

National Pre CoP 22 Consultation

22 October 2016, Constitution Club, New Delhi

The Pre CoP -22 Consultation organized by Beyond Copenhagen, PAIRVI, and Oxfam India was held at Constitution Club, New Delhi on 22 October, 2016. The consultation was organized with the objective of discussing important concerns and challenges before the Marrakech COP and what to expect from the upcoming COP. Leading civil society organizations working on climate change and sustainable development concerns, media, policymakers and representatives from important actors/countries through their missions in Delhi took participate in the Consultation. Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Hon'ble Minister, Environment, Forest and Climate Change graced the occasion by being the Chief Guest along with Ambassador HE Tomaz Kozlowski, Delegation of EU to India.

Mr. Ajay Jha opened the consultation and welcomed the Special Guest, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Joint Secretary, Climate Change Division, along with participants. Mr. Jha held 2015 as a significant year for the development agenda with countries meeting up in Addis Ababa in July to agree on new framework to finance the ambitious post-2015 development agenda, in September a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals were while at the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. Other positive signals were the Global emissions falling by 0.5 % and for the first time, investments by developing countries in renewables (up 19% in 2015) topped developed nations' (down 8%). However, those following the negotiations closely would observe that principles of justice, equity and CBDR have been pushed to the margin the Agreement. With the mechanics of the Agreement yet to be determined and much more decisions to be made that were made in Paris, the CoP at



Marrakesh is no less important than Paris. Mr. Jha also shared the biggest concerns this year, besides implementation modalities of the Paris Agreement, is the lack of action on Pre 2020 action and efforts as most of the Pre 2020 efforts are being outsourced through non UNFCCC sources like the Kigali Agreement on HFC 23 reduction and ICAO agreement to cap carbon emission.



Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad laid the opening remarks and broadly discussed the deliverables from the Moroccan CoP. He shared that the Paris Agreement might have areas of concerns and satisfaction but, being a global, parties might need to comprise at places if the larger

goal to reducing emission and bringing down global temperatures is to be achieved. It is not only the principles and spirit of the agreement that will determine its success but the work done on the ground by each nation committing to follow it.

In terms of concrete outcomes, the Marrakech CoP will lead to the first meeting of the CMA on 15th November. A large number of countries have still not ratified the Paris Agreement; therefore, the CMA cannot transact business until all parties are part of the agreement. The CMA will therefore be a non starter this year. Countries have been assured by UNFCCC that other parties will be given sufficient time to ratify the Paris Agreement, at least till 2018, so that future decision-making is as inclusive as possible. Second, the issue of finance would be the focus area of this CoP. Developed countries committed to mobilise jointly USD 100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020 for climate action in developing countries. Mr. Prasad shared that a recent OECD report shared with India in the Pre CoP claim that climate finance reached USD 62 billion in 2014 but apprehension exist on over-lapse and double counting where multiple public actors are involved in financing an activity alongside private finance. Therefore, the numbers provided by OECD and developed countries would be a matter of deeper scrutiny to verify the veracity of the claims made in their report. Third, the Pre 2020 climate action is also an important area to be taken up this year. While Paris Agreement pertain to actions to be done post 2020, actions we do between 2016 and 2020 have a lot of previous decisions that have not been followed up which include the early ratification of the Kyoto Protocol second commitment, Doha Amendments, revisit of the targets put up by the developing countries, removal of the conditionality they had on the targets and also support to developing countries to enhance their voluntary contribution in the pre 2020 period.

Mr. Prasad also communicated that the CoP Presidency has plans to make the Global Action Agenda, the key outcome of the Marrakech CoP. The Global Action Agenda would create platform where all stakeholders, including NGOs, civil society can share their actions in the realm of climate change and other international cooperative initiatives. The other rainbow of initiatives that the Presidency wants to take forward are – Partnership for



Nationally Determined Contribution, Adaptation for African Agriculture, Renewable Energy Initiative for Africa, Initiative of OASIS, Blue Belt Protection Initiative, global stocktaking till 2023.

While answering the queries of the participants Mr. Prasad brought out a clear demarcation between the Sustainable Development Goals and the INDC goals. While the former are aspirational goals with no measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) attached to them; the latter are mandatory goals with MRV attached to it. Though both the SDG and the climate Change goal would work in tandem, the INDCs unlike the SDGs are not sectoral but economy wide goals. Therefore, the entire economy has to deliver on the climate goals.

Indrajit Bose from Third World Network spoke on 'Climate Negotiations leading up to Marrakech'. He said that though there are concerns about Equity and CBDR-RC being eroded in the climate negotiations but from the perspective of the developing countries there is enough scope in the Paris Agreement as it has restored those principles. The agreement directs the developed countries for economy wide emission reduction target while the developing countries are encouraged to move towards their targets overtime. Mr. Bose briefly discussed the various bodies tasked to implement the Paris Agreement and the range of action that the 1st session of the CMA is going to adopt.

Kartik Ganesan from CEEW reflected on 'Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework in the Paris Agreement'. One of the key elements of the Paris Agreement is its "enhanced transparency framework", set out in Article 13. The common transparency system applies to all countries but with a long list of conditionalities. Recognizing that not all countries currently have the capacities to comply with regular reporting obligations, parties agreed to allow for flexibility "for those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities". Though it is not clear how the respective capacities of the countries are going to be accommodated in the different levels of reporting that are needed. Uncertainty also lies even with finances as looking at the current flow of finances that do not match up with the committed numbers, it is not clear when finances are going to flow in. Eventually, climate finance would also move from funds and grants to mainstream finance.



Speaking on the Pre 2020 Ambition, Soumya Dutta from BCPH said that despite the Paris Agreement that commits to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius, but the aggregate shows that it is going to increase as high as 3.5 degree Celsius, if not more. Going to Article 5 and 6 of the Paris Agreement, Mr. Dutta said that actions like REDD+ have been institutionalized despite the fact that lots of example from around the world show REDD+ projects having caused forest devastation around the world. About the pre 2020 actions in terms of mitigation, Mr. Dutta said that if we look at the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2013, we needed to be at 44 gigatonne CO₂e by 2020 to have a likely chance of pegging temperatures to 2° C or less. However, today we are at 54 gigatonne CO₂e and rising constantly even after. Despite slowing down of the most developed economies of the world after 2008, there is very little emission reduction taking place. The slowing down of the economy could have been looked as an opportunity for phasing out coal based power

plants and substituting them with RE as roughly half the developed countries have renewable energy priced at par with fossil fuel based energy (in India solar energy at Rs 5/unit is quite close to conventional energy). Avenues do exist in the global economy and India to increase the Pre 2020 ambition. Another lacuna is climate financing which can provide countries with better mitigation and adaptation benefits. Though we need to look beyond traditional financing and explore other funding agencies like Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank, the demand for USD 100 billion dollar climate finance by industrialized countries should still be raised.

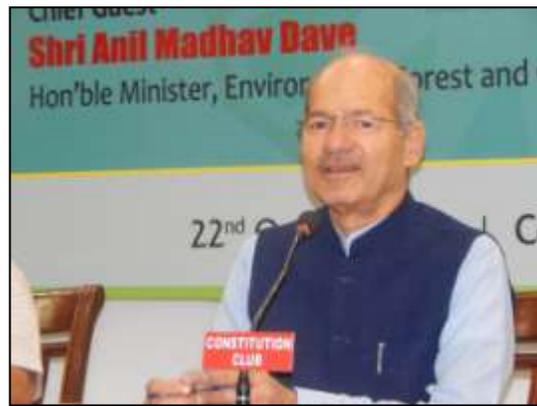
Manish Srivastava from TERI reflected on Market based mechanism and REDD Plus in the Paris Agreement. In Article 6 of the Paris agreement, there are references to concepts “cooperative approaches”, “internationally transferred mitigation outcomes” and “establishment of a mechanism to produce mitigation outcomes and support sustainable development”. As a whole, the article provides rooms to nations to pursue the market approaches either through CDM, emission trading, or bilateral agreement; though the term “markets” did not appear in the Agreement. The new regime, therefore, has a type of self allocated entitlement by countries where each country decides its space in the carbon budget. As being different from CDM, this a priori entitlement over carbon space makes the mechanism more just than CDM.

Harjeet Singh from Action Aid International spoke on Global Adaptation Goal, adaptation finance and loss and damage finance. Mr. Singh shared claims made by developed countries in scaling -up their level of support to achieve the goal of mobilising US\$100 billion per year by 2020 for climate action in developing countries. According to analysis by the OECD (2016), developed countries have claimed that close to US\$41 billion has been delivered as public finance over 2013-14 and this number would go up to



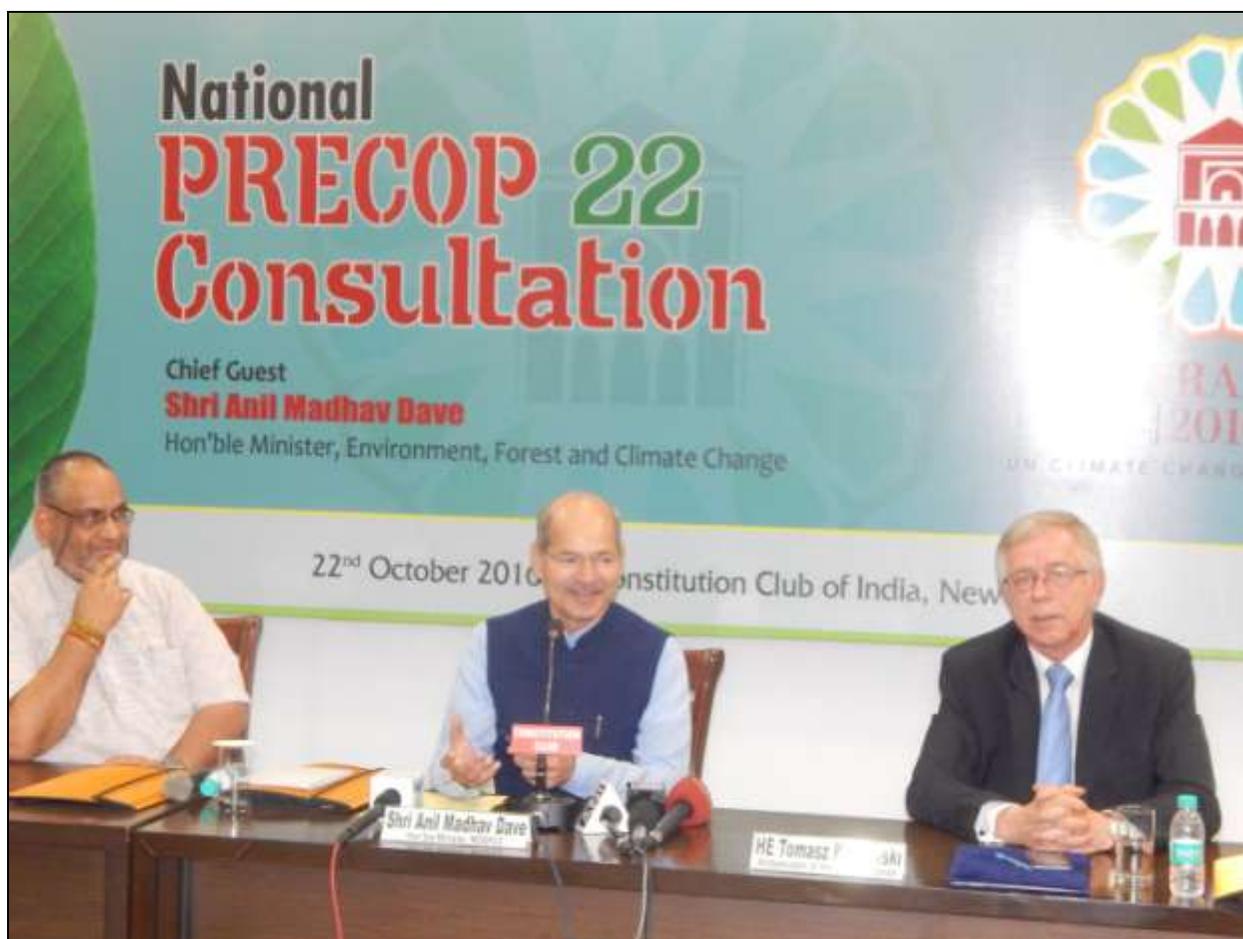
US\$67 billion in 2020 – an increase of US\$26 billion. The OECD (2016) analysis also estimated that US\$24.2 billion would be mobilized through private finance by 2020. This makes the total to 90 billion dollars each year by 2020; not yet hitting the committed US\$100 billion goal. A detailed and more closer look at these numbers unveil double counting being done and money given out as loan being counted as part of the contribution. The latest UNEP Adaptation Finance Gap Report (2015) shows that adaptation costs in 2030 are likely to be in the range of US\$140-300 billion per annum, whereas international public finance for adaptation in 2014 was around US\$25 billion. Therefore, increased efforts on finance for adaptation are necessary to support developing countries' efforts to enhance resilience as adaptation is a public good and no private company would, the moment be interested in financing adaptation. be interested.

The post-lunch session witnessed Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Hon'ble Minister, Environment, Forest and Climate Change along with Ambassador HE Tomaz Kozlowski, Delegation of EU to India deliver the keynote speeches. Ambassador Kozlowski congratulated India on ratification of the Paris Agreement and remarked that the positive momentum generated by the Paris Agreement has continued further - to the ICAO Agreement to curb aviation's greenhouse gas pollution and the Kigali Agreement for phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), thereby indicating that the scope of action on climate



related issues being widened. The Ambassador remarked that for EU Marrakech must demonstrate that the commitments made at Paris are being implemented therefore Marrakech has to leave deliverables. Unlike in Paris which had only one deliverable, the agenda of Marrakech is very rich and it will have a variety of outcomes especially related to adaptation, transparency, technology transfer, mitigation, capacity building, loss and damages, ambitious climate commitments. However, commitments and ratification will not lead to transformation until global commitments are integrated into national action, policies and measures. The ambassador asserted that EU is well ahead of others countries when it comes to implementing climate policies and is delivering to all its commitments taken.

Mr. Kozlowski also mentioned that India is an important partner for EU though not in the international arena but bilaterally in pursuing effective international efforts to address climate change. EU has partnered with India in numerous projects some of which include - offshore wind development programme, large scale grid integration on solar, implementation of the energy efficient projects, and the very recent International Solar Alliance. The Euro Investment Bank has provided loan and credit line of more than 1 billion Euro to India for implementation energy and climate related projects in India. A Clean Energy and Climate Partnership has also coming up between EU and India that aims to promote business solutions and support joint innovation activities. The Ambassador concluded his address being grateful to the Government of India for fruitful cooperation on climate related activities between the two countries and hope it continues in Marrakech and beyond.



Shri Anil Madhav Dave, Minister, Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India, shared the important outcomes of the deliberation that took place in Kigali and the Pre CoP at Morocco. At Kigali, India signed a self declaration to amend the Montreal Protocol and substantially limit the emission of HFC- 23. At Pre CoP in Morocco in October, Shri Dave pressed that solution to climate change lies in following a minimum carbon footprint lifestyle that has long been practiced in India. Sharing these thoughts, Mr. Dave held that India is trying hard for incorporation of these principles into the global negotiation on climate change. He also iterated that for the Paris Agreement to be implemented successfully, India should progressively work towards its NDC goals and take self disciplinary actions so that it can lay inspiring example before the world. The Minister also took attention to the idea that villages in India should become the focus development planning. Without proper implementation of the Forest Right Act and Panchayati Raj Act, sustainable development in the country is a distant dream.

Shri Dave also affirmed that EU and India will work together in various programmes including solid waste management, river conservation, high end technology without patent and profit, and transparent finance structure.

Describing climate change as an existential problem Mr. Sibley, Minister Counselor for Economic, Environment, Science, and Technology Embassy of US shared what a successful CoP 22 might look. CoP

22 is the result of unprecedented climate action and diplomacy that allows different country to respect each other's national circumstances as we chalk a shared vision for our future. Though there is much credit to go around but Mr. Sibley singled out the leadership of Prime Minister Modi and his team who have been regular in discussing climate and Clean Energy with President Obama at home and on the global stage has been essential in moving the agenda forward. Mr. Sibley emphasized that as much of the major negotiation issues have been set in Paris last



year, it is important that the Moroccan CoP focuses on implementation and action and not devolve into a text to remediate and reopen old fights from the past. According to Mr. Sibley the 3 major successes for climate change achieved post Paris includes -1. enough countries ratifying the PA to exceed the dual threshold of 55 percent country and 55 percent emission 2. the international civil aviation industry adopted the first ever global market based mechanism to address emission from international aviation 3. parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted a HFC amendment to reduce the production and consumption of the extremely potent GHGs.

Mr. Hassane Alaoui Mostefi, Chargé d affaires, Royal Embassy of Morocco shared the achievements after Paris in the climate change arena which included the early entry into force of the PA and 2 more agreement coming up following it- The ICAO Accord and the Kigali agreement. He shared in detail the agenda for CoP-22 and specific conferences that will be convened in Morocco including African Summit of head of state, Local and Regional Leaders Conference, and the High Level Ministerial Finance Meeting, among others. Mr. Mostefi took attention to the commendable example set by Morocco by revising its NDC from its original INDC and increasing its emission reduction targets from 32 percent to 42 percent by 2030. Though Morocco is a low emitter of GHGs, it has also enhanced its ambition to achieve 52 percent of its electrical power from renewable energy in 2030 instead of the 42 percent fixed initially for 2020.



In concluding remark, Mr. Ajay Jha from PAIRVI wished the upcoming CoP to be successful in its objective and hope that the national actors meet up in Morocco to exchange dialogue with the Moroccan government.