



## For A Just and Equitable Global Climate Deal, CCNN (Climate Change Network Nepal) demands

The 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and eighth Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP8) will be held in Doha, Qatar from 26 November to 7 December 2012. Doha conference has the opportunity and responsibility to define a new era in the climate change negotiations. Since the agreement of a highly applauded Bali Action Plan in 2007, not much success has been achieved other than agreeing to set new deadlines for a legally binding treaty or protocol. With the establishment the Ad-hoc working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) in 2011, which is mandated to prepare an agreement by 2015 to be implemented by 2020, Doha can set an example on how to reach this goal on time.

Since 1992, after ratifying the convention in 1994, Nepal has been actively participating in the UNFCCC conferences. As a preparation for COP 15 to be held in Copenhagen in 2009, a concerted national responses were initiated, for instance formation of a National Climate Change Council, putting a national climate change policy in place, developing and submitting the NAPA and taking meaningful initiatives to bring together the collective voices of mountainous countries. Nepal will be coordinating Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings for 2013 and 2014. In this context, Nepal should strongly present itself with more preparation, strategic thinking and shrewd diplomacy while leading its role. It should further make COP18 and the process beyond in the best interest of its people who are already experiencing the brunt of climate change.

We, the civil society network, urge the national government to be focused on the following issues that should be of priority in the upcoming COP 18/CMP 8.

- **The developed countries should reduce their emissions by 40% by 2020 compared with 1990 to limit the rise in mean global temperature to below 1.5°C.**

Recent analysis suggests that the current commitments by Annex I Parties are well below what the science asks and indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In Durban (COP17), it was decided that global average temperature should be limited below 1.5°C compared with pre-industrial levels.

- **COP18 must bring concrete decisions to meet the outcomes of Bali conference (COP13, 2007), for a global deal including issues on Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance, Technology transfer and development and capacity building.**

There are many unresolved and outstanding issues such as the establishment of financial, technical and technological mechanisms and means of Implementation for adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, which needs to be agreed on. These issues must be dealt clearly as they greatly help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change and also support to limit the increase in global temperature. Countries like Nepal cannot wait longer for the agreement to take place and flow of support to delay as we already have number of evidence on impact of climate change.



- **We welcome the progress on institutionalizing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as an umbrella fund under the UNFCCC, but it is an empty basket without resources, therefore COP18 must decide to scale up the funding and pave a process for easy and immediate access.**

Finance has always been an important issue for LDC countries for adaptation as they are not a part of creating the problem but are very vulnerable and bear the brunt of the climate change impacts. We are also concerned about the double counting of climate change finance and overseas development assistance; hence we strongly urge the climate change finance be made additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA) on grant basis.

- **We see that this Doha conference will be judged by the decisions on commitments of developed countries on financial support and their mitigation ambition.**

We strongly encourage Nepal, as particularly being a LDC, to ask developed country Parties to raise the level of ambitions of emission reduction commitments for the betterment of humanity and all living beings.

- **We welcome the initiation of the Government of Nepal to having formed a core negotiating team but it will be important to note that there should be no frequent changes in the bureaucratic positions as this will not give confidence to other member countries in the Group and internal coordination will also be very weak.**

As Nepal is taking the chair of LDCs Group coordination at the UNFCCC negotiation from 2013, it will be very important to have the coordination within the core team for effective planning and delivery both at the national level and international level.

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**Climate Change Network Nepal (CCNN)** is a semi formal network established in 2003 by organizations interested in and working on climate change related issues in Nepal. The main objective for the establishment of the network was to lobby for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the Government of Nepal and raise awareness on climate change related issues. Initially, the network had identified five priority areas, namely awareness raising, coordination among key stakeholders, advocacy, joint pilot project and research. The goal of the network is to contribute to build climate resilient communities in Nepal through the process of informing, empowering and influencing the Nepalese people and government to take effective actions towards addressing climate change and its impacts. At present 19 governments, non-government, bilateral and UN agencies are the member of CCNN.