

Advocacy for the Negotiations on a Post-2012 Agreement Recommendations by NGOs' «Climate & Development» Network

In the framework of the ongoing international negotiations on climate change with a view to reach an agreement on the post-2012 climate regime, the Network of Francophone NGOs on Climate Change whose members come from Europe, Africa and North America, gathered in Bamako, Mali from 6 to 8 May 2008 in partnership with RAC-F and IUCN.

Following the Bali Action Plan (COP 13, December 2007) known as the Bali Roadmap, the main objective of the meeting was to discuss and come up with practical solutions and recommendations with a view to contribute to the decisions that are to be taken on the four building blocks of the negotiations: adaptation, mitigation or emissions reduction (including avoided deforestation and degradation, REDD), technology transfer and finance.

The recommendations formed for each of these negotiation areas are presented here below.

ADAPTATION

- **Need to mobilize public opinion to involve social movements and the populations that are the most affected by climate change impacts**
- **Need to respect the existing clauses on adaptation**
- **National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs)**
 - Need to increase the level of funding and to accelerate the process for the transfer of funds to move faster to the implementation phase,
 - Local communities need to be more consulted and better associated to the design and implementation of NAPAs to better answer their needs,
 - Most vulnerable communities need to be able to implement the measures themselves,
 - Need to learn and exchange about lessons learned to use successful examples and facilitate the implementation of NAPAs in the countries that don't have a PANA yet.

Adaptation and development

- Need to integrate adaptation and climate change considerations into existing development projects and programmes funded by international donors and cooperations
- Need to simulate and assess climate change impacts and to adapt the original projects taking into account these impacts
- Need to integrate adaptation into sectoral policies implemented by developing countries, and to integrate climate change aspects in the Environmental Impact Assessments conducted at the project level

- Integrate the climate change aspect in the poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) elaborated by developing countries for the World Bank and the IMF as a condition for the poorest countries to reduce their debts

MITIGATION

- 1. Objectives of greenhouse gas emission cuts for industrialized countries by 2020 compared to 1990 levels**
 - Consistent targets with scientific recommendations from IPCC 2007 report (-25/-40% by 2020 compared to 1990).
 - Integrate the Principle of Precaution : asking for 40% by 2020 compared to 1990, for Annex I countries
- 2. Need for differentiated approaches and objectives in the group of emerging and developing countries**
 - Need for different commitments according to equity criteria based on responsibility, capacity and potentiality to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- 3. Reforming the CDM**
 - Capacity-building for developing countries to access CDM
 - Developing sectoral/programmatic CDM or regional CD
 - Simplifying the process and administrative burden (objective: to lower the costs of the long-lasting procedure for validating the projects)
 - Disseminating a better information on the process
 - Identify and address obstacles to investments
 - Technical and financial support for project development
 - Stronger presence of developing countries in the CDM Executive Committee
- 4. Developing other instruments for poverty reduction in developing countries**
 - Develop new sources of funding with a special fund for the clean development of developing countries (additional funds for energy security and renewable energies)
 - Integrate climate change consideration in public development aid
 - Technology transfer is a priority!

REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION (REDD)

Four issues have been considered under the REDD and recommendations have been made accordingly:

1. Definition of forests

- Harmonize the definition of forests to take into account specificities of different ecosystems and degradation in REDD mechanism
- Use qualitative criteria

2. Gouvernance

- REDD needs to use a community-based approach to combine the benefits of carbon sequestration and local development.
- REDD needs to address the issue of land tenure and indigenous rights, capacity-building for local actors and NGO involvement

3. Biofuels and energy policy

- Need to assess social and environmental impacts before any development of biofuels
- Ensure food security: need for a balance between food security, biofuel production and energy production
- Biofuels should not be developed when they contribute to deforestation

4. Financial mechanism

- A « Fund » would be preferred to a « Market » based instrument
- Adapted national policies still need to be out in place to respond to the causes of deforestation (including energy and agriculture)

3. Institutions

- Reinforce and improve the role of the Expert Group on Technology transfer
 - Include Performance indicators of TT
 - Need to be able to make recommendations and ask for new measures.
- More research on TT in developing countries and between developing countries
- Develop a framework to improve the access and development of technologies
 - Around Intellectual Property Rights
 - Around the access and development of technologies in « hosting » countries

4. Technology transfert for adaptation

- Need to develop a framework for the development and transfer of adaptation technologies

FINANCE

Focussing on climate change adaptation funding and adopting an innovative, pragmatic and ambitious approach, the Francophone NGOs stressed the need to:

- Build more coherence between the different Funds: **need to improve the existing funds under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol** rather than dispersing energy in setting up new funds. The Adaptation Fund should be considered as the major funding instrument to mobilize, channel and administer all the financial resources raised for CC adaptation in DCs
- **Give more weight to the Funds targeted to local communities**, including the Small Grants Programme (SGP) from the GEF; Provide more funds for these type of mechanisms and simplify the process for accessing the grants
- **Raise more funds for the NAPA activities**, including through bilateral cooperation, while the Adaptation Fund is not fully operational
- Create new funding mechanisms and additional sources of funding: **Need to increase** the level of funding for the Adaptation Fund with the extension of the 2% levy tax on other flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol
- Consider the idea of **setting up an international levy to fund adaptation, including the adoption of levies on airfares and maritime transport**
- Increase the level of ODA contributions considering the incremental cost of adaptation.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (TT)

1. Assessing needs

- Improve needs assessment and develop training/ capacity-building to assess needs
- Need to inform and train about the available technologies and the mechanisms for technology transfer
- Identify priority sectors

2. Funding

- Need for international support for technology transfer
- Identify which technologies are in the public domains, and what are the IP Rights for others

For more information about NGOs «Climate & Development» Network:

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