



Climate Action Network

**Opening
intervention**

COP 21/CMP11

November 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to make a written statement in advance of COP 21 and CMP 11.

Climate Action Network expresses its solidarity with the victims of the recent tragic events in Paris, and with all victims of terror and violence.

The world we defend is one of peace and justice.

A climate-safe environment - where food, water and livelihood insecurity and other existing inequalities are tackled rather than exacerbated; and which places the needs of the most vulnerable at its core - is an integral part of this.

To deliver the transformative and equitable outcome on climate change the world urgently needs to see, we call on governments at COP 21 to agree on the following:

An Operative Provision on Human Rights

In order for the Paris outcome to promote effective climate policies that benefit people and communities affected by climate impacts, Parties must explicitly recognize that human rights obligations apply when taking actions to address the impacts of climate change as well as actions to mitigate those impacts, thus ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples, gender equality, intergenerational equity, just transition, food security, and ecosystem integrity. This provision must be overarching in order to apply to all areas of implementation.

A Robust Ambition Mechanism

To ensure the future climate regime is durable and stands the test of time, CAN supports the anchoring of a robust ambition acceleration mechanism in the Paris Agreement. This “Paris Ambition Mechanism” must ensure that countries submit their intended commitments with 5-year timeframes and

update these to be in line with the 1.5°C pathway, based on the results of regular science and equity reviews.

In submitting their nationally determined commitments, developing countries should be encouraged to indicate how much action they can take with their own resources; and how much they could achieve additionally with support. Developed countries should be encouraged to provide the additional support needed.

CAN expects the review and ratchet up of current INDCs to take place as soon as possible, and before 2020.

A Long-term Mitigation Goal

The Paris Agreement must leave no doubt for citizens, businesses, cities, governments and other stakeholder that the age of fossil fuels is over.

Governments must operationalize the 1.5°C temperature goal by adopting a **long-term goal of full global decarbonisation and 100% renewable energy access for all by 2050.**

Adaptation Action

The Paris Agreement needs to ensure political parity of mitigation, and adaptation, and loss and damage, with the latter two on equal footing, and provide a long-term framework for action.

It should furthermore adopt a **global goal on adaptation** that advances adaptation to help build resilience for all communities and ecosystems, recognising that rising temperatures will require greater adaptation efforts taking into account the expected temperature increase and emerging needs, and that achieving this goal is a common responsibility, including support to developing countries.

All countries should agree to regularly communicate planned national adaptation actions; and to promoting the integration of climate risks into planning and action.

Addressing Loss and Damage

It is increasingly apparent that we have not mitigated adequately, or adapted to climate change in time.

The Paris Agreement must reflect this reality by including a separate anchoring of loss and damage; adopting provisions on institutional arrangements (including through the Warsaw Loss and Damage Mechanism); and establishing general provisions on financial support to vulnerable developing countries to address loss and damage.

These should take into account historical responsibilities and CBDR-RC principles.

Predictable, Additional, and Scaled-up Financial Support

Achieving the necessary transformation requires Paris to deliver an equitable and ambitious finance package.

The Paris Agreement should strengthen commitment, enhance predictability and ensure adequacy of financial support for countries with lower capabilities. CAN suggests that the proposed CMA would set and update targets for financial support every 5 years, with separate targets for adaptation and mitigation support.

Developed countries should furthermore commit, in the Paris Agreement, to implementing their existing financial obligations under the UNFCCC. Other countries in a position to do so and with comparable levels of responsibility and capability should complement such efforts.

Technology transfer

The Paris Agreement must ensure that developed countries include support for technology transfer in their NDCs. Appropriate, ongoing Technology Risk Assessment with inclusive CSO participation must be assured.

Transparency

Transparency is needed to both understand what countries are offering in their INDCs and to track progress of mitigation and means of implementation actions and adaptation.

A robust transparency framework, including MRV, is critical for building trust between Parties and to hold them to account in the fulfillment of their commitments.

Any Flexible Mechanisms to Assure Environmental Integrity

If recognizing transfer of international units, the new agreement must establish and ensure compliance with principles to ensure the environmental integrity of the agreement.

These principles must require that emission reductions are real, additional, verifiable, and permanent; avoid double counting of effort; are supplemental to ambitious national mitigation, contribute to sustainable development and ensure net atmospheric benefits.

A credible Paris Agreement will also require Kyoto Protocol credits to be canceled, or not recognized for compliance post 2020.

Implementation and scaling up of pre-2020 action

Finance

It is vital that developed countries present a plan on how they are going to meet their **\$100 billion annually by 2020 promise**, which should indicate how support from public sources will increase until 2020. Countries that haven't done so already, should announce what they plan to provide by 2020.

Mitigation

A COP 21 decision on **pre-2020 mitigation action under WS2** must ensure the closing of the pre-2020 emission gap as early as possible and lay the basis for avoiding a cumulative post-2020 mitigation gap.

This means that developed countries must agree to implement, accelerate and strengthen pre-2020 commitments.

Governments must also agree to a technical process that can deliver a workable menu of policy options for decision makers to be able to scale up action. They should also establish two positions for high-level champions who can build on the good ideas coming out of the TEP and coordinate the development and scaling up of initiatives with high mitigation and adaptation potential by matching good ideas with necessary finance, technology and capacity building support, and presenting them at the annual high-level meetings.

Adaptation

Adaptation actions in the pre-2020 period must be enhanced. This should be done through **identifying support and cooperation needs** at local, national and transboundary level in order to achieve the speedy implementation of additional adaptation actions and components in the INDCs and the NAPs, including through a TEP inspired by ADP WS2 and additional adaptation finance.

Loss and Damage

Parties should decide that the WIM will continue its work beyond the planned 2016 review; and ensure its mandate is strengthened – in particular with regard to exploring and establishing financial instruments.

Agenda 2030

The Paris Agreement must recognize that all actions on climate change shall significantly contribute to Agenda 2030. This will enable closer alignment of the two regimes towards the realisation of sustainable development, particularly with regard to national-level implementation.

Climate Action Network urges leaders to rise to the challenge of delivering the transformational “Paris Package” outlined above, and looks forward to working with citizens, governments, businesses, cities, and other stakeholders to implement it on the ground.

We stress the key role of public participation in delivering a deal that is fair, ambitious and transformative, and highlight the essentiality of inclusion and participation of observers at COP 21 and beyond.