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Issue

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ADP: We have a text, but . . .

At the ADP session last night on the chairs' (now Parties') text there was at least one thing in common: nobody likes it very much.

ECO is with you on that, but at least there is a text. That's an important milestone in a long journey. We'll heed the Chairs' advice and not provide per paragraph comments but provide some initial impressions.

On **Workstream 2**, an 'action agenda' is sorely needed, but cannot be in name only. We've seen the laundry list of options before, but what is needed in 2014 is tangible action, and that starts with a strong, clear workplan for 2014 with precise deliverables.

And the place to start is that all developed countries must **increase their targets** by June 2014 at the latest – and signal their intention to do so here in Warsaw, rather than indulge in the usual delays. And we need to see further responses from developing countries, particularly those that have not yet announced pledges.

More specificity is also needed on how the 'technical development of opportunities' is going to be organized, with a clear focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency and links to a political process to ensure delivery.

For **Workstream 1**, a deadline is needed for tabling targets in 2014 with sufficient information for analysis in an equity/adequacy review.

We happen to think the Ban Ki-moon summit is an excellent moment for that.

ECO was amazed that with all the discussions here and in Bonn, **equity** did not yield more than a passing reference in one paragraph. Equity is key to the 2015 agreement and Parties must leave Warsaw with a clear understanding of how the ex ante review will be conducted. This includes the development of a technical paper, in advance of the June ADP session, on the Convention's core equity principles. This report would identify a small list of core equity indicators (adequacy, historical responsibility, capability, development need, and adaptation need, inter alia) which, taken together in a meaningful way, can operationalize the Convention's core equity principles.

In parallel, there should be submissions from Parties and Observers on the Convention's equity principles, and on the quantifiable equity indicators that can most robustly operationalize these principles, helping to build trust and momentum while driving increased ambition on all fronts.

The goal is a **list of equity indicators** that the Parties can use in both the preparation of their post-2020 offers and in the later review of these offers. Thus there is a need for this work to be completed no later than June in order to respect a 2014 deadline.

It is a tantalizing thought that the **indicative elements annex** could be the 'first page' of the 2015 agreement. While there are some kinks to work out and omissions to rectify (like a reference to compliance, as LDCs and others pointed out), the most important things is that Parties leave Warsaw with a clear sense of the contours of the 2015 agreement and the process forward next year in order to produce a completed draft in Lima.

Parties have serious work ahead this week to negotiate a meaningful ADP outcome from this meeting. The key to making that happen – could this be any surprise given that we have been saying it since Doha -- is finance, finance, **finance!** A few sentences in the ADP text is just not enough.

There must be a **global finance roadmap** with agreed interim milestones for how public finance will be scaled up before 2020, including a complementary agreement to clarify how finance will progress at a national level.

Full operationalization of the **GCF** is also required, including an explicit confirmation by the COP that a first round of pledges to the GCF is expected no later than the Ban Ki-moon summit.

The Co-Chairs have provided at least a starter course with the initial draft of the ADP. Now we need to progress to the mains and produce a meaningful outcome.

The Loss and Damage Mechanism: Don't Leave Warsaw Without It!

Last year, Doha decided that institutional arrangements 'such as an international mechanism' would be established at COP 19. Fulfilling this mandate is the biggest expectation here in Warsaw.

The world has entered the era of devastating loss and damage from climate change. The collective failure to reduce emissions and support necessary adaptation actions means that vulnerable communities, ecosystems and countries increasingly face irreversible loss

and damage. Typhoon Haiyan, which may have affected more than 9 million people in the Philippines alone, is a stark reminder of the damage brought by major storms.

In 1992, developed countries agreed to take the lead in addressing climate change under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and agreed on the precautionary principle. Yet they continue failing to take sufficient action in line with the latest science.

While the UNFCCC has existing mechanisms and instruments on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and clean development, there is no specific mechanism to address loss and damage. However, loss and damage cannot simply be subsumed in existing frameworks; it requires a dedicated international mechanism.



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Loss and Damage, from page 1

The current draft text on institutional arrangements to address loss and damage that was discussed by Parties yesterday focused on areas of convergence.

There needs to be agreement on the mechanism that sets the foundation of a comprehensive response to loss and damage.

Therefore, Parties should address some of the important pieces that are currently missing in the text, such as the provision of support for rehabilitation activities, insurance, social safety nets and compensation.

The proposed mechanism on loss and damage must not just be about developing financial measures to address the impacts that cannot be adapted to.

It must also be about generating knowledge and finding new ways to deal with non-economic effects such as loss of biodiversity, indigenous knowledge, human mobility, cultural heritage and ancestral burial sites.

Over a hundred civil society organizations and individuals have signed a call for the immediate establishment of a mechanism on loss and damage in Warsaw.

They say the developed countries, in particular Australia, Japan, Canada, the US and the EU, should not stand in the way of establishing an international mechanism on loss and damage. Low mitigation ambition and insufficient support for adaptation are already exerting unacceptable pressure on vulnerable countries, communities and their resources.

Tackling loss and damage is about climate justice. It is about protecting people, their livelihoods and, most importantly, their human rights and dignity. It is time for those who are mainly responsible for climate change to act here in Warsaw.

Climate Help Wanted: Germany

Germany is in the middle of difficult coalition talks following the September elections. Climate policy is one of the areas where there still is no agreement.

The negotiations in Warsaw would really benefit from a bit of leadership from developed countries, and in particular the EU. But EU leadership is hard to mobilize without full engagement of the EU's largest economy. That's why this morning, around 80 NGOs from all over the world are sending an open letter to politicians involved in the coalition negotiations in Berlin, reminding them that Germany must show true climate leadership.

The letter reminds German political leaders of the devastating impacts of Super Typhoon Haiyan and other extreme weather events that should serve as a wake-up call for urgent climate action. It also acknowledges the success of Germany's Energiewende, the country's ambitious plan to increase renewable energy and energy efficiency. But the letter notes that 'to ensure the Energiewende's continued success and create a new dynamic at the international level', Germany now needs to 'set a strong and ambitious framework domestically and at the European Union (EU) level'.

The letter continues: 'In March of next year, EU heads of state and government will decide on 2030 climate and energy targets. We expect you to support the necessary targets to ensure the EU makes a fair contribution to keeping temperature rise below 2°C while keeping 1.5°C within reach. What is needed is an EU target of at least 55% domestic emissions reductions compared to 1990 levels by 2030 combined with ambitious and binding renewable energy and energy consumption targets. A target of 40% would fall short of EU's fair share of the global effort, and could in practice mean only 33% actual domestic emission cuts by 2030, due to the amount of surplus allowances in the system. An ambitious 2030 target should be the basis for the needed structural reform of the EU emissions trading scheme (ETS) and an adjusted climate target for 2020'.

The letter reminds German leaders that we need a strong signal to increase budget expenditures for promised climate change adaptation and mitigation until 2020, and that a binding domestic climate law could provide certainty to investors, enable a smooth transition domestically, and also build trust and credibility internationally.

The letter concludes: "We need countries which inspire the global transformation of our energy systems. Germany could and should do this. The world is watching you."

The Key to Inteq (Intergenerational Equity)

The climate system is a heritage held in trust and passed on from generation to generation. Although the ADP is currently deadlocked, the principle of intergenerational equity ('Inteq') could help find common ground. Not only could Inteq bridge generations, it could also heal the divide between developed and developing countries.

Inteq is the principle that the Earth should be handed on to future generations in a state that is no worse than it was received. This means that future generations should have the same access to resources and ecological services that we enjoy today. This has clear implications for the global temperature target and for the assessment of 1.5° and 2° degree pathways. Inteq reminds us of the common goal: our shared future.

Not only does that goal unify, but it is also the first-mentioned principle of the Convention in Article 3. But Parties appear to have some amnesia, as this principle has been missing from their dialogue on equity and targets in the ADP. So how can future generations be considered in 2015, both in words and action?

Parties need to recognize that future generations have the same rights to a healthy and sustainable environment as current ones, and the global temperature limit should reflect this.

Negotiations should concretely embrace Inteq as a guiding principle within the ADP. And the 2015 agreement should explicitly recognize Inteq as a fundamental principle, along with the mechanisms to implement it.



**FOSSIL OF THE
DAY AWARD**

The COP host, **Poland**, earns today's **First Place Fossil** for aggressively promoting coal.

The Polish government is endorsing the International Coal and Climate Summit. The Polish Ministry of Economy and the World Coal Association developed "The Warsaw Communiqué", a statement claiming "there is a misconception that the use of coal is incompatible with meeting the challenge of climate change", contrary to the fact that coal combustion is the largest contributor to the human-made increase of CO₂ in the Earth's atmosphere.

As the UNFCCC executive secretary Christiana Figueres said at the summit today, most of the known reserves of coal will have to stay in the ground if we are to secure a safe climate.

Also, today 27 scientists released a joint statement discrediting "high efficiency coal" promoted at the coal summit. The scientists confirm that the unabated burning of coal will make it impossible to secure a safe climate.

Poland could halve its coal demand, boost energy from renewable sources to over 25 per cent and create 100,000 jobs by 2030, but instead, the government plans to increase Poland's emissions even after 2020 . . .

**Read complete Fossil texts at
www.climate-network.org/fossil-of-the-day**