



UNEP Regional Consultative Meeting with Major Groups and Stakeholders in the Africa Region

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The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action and Equity disagreement:

Enough window for the future?



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At Durban, the Launch of the **Durban Platform on Enhanced Action**, a new negotiating process to develop a “protocol, another legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force”. The new agreement is scheduled to be adopted in 2015 and to take effect by 2020. Although many have interpreted this decision to mean “major emitters”, developed and developing alike, will be legally bound to cut greenhouse gas emissions cuts from 2020, others, have argued that **the language is broad enough to permit other scenarios.**



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- The principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities** – the implementation of measures aimed at reducing the country's contribution to global climate change while being **mindful of our own unique state of development and vulnerability and our capability to act.**
- The **Precautionary Principle** – a risk-averse and cautious approach which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions.



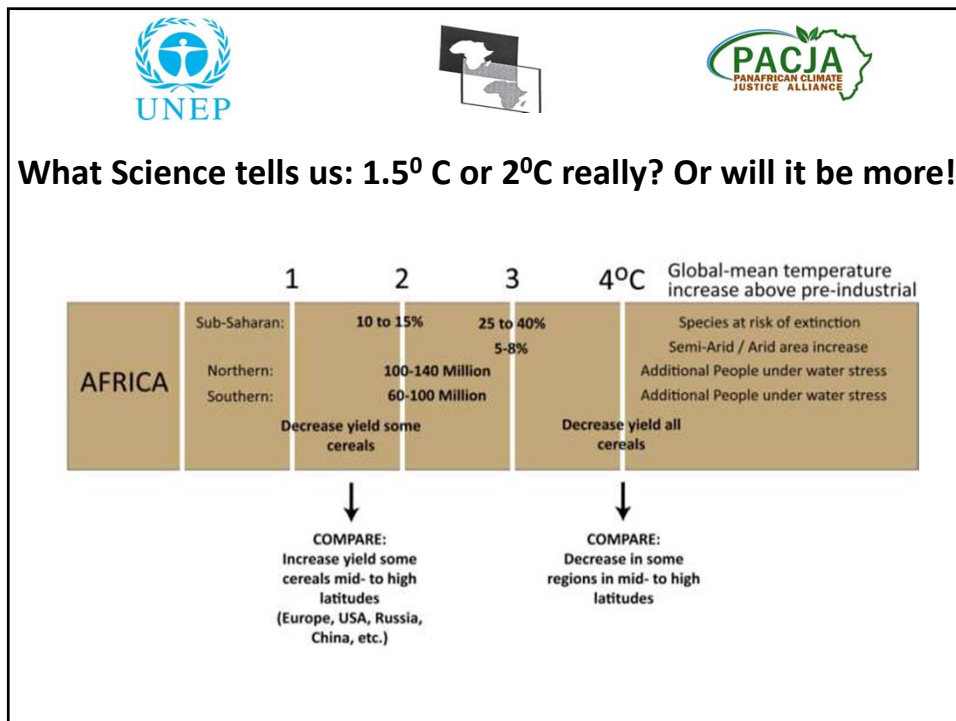
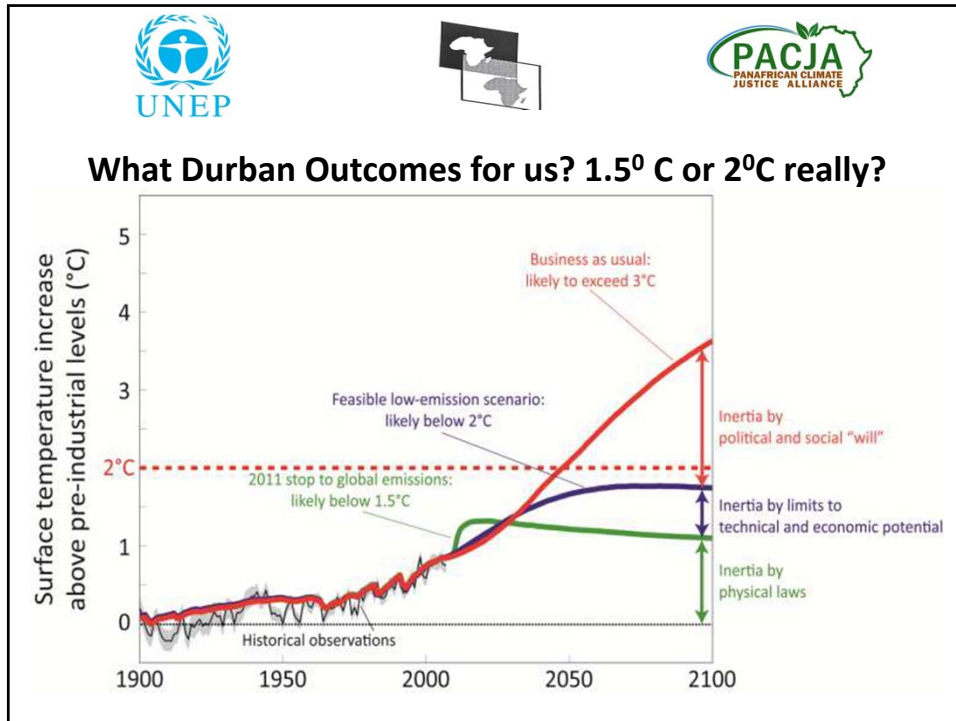
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A people-centered approach – the prioritisation of climate change adaptation and mitigation **actions that ensure human dignity**, especially considering the special **vulnerabilities of the poor and in particular of women, youth and the aged**. In this regard the requirement of social equity and economic sustainability are recognised.



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Informed participation – the enhancement of the understanding of the science of climate change, information and technology to ensure citizen participation and action at all levels. Participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation. Participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.





Issue analysis - Adaptation and Mitigation)

Areas of Agreement, Remaining Disagreement and Implications for development



Adaptation and Mitigation

Areas of Agreement

Adaptation	Mitigation for developing countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation framework - Adaptation Committee Mobilize support and continue to provide finance, tech and capacity building for LDCs for NAPs. - The NWP will continue - recommendations at COP19 on potential future work areas. - Loss and Damage work programme will continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions - request to SBSTA to develop guidelines for domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs. - support needed for their implementation. NAMA Registry Modalities for ICA MRV - No agreement on MRV of domestically supported NAMAs



Finance, Technology Development and Transfer and Capacity Building

Areas of Agreement		
Finance	Technology Development and Transfer	Capacity Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A work programme - Establishment of the Standing Committee - Establishment of the Green Climate Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CTC and Network : (UNEP-led consortium of 13 organizations; the GEF; and Det Norske Vertas). - TE Committee: - TNAs must form part of NAMAs, NAPs, LEDs and technology roadmaps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building must be supported with technical and financial assistance. - Capacity building not workshops, but must provide practice and policies - High-level engagement is important



REDD plus, Various Approaches

Areas of Agreement	
REDD plus	Various Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Character and functions of a National Forest Monitoring System (NMFS) - Need for consistency between MRV modalities for REDD+ and NAMAs. - Providing data and info on (REL/RL), - Capacity development on NFMSs. - Sufficient, sustainable and predicting funding for REDD+; call for REDD+ window under GCF - On safeguard systems, continue to develop further guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarity on non-market and market-based mechanisms.



Window for the future?

- **Who should do what?** Are we prepared – to negotiate our window, our future?
- **Are they prepared to talk to Africa?**
- **Our future is now** – climate change is real and here to stay
- Your message to AMCEN: **Demand substantive political action.**



Your assignment



Adaptation and Mitigation

Remaining Disagreement

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify linkages between groups (LCA, SBI and SBSTA. - Facilitation of country-driven NAPs and Support - Meaning of 'particularly vulnerable countries' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAMAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constrains to formulate NAMAs NAMA Registry Modalities for ICA MRV
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Implications for Development

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change threatens to undo development. - An opportunity to improve climate resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A country-driven and transparent process for NAMAs, the registry, MRV and ICA - Access finance and support - Robust, transparent NAMA registry MRV
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Finance, Tech Dev / Transfer and CB

Remaining Disagreement

Finance	Technology Development and Transfer	Capacity Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sources: the role of innovative finance - Relationship between SC and FMs. - Other mechanisms (e.g. GEF, AF, LDCF, SCCFO and non Convention (e.g. Climate Investment Funds). - The Gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CTCN and Advisory Board. - Linkages of technology and bodies: Adaptation Committee and Standing committee. - Tech Finance and support by the GCF. - IPR and the new technology regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify performance indicators for CB - The role of the civil society and private sector - Modalities for MRV



Finance, Technology Development and Transfer and Capacity Building

Implications for Development		
Finance	Technology Development and Transfer	Capacity Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GCF's operations, (enhanced direct access, private sector facility, non-grant instruments), - Climate finance at the national level. 	<p>The development, adoption, and deployment of environmentally-sound technologies can be important engine to drive the transition toward low-emission and climate-resilient development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A gap exists between the ambition and the capacity of countries to implement climate change agreements and access resources to finance related actions.



REDD plus, Various Approaches

Remaining Disagreement	
REDD plus	Various Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NMFS and country's safeguard information - On REDD+ MRV: use of CO₂ as the metric, process for international review/verification - The joint mitigation/adaptation approach proposed by Bolivia to focus on multiple functions of forests - The scale at which to discuss drivers of deforestation (international vs national only) and whether this is a mandate of the SBSTA, - Financing for results-based actions or all phases of REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether market-based mechanisms are efficient - Is REDD+ only non-market or it could become market mechanism - Technical issues, eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - double counting, MRV,



REDD plus, Various Approaches

Implications for Development	
REDD plus	Various Approaches
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing available for REDD+ offers an opportunity for those who depend on forests to build more sustainable livelihoods. - For forested developing countries, REDD+ offers the primary opportunity to benefit from climate mitigation financing and catalyze the transformation toward low-emission, climate – resilient development. 	<p>Market based mechanisms have proved to be a cost-efficient way to reduce emissions; however there is a need to move from project based to sector/ NAMA based once.</p>



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- You have many channels, both informal and formal, through which they can influence the content of legislation and help generate political will for government action.
- You have a key role as public watchdogs to help ensure that policies (**International**) are properly implemented.



Thank you

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