



CSOs' perspectives on outcome of COP20,Lima, Peru

Dissemination Workshop on Outcome of UNFCCC-COP20

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A JOINT STATEMENT OF CSOS/NGOS ON COP20/CMP10







ាំងអាចធ្វើការប្រជាធិប្រការប្រជាធិប្រការប្រជាធិប្រការប្រជាធិប្បក្ស អំពាជាបានប្រការប្រជាធិប្បក្សអាចប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រ មិនបានប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្រការប្

សេចក្តីធ្វើ

លេយការណ៍យល់ម្តៃលើកទីលេបស់ប្រមាតជាមនុស្សជាតិបានស្ថែតិចារប្រែប្រទេសភាសភាតុ (២೯೦០ ច្នោក់ ៣ ការឡើកអ្នកដែលនេះគឺជាខានទី៤០១ ជាក្រាត ខែមិនបានប្រភពពលការ ការប្រជាធានការប្រភពពលការប្រកប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រកប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រកបារប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្របារប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពពលការប្រភពបារប្រភពពលការប្រភពបារ

យោងទៅតាមការសិក្សាស្តីគីការយេខនៃក្រាសាយដោះព្រោះ និងការបន្ទាំប្រល័ត្តក្រុងប៉ុន្តែកំពុងបន្ទិតក្រុងប៉ុន្តែកំពុងប្រ សាលព្រក្សពេញ បានប៉ុន្តាយ៉ាញ នៅក្នុងជំនាង១០០ លេខមិកត្តៀងនឹងកើតឡើងគឺនេះ សុខាំង បានកុះ នៃសេដ្ឋទៀត និងនាំការឡើង ការ ជំនាំនៅតែឡើងយ៉ាងចាប់ហើស [សុបខេលដែលសិក្សាណូកាន់ឯកើតឡើងគឺ ១.៣អង្សា ជល់ ២.៨អង្សា។ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបាប្រទេសចូបដែលមានភាគនាយាងព្យារៈបំផុតជាតិសេសយោយសារព្រោះមេពុទ្ធវាយដែល ទាក់ទី១៤៧នឹងការសភាគ្នា នេះបានបើពេញបានឥតឡាយថា ដំណាងបានចំណាងប្រាក់ពុងប្រ

របាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃហើតទ្រវការក្រោយទឹកជំនន់ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ដែលរៀបចំឡើងដោយ គណ:កម្មាធិការបាតិ គ្រប់គ្រងក្រោះមហគ្គរាយ (ACOM) នៅក្នុងថែនមេក ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ បានបង្ហាញថា ឲ្យរុះសង្ឃថា និងក្រោះទឹកជំនន់ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០០៩, ២០១១ និង ២០១៣ បានធ្វើឲ្យទូខធាត និងបាត់បច់ផ្ទះសំបែន ដំណាំស្រវ និងបញ្ជាះបាន សម្ព័ន្ធសម្រេចអាណជាង ១០០ សានផ្សារអាការវិកា គ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ បានសម្លាប់បន្ទេស្យ ១៦៨





Cambodian Civil Society's Joint Statement for the 20th Conference of Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention

Introduction

he 5" Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) states that global warming is an unquevocal studi. Climate change has already had adverne impacts on proples, particularly the post, who suffer the first and proposed to the compact of the proposed proposed to the proposed propos

addition, climate change could seriously hinder the region's sustainable development and powerty alleviation efforts methods is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Southeas Mai region due its low adaptive capacity of recent years. Cambodia has witnessed more frequent and severe floods and droughts, which have resulted in a significant where of fatalities and consideables economic losses?

cording to a study on the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Environment of the yal Government of Cambodia, by 2100, ratifield could increase 3%-35% that cases flash flood, while temperature could rease by 1.3°C to 2.5°C. Cambodia is especially vulnerable to weather-related disaster, as more than 80% of its tot

he Caritodia 2013 Post-Flood Need Assessment Report propared by the National Committee for Dioater Management KCDMI in April 2014 revealed the typhon and the floods in 2009, 2011 and 2013 caused damages and losses to bourse, or crops and infrastructure at an estimated cost of over USD1 billion. The 2013 flood abone killed 160 people, the majority

Besides floods, Cambodia also experiences more severe droughts, with an increase of temperature of 0.8°C in the last decades, particularly during the dry season. The increase of heat in clays and nights has increased in both wet and dry:

The updated Cambodia National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP II), the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP 2014-2023) and the Rectangular Strategy Phase II of the Royal Covernment of Cambodia recognize climate change is one of the main of revelopment challeness and include specific prictions to address (climate changes at both

s Cambodian CSOs, NGO Forum and the Cambodia Climate Change Network (CCCN) would like to demand the flowing:

- There is an urgent need to increase ambitions and set a clear target of emission reductions in order to maint
- To reach this target, the Annex I parties must take immediate and serious action to cut Greenhouse Gases (CHE
 emission. The commitment must start at individual country level and scale up regionally and globally. It is all
 important that all parties of UNECCC make stronger contribution to the emission reduction effort despite the vo
- The desegregated data on the global emission reduction including the commitment under the 2nd Kyoto Protocond which the incommentate verified and followed up by the UNIFOCC.
- REDD+ market compliance should be developed under the UNFCCC. In addition, a REDD+ Trust Fund should be established under the UNFCCC for developing countries to access in a transparent and accountable manner.
- established under the UNFCCC for developing countries to access in a transparent and accountable manner.

 RIDD+ safeguards information system (SIS) should include information of tenure rights, rights of indigenous ple and forest dependent communities, drivers of deforestation, biodiversity, rate of reducing deforestation and

Cambodia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), UNDP, 2006
Study report (2008) Mc Sweeny, New &Licoano, Oxford Distressity, An analysis of the temperatures observed between 1960 and 2006.
Minister of Environment (2012) Second autional communication propert



Cambodia CSOs Joint Statement to COP20 in Lima, Peru:

http://www.ngoforum.org.kh/.../c2fa85e1c77f5ed63afeaaf1d95509... http://www.monoroom.info/news/post/4384#rzHqVTfY5j6w152C.99http://www.monoroom.info/news/post/4384



[ិ]តម្នាំនិសកម្មភាពជាតិបន្ស៊ាំនិងការន៍ប្រប្រូលអាកាសនាតុ (NAPA), UNDP ឆ្នាំ ២០០៦។



GENERAL VIEW:

- Many of the Lima decisions were ambiguous and need to be reinforced including agreement of the draft Paris climate agreement.
- There were unfortunately no major decisions about adaptation, rather than acknowledgement that it should be a key priority.
- No strong and clear ambition on the USD100 billion commitments which were made in Copenhagen in 2009. More than 5 years, still we have no clarity about the pathways towards 2020, despite USD10.3 billion pledges to date. We appreciate the pledges and expect more pledges because financial commitment is the backbone of negotiation and Paris agreement.





MITIGATION

- Negotiators from over 195 countries just adopted a format for national pledges to cut global GHG emissions through Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
- We believe the INDC can facilitate the nexus of mitigation and adaptation which contributes to the green growth, sustainable development and poverty alleviation. However, the adaptation is our national priority.





LOSS AND DAMAGE

- Loss and damage, as well as a global adaptation goal, is at risk. It is important to make a strong push if these are to be included in the Paris agreement.
- Loss and Damage Work Programme, despite adopted in 2013 in Warsaw, was released on 18 Sept 2014 and approved in December 2014.
- It is an opportunity for Cambodia to build its resilience so it is important to push this forwards.





ADAPTATION

• COP 20 adopted the 'Lima Call for Climate Action,' which sets in motion the negotiations in the coming year towards a 2015 agreement, the process for submitting and reviewing INDCs, and enhancing pre-2020 ambition.





CLIMATE FINANCE

- Pledges to date are around USD 10.3 billion. This amount includes all pledges made by 24 countries since GCF's initial resource mobilization efforts started in July this year.
- So far Germany was the first donor to announce a contribution of €750 million and other contributions from some developing nations such as Mexico, South Korea, Mongolia, Panama, Columbia and Peru. Germany was also among the countries that sent further positive signals during the conference.





CLIMATE FINANCE (CONT...)

- As mentioned early, a missed opportunity was additional clarity on finance before 2020. In Copenhagen, developed countries committed to mobilize US\$ 100 billion for climate action in developing countries by 2020. However, the exact definition of this commitment as well as intermediate steps towards reaching it remain unclear.
- The developed countries who are serious about fulfilling past promises would have been an important element in building trust for the period after 2020 as well.





REDD+

- REDD+ Safeguards Information System (SIS) was one of the main agenda in COP20 But there was not any concrete decision on how to guidance for SIS at this COP.
- The GCF is open for private and public sector projects and there are about \$10 billion dollar to support both mitigation and adaptation initiatives. The fund will also cover REDD+ performance payment as well as REDD+ readiness process







REDD+ (CONT...)

 Enhance multi-stakeholders including CSOs in reviewing and working on the draft Paris agreement that needs to be endorsed at the COP21, Paris

 The Climate Friendly Agriculture or Agro-ecological approach could play an importance role to support REDD+ implementation by increasing agriculture productivity as well as reducing GHG emission from agriculture related activities.





HOMEWORK UNTIL PARIS

- Prepare and submit intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs)
- Call for more pledges on finance to reach USD 100 billion target per year by 2020, as committed in Copenhagen in 2009
- Support and carry out the Loss and Damage framework. This is an opportunity for Cambodia to build resilience and sustainable development.





CONT...

- Legal aides or those with legal background should be involved in the review of draft Paris Agreement. We as CSOs are happy to cooperate with the NCCC/MoE on the preparation towards Paris COP21.
- We appreciate if France, who is the host country for COP21, could show stronger pledge and play a role model in the negotiation.





CONT...

- Finally, Lima has confirmed that the protection of the global climate cannot be left to negotiators and politicians alone. Strong civil society voices are needed to push for ambitious results.
- For us, our own homework for 2015 is also very clear: lobby work and creative proposals for ambitious solutions - for the climate and the particularly vulnerable.





TO COP21

- Develop the CSOS statement to COP21
- Working with national, regional and international networks before COP21
- DCA/CA plans to support 5 delegates (3 government officials)
- DCA/CA to hire a consultant to do the policy brief on climate negotiation as inputs for the new position. Ready to collaborate with MOE.
- Conduct preparatory meeting to support the development of new position.
- Jointly coordinate the support delegates during COP21,



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION