



CISONECC POSITION TO THE

20TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP20) TO THE UNITED NATIONS

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

ALSO SERVING AS

MEETING OF PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (CMP10)

September, 2014

Context and background

Malawi has experienced a number of adverse climatic hazards particularly over the last four decades. The most serious have been dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods, flush floods and strong winds. Some of these, especially droughts and floods, have increased in frequency, intensity and magnitude. These have adversely impacted on food security and water security and quality, energy, biodiversity, human health, infrastructure and the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities.

In response, Government of Malawi developed the National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA) in 2006, which is a key instrument under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for addressing urgent and immediate adaptation actions. The NAPA contains immediate and urgent adaptation activities that are aimed at assisting vulnerable communities and ecosystems in the country to increase their resilience in living with adverse impacts of climate change. The NAPA identified five priority areas for implementing urgent and immediate climate change adaptation needs. Currently the country is undertaking a stocktaking exercise and review of the NAPA. In addition, a process to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was initiated to provide a framework for addressing medium to long term adaptation needs. It is anticipated some of the outputs from the NAPA stocktaking and review process will feed into the NAP Process in so far as the NAPA review will identify adaptation actions that are long term in nature

Malawi Government has also prioritized climate change, environment and natural resources management as one of the priorities within priorities of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II). The MGDS II recognizes that natural resources form a principal source of social wellbeing and economic development in Malawi. It identifies climate variability, inadequate institutional capacity for managing climate change, inadequate mainstreaming of climate change issues, inadequate enforcement of legislation, increasing deforestation and unsustainable land use patterns as areas that need urgent attention.

Above all, Government of Malawi is developing a National Climate Change Policy and its accompanying implementation plan and Monitoring and evaluation framework as a country wide mechanism for harmonizing and enhancing the planning, development, coordination, financing and monitoring of climate change initiatives and programmes in Malawi. In line with this, the country is also developing the Climate change response framework which is designed to provide an overall framework for the national response to climate change

Furthermore, Malawi government is also developing the Disaster Risk management policy and the Meteorological policy to provide an enabling policy environment in addressing effects of climate change and preparedness on the same.

As a result of increased frequency in occurrence of climate related extreme events, Malawi has seen growth in climate change adaptation programmes and projects, most of them implemented by externally funded civil society organizations. These organizations are undertaking community based adaptation and mitigation programmes, advocacy and awareness work. In order to gain synergies from these efforts the Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) was formed. It comprises civil society organisations working in climate change and disaster risk management.

At the same time, CISONECC forms a platform for interaction between government as well as development partners and civil society organisations dealing with issues of climate change and disaster risk management. The forum therefore enables civil society to speak and to act with one voice on climate change which has greater potential to influence policy and action.

Accordingly, CISONECC has been working closely with Government of Malawi by providing inputs into government's preferred positions to Conferences of Parties (COPs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In doing so, CISONECC makes use

of evidence from the interactions of member organisations with local communities to ensure that final positions reflect local perspectives.

COP 19 KEY WARSAW DECISIONS AND OUTCOMES

Decisions towards a universal agreement in December 2015, which will enter into force in 2020

- ✓ Governments advanced the timeline for the development of the 2015 agreement. With a draft successfully conclude in December 2015.
- ✓ Governments decided to either begin or to intensify domestic preparations for their nationally determined contributions towards the agreement so that they are ready well before December 2015 and ideally by the first quarter in 2015. This is an important part of the timeline of the negotiations.
- ✓ It was also decided that nationally determined contributions would be put forward in a clear and transparent manner. Developed country governments were urged to provide support to developing countries for this important domestic process.
- ✓ Governments agreed to identify the precise information that countries will provide when putting forward their nationally determined contributions by the beginning of the UN Climate Change Conference in Lima at the end of 2014.

Loss and Damage- The urgency to support peoples affected by climate change impacts

- ✓ Governments established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. The mechanism will address losses and damages associated with long-term climate change impacts in developing countries that are especially vulnerable to such impacts.
- ✓ The interim implementation of the mechanism will be guided by an executive committee, which will report to the COP, and be reviewed in 2016.
- ✓ The mechanism will facilitate the exchange of information and best practices for dealing with climate change-induced losses and damages, as well as strengthen action and support, including by facilitating the mobilization of finance.

Climate finance- Strengthening efforts to mobilize USD 100 billion by 2020

- ✓ In view of developed countries' commitment to mobilize USD 100 billion annually by

2020 to support developing countries in their climate change actions, developed countries agreed to make their efforts in this regard publicly known on a biennial basis from 2014 to 2020. Technical workshops on best ways of scaling up finance will also be held.

- ✓ It was also decided to convene Ministerial meetings on long-term finance every two years for the period 2014-2020. These meetings should provide political impetus to the discussions.
- ✓ Additionally, the Green Climate Fund is open for business and will begin its initial resource mobilization process in the middle of 2014.

COP 20 CISONECC POSITIONS

COP 20 is a strategic meeting ahead of the anticipated universal binding agreement on climate change to be reached in Paris during COP 21. The 2015 will bind nations together into an effective global effort to reduce emissions whilst building nations' adaptive capacities. CISONECC recognizes the opportunity that COP 20 has to make progress on key issues that will influence the 2015 agreement. CISONECC is aware of the common interests among developing and developed to advance efforts in stabilizing greenhouse gas concentration to levels that are generally acceptable and also recognizes the different expectations of nations from the negotiations.

Against this background, this position has been developed by CISONECC to provide input into the Government's preferred position to COP 20. It is anticipated that this position along with other like-minded civil society positions will contribute significantly in influencing the course of the negotiations.

MITIGATION

Appreciating the efforts by developing and developed nations in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by adopting green technologies

Recognising the need for governments to take considerable steps in closing the emissions gap to avoid the high cost of delayed mitigation and later on adaptation

Acknowledging the efforts by parties to the convention to reach a long term ambitious global binding agreement by 2015

Pre 2020 ambition

- i) CIPONCEC calls upon parties to the Kyoto protocol second commitment period (KP CP 2) to increase their emission reduction commitments and adhere to the ambition mechanism with proposed commitments being able to meet the 2°C objective
- ii) CIPONCEC calls upon non Kyoto parties to take comparable commitments in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility with respective capabilities
- iii) CIPONCEC calls upon parties to ratify the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

Post Kyoto Binding Agreement (2015 Agreement)

- i) CIPONCEC calls for a legally binding ambitious agreement on peaking global emissions by 2015 in accordance with scientific evidence.
- ii) CIPONCEC calls on the review of proposed commitments based on science to certify if they are sufficient to meet the 2°C objective
- iii) CIPONCEC calls for a draft agreement ahead of the 2015 deadline that is:
 - ✚ Applicable to all countries, scientifically sound, results based and robust based on the principles of equity and takes into account long term implications of climate change
 - ✚ Addresses historical responsibility of countries current per capita emissions, the global temperature goal and respective atmospheric space
 - ✚ Inclusive of a clear means of implementation (Capacity building, finance and technology transfer)

Adaptation

Acknowledging the guidelines for developing NAPs for Least Developed Countries as developed by the LDC Expert working group

Affirming the significance and immediate need for adaptation in developing countries vulnerable to climate change

ADP (The Durban platform for enhanced adaptation)

- i) CIPONECC calls for parties to the 2015 agreement commit to reduce global anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases no later than 2020 and reduce net global anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to zero by 2050
- ii) CIPONECC calls for growing economies which are projected to be big emitters and have higher capabilities, particularly the BASIC countries to show more ambition in their emission reduction commitments
- iii) CIPONECC calls on parties making commitments in the 2015 agreement that national emission reduction targets in 2050 must be informed by scientific evidence and that they should be reviewed after every 5 years.
- iv) CIPONECC calls for provision of financial resources for the implementation of the NAPs

Climate finance

Acknowledging that developed countries have a historical responsibility to mitigate climate change and contribute towards adaptation

Recognising the existence of climate finance mechanisms such as the global target of mobilizing US\$100billion per year by 2020

Recognising that the Green Climate Fund was established to ease difficulties associated with existing climate financing mechanisms

- i) CISONECC calls for a clear mechanism on the interim financing and resource mobilization strategy for the periods 2015-2020
- ii) CISONECC calls for developed countries to make commitments on the annual increase in finance flows to developing countries in the years building up to 2020 to be firmed to ensure predictable access.

Long term Finance

- i) CISONECC calls for all developed country parties to make their pledges and commitments to the Adaptation fund and commit to a roadmap for scaling up global climate finance yearly to reach the US\$100billion per year by 2020
- ii) CISONECC calls for a periodic review of the adequacy of the US\$100billion to be reached in 2020 and thereafter
- iii) CISONECC calls that any private financial flows involving private capital seeking return in investment that may be mobilized by public funds should not be considered as meeting developed countries' US\$100 billion commitment
- iv) CISONECC calls on the GCF to provide access to developing countries to access funds through the National implementing entity
- v) CISONECC calls on the establishment of a mechanism that enables non state actors to access finance from the formal international climate funding mechanisms, including adaptation fund and the green climate fund
- vi) CISONECC calls that climate finance for adaptation must be new and additional to existing commitments on development assistance in which countries agreed to spend 0.7% of their gross national income on Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)
- vii) CISONECC calls on a balance in finance for adaptation and mitigation with a bias on adaptation and allocation to adaptation to be determined by country's vulnerability assessments
- viii) CISONECC calls for the development of a harmonized and unified monitoring, review and verification (MRV) mechanism and a clear mechanism for the delivery of climate funds in developing countries

Technology Transfer

Acknowledging the establishment of a Technology Mechanism for accelerating diffusion of technologies for mitigation and adaptation including the establishment of the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN)

Concerned that the execution of intellectual property rights (IPR) has hindered the transfer of technology to those who need it the most

- i) *CISONECC asks* developed countries to support capacity building to ensure efficiency in the development and utilization of appropriate technology in developing countries
- ii) *CISONECC urges* developed countries to create opportunities for in-situ technological innovations in developing countries including supporting development of indigenous and locally innovated technology
- iii) *CISONECC urges* for developed countries to remove or relax intellectual property rights to facilitate transfer of technologies which are key in addressing adaptation needs in developing countries
- iv) *CISONECC calls* upon developed countries to support capacity building in technology development so as to promote national ownership of technology
- v) *CISONECC calls* upon countries that have not nominated their National Designated Entities to expedite the process and finalise the establishment of NDE by 2015.

Capacity Building

- i) *CISONECC calls* for establishment of a work programme on capacity building to provide a framework for addressing capacity gaps identified through national level assessments and reviews undertaken by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Loss and Damage

Appreciating the establishment of a mechanism on loss and damage

- i) *CISONECC calls* for the development of a long term funding framework for operationalization of the mechanism under Loss and Damage

- ii) The framework to guide on funding procedures, coordination and operationalization of the mechanism