also communicates and cooperates with Climate Action Network International as an independent Chinese network. The goal of CCAN are to strengthen the knowledge base and capacity of NGOs to work on climate change science, policy involvement; to participate in international NGO discussion forums on climate change topics; to improve the understanding of policy-making process and the participation in decision making; and to improve the capacity of NGOs for joint cooperation.

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