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WWF Expectations for the ADP

In Bangkok the ADP made a positive start to its deliberations. The roundtable discussions seemed to afford Parties an invaluable opportunity to voice their vision for this track.

This constructive spirit of engagement must continue in Doha, but Parties need to ensure that the deliberations move beyond just the statement of positions towards actual decisions.

ADP: Post-2020 work stream

By the end of Doha Parties need to come to agreement on a clear work plan for the work stream to negotiate a climate treaty by 2015. This work plan should include clear milestones and deliverables so that there is a clear step-wise process that will ensure a fair, ambitious and binding climate deal is delivered on time - the planet cannot afford any further delay. Agreed milestones need to be realistic about what can be achieved in the final year of negotiations and not back-load the process with too many outstanding issues for 2015.

As part of its work towards the 2015 agreement the ADP should identify elements of the work of the AWG KP (Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol) and the AWG LCA that will need further deepening as part of a 2015 deal. This work should however not be used as an excuse to further stretch out discussions that should be completed as part of the mandated objectives of the Bali Action Plan (BAP). Every day of delay from this point on will reduce the time that Parties give themselves to negotiate a comprehensive climate deal in the next three years.

Furthermore, WWF is concerned that the 2015 discussions at the moment are only focussed on mitigation issues. For a climate deal to be fair it needs to provide adequate provision to assist the people and ecosystems that will be hardest hit by the already irreversible impacts of climate change. The ADP discussions must create room for agreement on how the nations of the world cooperate in the long term on Adaptation, Finance, technology and REDD+. These matters will need to be part of the package of measures that are used to combat climate change and build resilience to climate impacts.

ADP: Pre-2020 work stream

Given the shockingly low level of ambition in the past decade it is clear that developed countries have to deliver on increased mitigation pledges under the AWG LCA and AWG KP immediately. The ADP cannot be used to excuse inaction on the commitments made by these Parties in Bali, Cancun and Durban. Parties should agree that the ADP incorporate a review of global mitigation ambition achieved by COP18 and a process to agree on raising ambition and closing the mitigation gap by COP 19.

However, while these tracks complete their work in Doha, **the ADP provides an opportunity to address near-term mitigation issues that are not covered in other negotiation tracks.** The measures suggested below could prevent technological lock-in to carbon intensive development and could reduce short term climate warming:

- Negotiating clear parameters by Doha for what is meant by a Low Carbon Development Strategy including a 2050 decarbonization goal and indicative decadal targets for developed countries
- Discussing ways in which renewables and energy efficiency measures can be best incorporated in countries' Low Carbon Development Strategies
- Inviting the Montréal Protocol to address production and consumption of HFCs
- Formulating an independent NF₃ (Nitrogen trifluoride) target for each country, so the gas's inclusion in Annex A of the KP does not water down the already weak KP pledges

- Ways of addressing short-lived climate forcers in appropriate fora, including through setting appropriate sustainable development goals

ADP: Equity

At its most fundamental level the climate negotiations are about how the world can fairly divide the available carbon budget to ensure that there is space for every person and living being on this planet to enjoy a healthy, fulfilling life. Parties need to agree on a work programme to clarify how the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities

(CBDR-RC) will be reflected in the agreement to be finalised by 2015. In Bangkok no specific space was created to continue the discussions on equity and we propose that parties agree to a resume a programme of workshops to develop a shared understanding of the principle of CBDR-RC, equity and historic responsibility as well as a joint approach to how these will be treated. Integral parts of these discussions should be; the equitable sharing of the remaining carbon space; the equitable sharing of the costs of mitigation and adaptation by developed countries and how differentiation could affect the possible graduation of countries.

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