

## Expectations from Warsaw COP; PreCOP Consultation with Mrs. Beata Jaczewska, Deputy Environment Minister, Poland

5<sup>th</sup> November 2013, Delhi

Organizers: Beyond Copenhagen, CECOEDECON, SADED, BJVJ, PAIRVI  
in collaboration with MISEREOR and Oxfam India

Ms. Beata Jaczewska, Deputy Environment Minister of Poland, (host for the coming COP 19) addressed a civil society PreCOP Consultation at Delhi on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2013. She made a comprehensive presentation on the goals of the presidency for this COP. On overall expectations, process and approach, she said that the COP 19 would focus on inclusiveness, transparency and fairness. Though it is difficult to arrive at decisions when it has to be taken by 193 countries, all efforts will be made to ensure that everybody “is in” and every party contributes. The first and foremost priority is to have an agreement at Paris. However, many questions are still open and a lot of work remains to be done. The incoming presidency (Poland) along with Peru and France are working on a “Troika approach,” to have better coordination and collective efforts to ensure that a draft agreement is ready by March 2015 and a decision is taken at Paris. She said that what will be the legal form of the agreement is yet to be determined. Having another “Convention/treaty” can be complicated and parties would rather prefer a “Protocol,” or “outcome with a legal force,” which has better chance of being implemented.

On equity and CBDR, she said that “we will not rewrite the convention” and “the agreement will recognize the national circumstances of the parties,” however, what will be the manner in which it will be done is up to the parties to agree upon.



She emphasized that Warsaw COP will have focus on adaptation and capitalization of the adaptation fund for the transition. A political decision on Loss and Damage is also expected at Warsaw. Best possible efforts will be

deployed to address all aspects of the negotiations including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. Talking about finance, she underlined that it is an important issues, and a lot of work has been done by the GCF Board already and significant decisions taken including determining interrelationship of the GCF and the COP, setting up standing committee on finance, appointment of ED and staff members etc. Warsaw will look at the COP to provide guidance to the GCF to determine its priorities and also to capitalization of the GCF.

On collaboration with business, she said that COP incoming presidency believes that “business is not part of the problem but part of the solution” and an important means of finance and therefore, they have an important role to play. She added that more than parties, business are keen that an agreement is arrived at.

On collaboration with the CSOs, she added that they look at collaboration with civil society an important aspect of the COP, and all efforts will be made to provide them access to discussion and meetings, facilitate engagement with them. Two officers from Ministry of Environment have been deputed for better coordination with the civil society.

Ms. Anna Garretson, from Australian High Commission, Mr. Harvard Hugas, Royal Norwegian Embassy, and Mr. Cao Jianye from Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China also shared their expectations from the COP. Mr. Sam Kotis (Embassy of the United States of America), Ms. Juana Nunez Campos (Embassy of Mexico), Ms. Dolphine Blumucaue (delegation of the EU in India) and Ms. Smita Rana (Embassy of Germany) along with Mr. Wojciech Saryusz-Wolski (Political head, Ministry of Env, Poland), Mr. Sebastian Domzalski (Head of the Economic Department, Embassy of the Republic of Poland in India) and Mr. Tomasz Wisniewski and Mr. M T Kondez (representatives from Embassy of the Republic of Poland in India) were non participant observers.

Earlier during the day various aspects of negotiations, content and process, and expectations were underlined by civil society. Vanita Suneja, Oxfam India, listed equity, adaptation and climate finance as three top priorities for Warsaw COP. She added that the current gap in climate finance is alarming and developing countries including India are concerned about the lack of support they can expect over the coming years, in particular the provision of adequate public finance, which is vital to meet the adaptation needs of the poorest communities. It is imperative that progress is made on a roadmap for scaling up public finance towards meeting the commitment to mobilize \$100 billion per year by 2020. Agreement must be reached to provide at least 50 % of public climate finance for adaptation.

Chandra Bhushan (Centre for Science and Environment) speaking on enhancing ambition said that it is extremely important that the gigaton gap is closed by enhancing ambition on all fronts. We stand at a point in negotiations where developing countries too will have to pitch in a manner commensurate to their responsibility and capacity. In order for “equity” to be operationalised, the carbon budget will have to be allocated in a manner, which is fair and provides space to the developing countries to grow. Two approaches are being discussed in this context, one that translates principles of the Convention into a formula

(there are some 20 proposals including the per capita approach proposed by - CSE). The other is more or less similar to that proposed by the US (Bottom-up flexible mechanism of Cancun), which is based on Pledge and Review with a nominal difference that countries will have to justify their pledges on equity-based terms. He warned that we need to watch out and prevent efforts to shift the goal posts beyond Paris, which many countries are trying. He also referred to the recent politics around short-lived climate forces, where developed countries are trying to target poor countries to reduce emissions (black carbon, HFCs, Methane) whereas the major source of these lie in developed countries. In terms of priorities for the COP, he underlined that it is extremely important that Warsaw comes up with a clear roadmap (till Paris) with targets and timelines.

Sanjay Vashishth, CANSA, reiterated that gigaton gap needs to be closed with enhanced targets and commitments from A1 countries. He also elaborated on the "Equity Reference Framework" that CAN international has proposed. He said that ERF is based on five important factors of "adequacy, responsibility, capability, appropriateness, adaptation needs and development needs, and principles of precautionary approach and the right to sustainable development." He also stressed that Warsaw must determine modalities and framework for Loss and Damage.



Manish Shrivastava, TERI, speaking on FVAs and New Market Mechanisms, said that market based mechanisms and debate related to market has gone a full circle, beginning with opposition to markets, moving on to support and acknowledgment of the role of market, and coming to disillusionment and despair on what markets could not achieve. He added that lessons from the CDM suggest that benefits are chance outcomes, however, they need to be designed in a manner so that there is certainty, predictability, scale and addresses distributive justice. The experience of CDMs, he added, also suggests that they do not by themselves build capacity, which is manifest in case of Africa, which received less than 10% of all CDM projects. He underlined that markets do have

an important role to play, however it was equally important that their interaction with non market based approaches was ensured and enabling conditions created. He said that the biggest challenge that COP 19 faces is to restore faith in international efforts and negotiations, which has been eroding fast.

Soumya Dutta from Beyond Copenhagen, speaking on climate finance, dwelt on various estimates and said while the estimates of climate finance has been consistently brought down, what has been actually provided by the developed countries is highly insufficient and far less than what they have claimed to provided. He added that in the FSF, while developed countries claimed to have provided more than USD 30 billion, in actual terms only USD 7 billion was new and additional finance. He also emphasized that climate finance, as well as ODA has been reducing over the years. On priorities for Warsaw, he said that Warsaw must ensure that negotiations take place in a fair and transparent manner and not in the Copenhagen way.

Vijay Pratap, SADED proposed the vote of thanks.

### **Key asks from the Warsaw COP**

1. COP 19 must restore faith in international efforts and negotiations by ensuring fair, transparent negotiations and sincere efforts.
2. Warsaw COP must ensure that building blocks are prepared so that a balanced and comprehensive agreement is reached at Paris. The agreement must be based on key principles of Kyoto Protocol and particularly equity and CBDR. The differentiation of countries into Annex and non annex countries must be maintained to address equity.
3. It must come out with a road map till Paris, with clear timelines and targets. Must lay down milestones to reach an agreement at Paris.
4. Ambitions must be enhanced to bridge the gigaton gap. Warsaw must agree on a formula to operationalize equity and a fair distribution of carbon space. There is no equity without enhancing the ambitions and there is no ambition without equity.
5. ADP workstream 2 (pre 2020 mitigation commitment) must fulfill the promise made in the Doha to revisit their commitments by April 2014 in order to enhance mitigation. The SCP must ensure comparability of efforts by Annex 1 countries going out of the second commitment period of the KP ADP faces deficits on non mitigation objectives viz. adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building, which must be addressed.
6. The decade has been a decade of climate extremes underlining the need for an equal emphasis on adaptation. Adaptation needs of poor and developing countries must be responded with capitalization of adaptation fund and technology support and sharing. Adaptation fund has been facing crisis due to floored price of carbon and competition with GCF. Adaptation fund, along with Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund must be capitalized with certainty, predictability
7. Loss and damage is an important avenue to address climate extremes, and Warsaw must reach a political agreement on loss and damage, lay

- down the framework and modalities for loss and damage including loss and damage from slow onset events.
8. Climate finance needs to be capitalized with clear and enhanced commitments on from rich countries and must ensure that climate finance goes up rather than down the cliff. Warsaw must ensure a medium term fund for the transition period of 2013 to 2020, and USD 100 billion from 2020 onwards. Climate finance must not over rely on private finance and public finance must be scaled up. Private finance should also target big finance companies which have control over large swathes of capital. It must be ensured that climate finance is additional, predictable and accessible without any externalities, and respects country ownership. Lessons must be learned from FSF.
  9. More discussion and views involving more parties including civil society is required to take a decision to start a pilot on FVAs and NMMs, as they have the potential to rewrite the Convention. NMMs must also be brought under the FVA standards on environmental integrity, improved accounting and removal of double counting and standards based on learning's from market based approaches/CDM. Non market based approaches should be provided adequate support through public finance.
  10. Short lived climate forces including HFCs must be addressed at UNFCCC. While A1 countries should address this first with clear commitments, non annex countries should commit a timeline and should receive financial and technology support from A1 countries.
  11. Agriculture is critical for many developing and poor countries and adaptation in agriculture should attract priority as reiterated in submissions from parties and observers. Warsaw COP must instruct the SBSTA to take a decision, which facilitates adaptation and adaptation needs for developing countries and ask A1 countries to report and reduce emissions from agriculture, and look into agricultural subsidies from climate change perspective.
  12. Civil society must be provided access to all the discussions as far as practicable. They must be provided space to express dissent in a democratic manner.