



COUNTDOWN TO
CO₂PENHAGEN
Time to make a difference

Aprodev* Lobbying Points for Poznan (COP14)

***APRODEV is the association of the 17 major development and humanitarian aid organisations in Europe, which work closely together with the World Council of Churches (Including Church of Sweden, Diakonia, Norwegian Church Aid, Dan Church Aid, Finn Church Aid, ICCO, EED, Brot für die Welt, Bread for All, and Christian Aid).**

Introduction

Time is running out. The governments of the world must stop posturing and squabbling and instead come up with an effective, realistic and just agreement on how to collectively tackle and cope with climate change.

This summit will be a major stepping stone in negotiating the next phase of global action on climate change – due to be agreed at COP 15 in Copenhagen late in 2009.

Shared vision

Poznan must mark the point where the parties to the convention move beyond the grandstanding, rhetoric and idea-floating that has characterised climate talks in 2008, into the land of real negotiation. It is a vital opportunity to agree a shared vision for the negotiations that will take place during 2009 in the run-up to Copenhagen.

Such a vision should establish the level of ambition for deep global emissions cuts, and for the significant financing and technology transfer mechanisms that will enable the developing world to make cuts without compromising the right of poorer countries to develop. Unless equity lies at the very heart of that vision, developing countries will rightly resist signing up to any agreement next year. Christian Aid believes that Poznan should set the bar high for the negotiations. If the aims are not sufficiently ambitious, then the world will be set on a path to climate chaos.

Our vision for an urgent and equitable outcome of the UNFCCC negotiations

Urgency and commitment to staying below 2oC

1. There must be recognition of the urgency of staying below a 2oC global temperature rise, and of the need to decarbonise the global economy.
2. Each country must recognise its own responsibility for global warming, and capacity for responding to the urgency of climate change.
3. Annex 1 industrialised countries must commit to cuts in their carbon emissions of 40 per cent by 2020 and at least 80 per cent by 2050, with all reductions to be achieved within those countries, not through carbon offsetting.
4. In addition, each industrialised country must support, through substantial financing and technology transfer, the equivalent emissions reductions in developing countries.

Financing climate change action in developing countries

5. Wealthy nations must support developing countries in achieving sustainable low-carbon development and implementing effective, pro-poor adaptation measures to counter climate change impacts.
6. Finance for developing countries must come from sources that are substantial, reliable, predictable and sustainable, and are additional to official development assistance (ODA).

Equitable access for poorer nations

7. Technology that may help low carbon development and adaptation must be shared with poorer nations.
8. The developing world must be supported by the delivery of low-carbon sustainable development.
9. Adaptation measures must be provided in a way that prioritizes the empowerment of vulnerable people to take charge of their future, reduce their vulnerability to disasters, and realize their fundamental human rights (food, housing, health, security).

Adaptation

Adaptation measures must be provided that will enable vulnerable people to take charge of their future, and reduce their vulnerability to disasters and other negative impacts of climate change. It must be noted that **adaptation has two main dimensions, adequate financing and equitable implementation**. Based on the above and relevant provisions within the Bali Action Plan on adaptation we advocate for the following:

1. Adaptation & mitigation must be perceived as equally important and inter-related
2. Adaptation should foster the realisation of fundamental human rights (e.g. the right to food, to housing, to water etc)
3. **A guiding framework for adaptation:** acceptance of the need for guiding principles or a guiding framework to determine how adaptation needs will be defined and how adaptation will be implemented and monitored at national and local level with active involvement from civil society groups.
4. **Social justice for the most vulnerable populations:** The inclusion of the need for processes or mechanisms that will help ensure funds are channelled towards the most vulnerable countries and vulnerable populations within countries. This needs to be supported by an independent and rights based monitoring framework at local level.
5. **Effective and just mechanisms for rapid adaptation financing:** Money for adaptation must be *additional* to aid money. The financial governance of adaptation funds - for both the raising of funds and the dispersion of funds - must be robust and accountable and under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It should include civil society representation. There must be a clear statement of what percentage of the funding will be directly accessible by vulnerable populations and national civil society groups.
6. **Building on existing knowledge and strengthen local capacity:** The need for bridging the gap between science and practice:
 - a. Establishing regional knowledge transfer centres to provide accurate climate predictions and early warning and capacity strengthening and can deliver this effectively to the local level.
 - b. Build upon and scale up existing frameworks and tools e.g. HFA (Hyogo Framework for Action), vulnerability and risk assessment methodologies etc.
 - c. Better coordination across approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), adaptation and sustainable development to end fragmentation and duplication.

Equitable Climate Finance

Wealthy nations must support developing countries in achieving sustainable low-carbon development and implementing effective, pro-poor adaptation measures to counter the impact of climate change. Based on the above and relevant provisions within the Bali Action Plan on financial resources we advocate for the following:

1. Full participation from non-Annex 1 parties in defining what is adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources and financial and technical support.
2. Financial resources for mitigation as well as adaptation, counted under the UNFCCC, are made available outside the ODA target of 0,7 per cent of GDP to ensure it is new and additional.
3. A Financial Mechanism is based on a burden sharing component as elaborated in the Greenhouse Development Rights Framework (GDRs) effort sharing reference framework to ensure an equitable financial regime.
4. Offsets, if included, do not undermine the mitigation targets. Mitigation efforts must accelerate in all countries. Support for international mitigation action should not be allowed to offset domestic action, since that would undermine the mitigation targets.
5. Adequate financial resources must be made available for adaptation, mitigation and transfer of technology before the non-Annex 1 parties could be expected to commit to legally binding reduction targets.
6. The Financial Mechanism should operate under UNFCCC and be fully accountable to the COP.

Clean Climate Technology

Transfer of technology (TT) is one of the building blocks of the climate talks, and a key to enable any kind of progress within both mitigation and adaptation. **Thus technology that may help low carbon development and adaptation must be shared with poorer nations.** Based on the above and relevant provisions within the Bali Action Plan on technology cooperation we advocate for the following:

1. A comprehensive approach that includes cooperation around research, development, deployment, diffusion, and capacity building
2. Climate change technology that is low-carbon, provides sustainable development and both for mitigation and adaptation
3. A Transfer of Technology concept where an acceptance of trade liberalisations and Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) aren't forced upon developing countries
4. A fund within the new agreement that can facilitate technology transfer and innovation in low-income countries, for both mitigation and adaptation.
5. The scale of technology should include: micro (village, community), medium (local grid, small and medium enterprises) and large scale (industrial, power grid).

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)

It is imperative that any REDD financing mechanism should not take away the responsibility of the industrialized countries that have the historical responsibility for causing climate change and that have the capacity to pay. Based on this the following points should be targeted:

1. Reducing deforestation must be additional to industrialized countries actions to reduce their own emissions and must be demonstrably consistent with the two degrees goal. **Therefore, forests must not be directly included in the carbon markets.**
2. The mechanism must be designed in such a way that respects the right to land, use of resources and the practice of trade for indigenous and local communities and that sustainable development objectives are promoted and can be achieved.
3. Forest-dependent people should be directly engaged in the effective development and implementation of any mechanism and benefit from it so that they can continue their role as safeguards of the tropical forests in a dignified way. Key issues to be addressed are the right to self-determination and self-government, free, prior and informed consent, equitable benefit-sharing and the right to management and customary use of natural resources. Independent complaints and conflict resolution mechanisms must be incorporated in the overall framework.
4. Also the mechanism should provide sufficient annual funding to tackle tropical deforestation and make this funding available immediately for all countries with tropical forests including those with low rates of deforestation.
5. The mechanism must protect against leakage via national-level reductions in deforestation to prevent shifting deforestation from one place to another.

Clean Development Mechanism

The CDM is heavily flawed and requires a complete overhaul if it is to have any meaningful role to play in efforts to keep global warming below +2°C. Based on this the following points should be targeted:

1. An complete institutional reform of CDM for a post 2012 period (securing additionality, sector approaches instead of project base, better regional distribution, ecological and social integrity)
2. Emphasising that a future CDM should not serve as an offset mechanism for mitigation compliance purposes. It should not permit developed countries to evade emission reduction responsibilities and obligations. Therefore the credit-generating mechanism of CDM should be only used for emission reductions that go beyond binding commitments that have to be achieved domestically.
3. Financial and technological support to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation should be delivered independent from and additional to emission reduction obligations of developed countries.
4. Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation projects should not be part of a project-based CDM as it is not the appropriate mechanism to address reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD).