

'Peaking as soon as possible' stated in Paris Agreement must be specified

We the Civil Society Networks working on issues around climate change in least developed and vulnerable countries are profoundly keen to stress that Marrakesh must focus on the process of strengthening global ambition, in line with achieving well below 2 degrees Celsius and more preferably, the coveted goal of 1.5 degrees Celsius, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement. Without being increasingly ambitious, the catastrophe awaiting us cannot be avoided, leaving behind deaths, insurmountable losses in ecosystem services and partial to complete damages to livelihoods of the poorest and the most vulnerable. We are here to find modalities of translating Paris Agreement into firm actions and setting rules and procedures to implement such actions. An enhanced global ambition is the key to deliver the goals within the Paris Agreement.

Within the purview of a global mitigation ambition, the provisions under Article 3 must be expressed in terms of long-term mitigation strategy of all Parties, accommodating much enhanced ambitious mitigation targets, keeping in mind Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDRRC) Principle of the Climate Convention. We acknowledge that the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) those were pledged in 2015 collectively place emissions into a downward trajectory, however, we reiterate our deep concerns regarding Emission Gap Scenario, which clearly shows that our ultimate greenhouse gas curve remains, with full realization of published NDCs by all the Parties, on a pathway towards 3.4 degree C warming by 2100, which is a terrifying reality in many Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island States and Vulnerable African Countries. We cannot afford time-outs and continued rhetoric.

We affirm our position in favor of 1.5 degree C warming limit, which science tells us as feasible and beneficial for human kind and the only planet that exists for their living. We urge the Parties to put together their acts accordingly.

The facilitative dialogue in 2016 and 2018, the first global stock-taking in 2023, are the process to assess progress and scale up ambition. We expect COP22 will successfully delineate and agree on a process to define modalities for the 2018 dialogue for enhanced mitigation ambition.

1.5° C is just to Survive: Difficult, is not impossible

In order to achieve 1.5 degrees C warming ambition in reality, the Parties must exhibit their commitment under the UNFCCC process towards paving the way for a concerted global effort under the CBDRRC. For that Additional efforts in pre-2020 period is critical. **We urge upon the Parties to commit significantly higher ambition in their NDCs to be submitted before COP/CMP in 2018.** Also we stress that the “peaking as soon as possible” stated in Paris Agreement must be specific within COP process and we call for different ***peaking years for different countries based on CBDRRC Principle.***

Therefore, we propose a timeline for peaking, applicable for different countries as per the following rules:

- Developed Countries (Annex I to UNFCCC, primary polluters with very high historical responsibility) —2020
- Developing High Emitting Countries (low overall emission, however exhibiting much higher emissions to result in considerable historical responsibility leading up to Paris Agreement) – 2025
- Developing countries (having overall low historical responsibility) - 2035

Transparent, Inclusive facilitative Dialogue among Parties and Observers:

While the Paris Agreement rightly recognized the importance of scaling up climate change efforts, it failed to provide direction on how respective country mitigation efforts should be increased over time in line with the global pathway to limit within 1.5 degrees C warming. We expect COP 22 to decide on the format for inclusive discussion. We also call for a continued transparent and inclusive process for the proposed dialogue(s).

Global Goal on Adaptation: Defining and formulating modalities for LDCs and MVCs

Under Paragraph 1 of the Article 7, Parties establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal stated in Article 2. We urge that 'Adaptation GLOBAL GOAL' must not end up with Numbers ONLY. In this regard, we need to learn from our experiences on CDM process and develop a modality to recognize adaptation efforts in different categories of countries including LDCs and MVCs.

Financing must be additional and Grant based: balancing adaptation and mitigation

COP22 should require significant progress in long term adaptation finance goals and improving rules for accounting for climate finance, in the context of the US\$ 100 billion roadmap. We urge that COP 22 must also provide clear indication regarding climate finance which must be Additional to ODAs. The need for real balance between mitigation and adaptation expenditure- as well as finding ways to finance loss and damage- are essential to move the finance agenda forward. We call for enhanced grant based climate finance also need a clear position on it.

Loss and Damage: a clear road map required

The Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage will be evaluated for the first time here, and gives parties an opportunity to take steps to strengthen it and give it financial sketch. WIM has not yet come close to deliver bold actions to protect the interest of vulnerable people. We welcome ` the WIM Executive Committee for listing finance as their top priority. However, we stress on the scaled up financing for Loss and damage, but again we are concerned how that can be delivered if WIM's current framework only contains a 'place holder' for finance. Loss and Damage finance needs significant finance mechanism separate from adaptation finance.

Climate Induced Migrants: Needs special provision

We express our disappointment that despite several provisions agreed by the UNFCCC process and its Parties to discuss the issues around displacement and none of those have been addressed. We urge the Parties to discuss and agree on issues around displacement and relevant issues.

On behalf of

Civil Society Networks in the Least Developed and Most Vulnerable Countries

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