



អង្គការសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គមកម្ពុជា ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា
NGO FORUM ON CAMBODIA

CSOs' perspectives on outcome of UNFCCC-COP19, Warsaw, Poland

Dissemination Workshop on Outcome of 19th Conference of Parties (COP19)

Himawari Hotel, 20th December 2013

Mr. Ung Soeun, Coordinator for climate change policy

The NGO Forum on Cambodia





វេទិកាសម្រាប់ការមើលថែសម្បទានិកជន ឆ្លុំបិទប្លង់
The NGO Forum on Cambodia

A JOINT STATEMENT OF NGO ON COP19/CMP9 AT WARSAW, POLAND



CAMBODIA

CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

In spite of its comparatively low GHG emissions, Cambodia is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the impact of climate change due to its low adaptive capacity. Over the past several years, natural disasters have occurred more frequently, with greater severity, and have resulted in huge economic and social losses.

Flood is one of the most frequently occurring disasters in Cambodia. Typhoon Ketsana killed 43 persons and affected 49,000 families. More than 331,000 households (1.5 Million people) were affected by the floods in 2011 and 46,500 were displaced. The floods also caused severe damage to infrastructure such as roads, schools, health centers and agricultural land.

In recent flooding in 2013, 20 out of 24 provinces in the country were affected, resulting in 168 deaths. About 1.5 Million people were affected and 27,185 families were forced to evacuate to safe areas. In addition, more than 28,100 hectares of these have been damaged, depriving the farmers of the much-needed income to support their family, as they will not be able to harvest any crop this year. Total economic losses caused by this year's flooding amounted to US\$ 800 Million. These economic losses are a difficult burden for the Cambodian government and its people to bear.

Addressing climate change is becoming a priority concern for the Cambodian government, particularly as its people are highly vulnerable to its impact.

A global emission reduction of at least 80% by 2050 is necessary in order to keep warming below 1.5°C in order to enable the global mean temperature to stay below 2°C.

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We urgently call to on parties to put local environmental change and global climate change at the top of their political debates and agenda. All parties shall commit in the most constructive and collaborative way during the talk at COP19/CMP9 with a view to achieving fair, ambitious, transparent and sufficient outcomes to mitigate the impact of climate change on poor and vulnerable people. All discussions and decisions shall be made through a pro-poor, rights based approach, while bringing no harm to vulnerable countries as well as their population.

A JOINT DEMAND COP19/CMP9, WARSAW, POLAND



MITIGATION

The Annex 1 parties shall take immediate actions to cut down GHG emission to the most ambitious level in order to keep the temperature rise at the minimum level – the commitment shall be made by individual countries and should scale up regionally and globally. According to scientific reports, there is a need to increase the target of emission cuts to ensure global temperature does rise more than 2.0°C, preferably not rising more than 1.5°C by 2100 as compared to the pre-industrial temperature level. The Annex 1 parties shall commit to cutting their GHG emissions by at least **40% by 2020** compared to 1990 levels, while all Non-Annex 1 parties shall commit to emission cuts through NAMAs with support from developed countries.

FINANCE

In the coming years, all Annex 1 parties shall mobilize new and additional scaled-up finance as pledged, with clear frameworks and criteria for mobilization and use of these funds towards 2020. The funds must be channeled through the Green Climate Fund with an annual budget target of **US\$100 Billion** by 2020, of which 100% of the total fund shall come from public finance and must be allocated for adaptation efforts without a condition of co-financing obligation.

LOSS AND DAMAGE

Parties shall establish an institutional arrangement such as an international mechanism, including functions and modalities to address loss and damage associated with the impact of climate change. This mechanism shall lead to the realization of the Loss and Damage framework based on country priorities.

THE 2015 UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT

We believe that fairness and equity through a shared effort will be an entry point that will lead to the realization of the 2015 global agreement through a shared effort. Based on our work at the grassroots level, we observe that the most vulnerable communities have already contributed their effort and paid the climate-related losses and damages. Therefore, their rights to sustainable development particularly in the agriculture sector must be supported.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The technologies that are appropriate to address climate change shall be immediately transferred to the Least Developed Countries including Cambodia from the Developed Countries by the removal of **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**. This includes capacity building on how to apply the technologies. Other efforts to increase adaptive capacity and improve early warning are urgently needed due to the high need in Cambodia. At its elementary stage, Cambodia requires continuous support from developed countries to ensure that meaningful participation to address the challenges presented by Climate Change occurs.

GENDER EQUITY

Due to an increased vulnerability of women to climate-related extreme events in particular flooding, it is important that full participation and needs of women are central to the decision making process in addressing climate change.

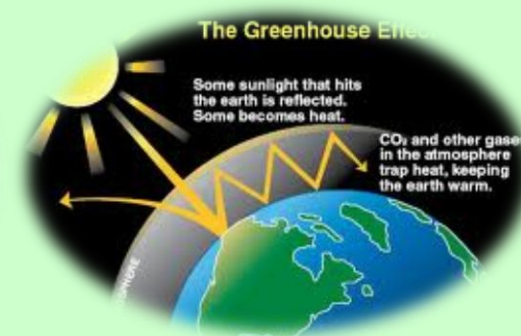
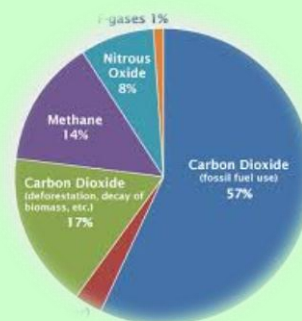


Working Together for Positive Change



Scientist Report on CC in 2013

- **5th IPCC:** Human activities are a major cause of GHGs emission globally.
- **WMO:** confirmed that 2013 has been among **the top ten warmest years on record** and that melting ice caps and glaciers, in part, brought global sea level to a new record high.
- **UNEP** showed an **increase in emissions** in 2013, noting that the opportunities for reaching the **2°C goal** are reducing.





Financial Commitment from DC

- Many Participants expected Warsaw to be a “Finance COP” or an “Implementation COP” **but in the end COP19 could be referred to as a “REDD+ COP”.**
- Pledges in Warsaw, including US\$40 million by Korea to Green Climate Fund (GCF) and US\$72.5 Million by seven European government to Adaptation Fund. No clear roadmap/predictability of fund.
- It is insufficient to build confidence amongst developing countries that the 2009 promise of US\$100 billion per year by 2020 will be satisfied.





Financial (cont.).....

- Climate finance pledge decreased 71% in the last year.
- LDC worried that pledges would not reach target by 2020 but DC have explained that their ministers of finance are wary about sending funds and a perceived lack of financial procedure.
- However, DC committed to pledge their fund for GCF while LDC is hopeless.
- H.E Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, stressed the importance of climate finance for this CoP19 with high political will and ambition.



Loss and damage of COP19

- UNFCCC negotiation at Warsaw did not meet LDC expectations on Loss and damage.
- Doha, it was agreed that COP19 would establish “institutional arrangement, such as an international mechanism” to address loss and damage
- Member of AOSIS and African Group: want a fund for loss and damage which is separate from adaptation fund.





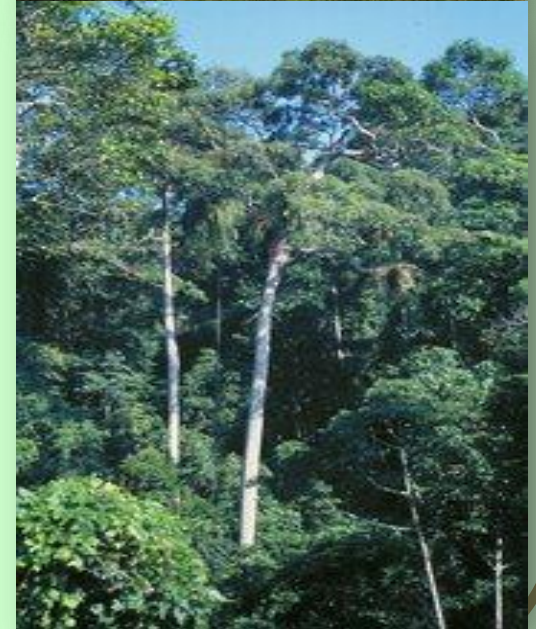
Loss and damage.....

- Final decision: Warsaw was created Warsaw international mechanism for Loss and damage.
- CoP19 also requested that developed countries provide financial support to LDC and review mechanism structure, mandate and effectiveness by 2016.
- It is too late for maximal climate change intervention because LDC already suffer from extreme weather and impact of climate change.



REDD+

- **Warsaw framework for REDD+** is backed by pledges of **280 million** dollars financing from US, Norway and UK under their renewed commitment.
- President of COP19 recognized that forests are essential as carbon sinks, climate stabilizers and biodiversity havens.
- Finance for REDD+ is hard to access due to guidance and financial arrangement particularly MRV.





ADP: Global Agreement in 2015

- Working on content and concrete outcome on pre-2020 ambition.
- India opposed "**Equity**" in reference of the negation text so still not very progressive.
- Term "**contribution**" as opposed to "**commitment**" divides developed countries and some developing countries.
- Some developing countries including China, Korea, Brazil, and India are now economic powerhouses with associate increased GHGs emission.
- Pre-2020 mitigation ambition has been slow. Only four countries- Bangladesh, Barbados, Mauritius and the United Arab Emirates has ratified 2KP and need 144 ratifications to enter into force.





Adaptation Fund and Technology

- Developed countries, including Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland have pledged over **100 million dollars** to the Adaption Fund.
- Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) was created. So that it can immediately respond to request from LDC for advice and assistance on the transfer of technology. It hosted by Denmark



Mitigation Ambition

- No concrete commitment by Annex 1 parties.
- Japan did a reverse by lowering its commitment to 3.1% by 2020 above 1990 level.
- Australia drawback and is called a fossil of the year.
- Canada, Russia, Belarus are blockers.





LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES...

- Engaged with global networks such as Climate Action Network, Southern Voice, Germanwatch and ACT Alliance
- Opportunity for learning, sharing and influencing
- Political Will and Ambition by Annex I parties
- NGOs can not engage in some important session/close session





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION



Srok Khmer

