

These key policy recommendations are derived from the CONCORD Position Paper « Climate change and Development ».

## The road to Copenhagen

8-10 July	G8 and MEF Leader's meeting
13 July	Informal climate workshop (Presidency initiative)
15-16 July	EGIF/EGAD meeting in Stockholm
24-25 July	Informal ENVI/ENERGY council
10-14 August	Informal session, Bonn (Germany)
22 September	UN climate summit in New York
28 Sept-9 Oct.	UN climate negotiations, Bangkok (Thailand)
1-2 October	Informal ECOFIN meeting
15 October	Stockholm Conference on climate and security
23 October	Environment (ENVI) meeting
22-24 October	European Development Days (Stockholm)
26-28 October	IPCC 31 <sup>st</sup> Session, Bali (Indonesia)
2-6 November	UN climate negotiations, Barcelona (Spain)
15-17 November	3 day CSO conference on climate change from a Human rights perspective (CONCORD Sweden)
<b>7-8 December</b>	<b>UN Climate Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark</b>

CONCORD is the European confederation of relief and development NGOs. Its national associations and international networks represent over 1 600 NGOs which are supported by millions of citizens across Europe. CONCORD leads reflection and political actions and regularly engages in dialogue with the European institutions and other civil society organisations.

CONCORD is part of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty.

For more information, contact Romain Philippe, PCD Officer  
[romain.philippe@concordeurope.org](mailto:romain.philippe@concordeurope.org) - [www.concordeurope.org](http://www.concordeurope.org)

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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT Towards Copenhagen

### Key Policy recommendations to the European Union



European NGO confederation  
for relief and development

# CONCORD

Confédération européenne des ONG  
d'urgence et de développement

## Europe's global responsibility on climate change

As agreed in Bali (2007) the process of negotiating the post-2012 global climate agreement should conclude this year.

The **equity principles** – common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities – must form the basis for a fair new climate regime. In this regard, the **EU global responsibility** for its historic contribution to climate change and its capability to pay for the associated costs cannot be underplayed. In fact, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognizes the **inherent injustice** of climate change – that developing countries, and poor populations in these countries, have contributed least to causing climate change, and yet are likely to suffer most from its impacts.

An equitable agreement must also explicitly recognize and protect the **right of people in developing countries to sustainable development**. In general, the future global climate regime must preserve, and enhance rights of the poor and vulnerable as enshrined in the human rights framework.

In addition, the global economic crisis must be regarded as a chance to promote a green economic recovery. To achieve this, Europe will need to champion a more **sustainable and low carbon development model**.

*The EU must devote its efforts to reducing the trust gap between industrialized and developing countries by committing to a number of concrete objectives, including on financing, in order to demonstrate that Europe is taking its responsibilities se-*

### **CONCORD urges the European Union to adopt an ambitious, equitable and transparent position on:**

#### ■ **Binding commitments for mitigation targets and funding**

- ⇒ The 2-degree Celsius limit should be reviewed against its ability to protect against dangerous climate change.
- ⇒ The EU must commit to emissions reduction of at least 40% by 2020 and to 'near-zero' emissions by 2050 (both compared to 1990 levels).
- ⇒ Offsetting domestic emissions must be strictly limited.
- ⇒ Binding funding commitments to support mitigation actions in developing countries must be – transparently – agreed on.

#### ■ **Adaptation**

- ⇒ Systematic, gender-sensitive identification of people living in vulnerable situations, and establishment of mechanisms for resources to be allocated to these groups on a priority basis, have to be identified as part of an integrated and comprehensive approach to community-based adaptation.
- ⇒ Mechanisms giving the most vulnerable people a voice in decision-making on adaptation must be established.

#### ■ **Technology co-operation**

- ⇒ Low-carbon Development Strategies should be contingent on the shared responsibility and tangible commitments of developed countries to provide support, investment, technology co-operation and capacity-building.
- ⇒ Encouraging local solutions to mitigate and adapt is not only conducive to positive results but also ensures better ownership.
- ⇒ Funding, patents and licensing barriers must be addressed to scale up and fully exploit the potential of existing and future technologies.

#### ■ **Principles for a global REDD framework**

- ⇒ Initiatives in the field of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) should be developed in the context of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS).
- ⇒ REDD mechanisms should not be used by high-emitters as a means to offset their obligations.
- ⇒ A fund-based mechanism ensuring additional, sufficient, stable & predictable funding for halting deforestation and forest degradation must be set up.
- ⇒ Mandatory and transparent social standards and safeguards to ensure that REDD activities do not lead to violations of human rights or cause harm to poor and marginalized groups must be included.
- ⇒ Equitable sharing of benefits must be ensured.
- ⇒ Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in all REDD-related processes must be secured.

#### ■ **Adequate financing**

- ⇒ The EU must commit to concrete and transparent figures and support binding commitments for historic high-emitters to provide climate funding.
- ⇒ A minimum commitment of €35bn per year represents EU fair share of the total financing needed for climate change action in developing countries.
- ⇒ Funding must be predictable, sufficient, long term and additional to existing financial commitments, such as ODA.
- ⇒ Immediate short-term finance must be committed specifically for supporting National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and NAMAS.
- ⇒ Complementarity and synergies between existing public financing mechanisms should be reinforced.
- ⇒ Innovative mechanisms should complement each other under an overarching finance architecture under the UNFCCC.

#### ■ **Coherence and governance of the institutional framework**

- ⇒ The UNFCCC should remain the primary intergovernmental decision-making and governing forum on climate change..
- ⇒ The lessons learned from existing funds and mechanisms for providing financial support to developing countries as well as from the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness must be taken into account in establishing the governance of future financial arrangements.