



Civil Societies Organizations Position Paper towards the UNFCCC COP 26

Preamble

The 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), will take place in Glasgow. The UK will host the COP26 from 31 October – 12 November 2021.

The conference will constitute meetings of five organs which are UNFCCC COP26, CMP16, CMA3, SBSTA52 and SBI52. COP 26 is set to Secure Global Net Zero by mid- century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach; Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats; Mobilize finance and Work together to deliver.

COP26 is timely; when there is unprecedented demand for action from the actors all over the world, the growing threat from climate change impacts and the need to rebuild from the Covid-19 pandemic combine to make this a time of both maximum need and maximum opportunity to deliver the Paris Agreement promises.

The promises that Parties signed six years ago – and yet are due to be delivered across all elements of fair, equitable and robust response to climate change. The solutions for most acutely affected countries lie at the heart of the Paris Agreement and indeed of the United Nations climate convention: morally and practically, there can be no successful outcome at COP26 that does not deliver for the most vulnerable across the full range of issues.

As such, Civil Society and Groups from mostly affected communities - **including PINGOs, TNRF, CAN Tanzania, and FORUMCC/ represented by FORUMCC members** are calling upon all Parties, especially those of most emitting countries, to deliver on their promises during COP26. The priorities include:

1. CLIMATE FINANCE AND ADAPTATION

Climate finance remains an integral part of negotiations and a priority for Tanzania and African countries in order to fulfil their obligation under the Convention. Developed countries are obliged, under the Convention, to provide climate finance to the developing countries to address adverse impacts of climate change and contribute to the global mitigation efforts.

A climate finance goal was committed by developed countries in 2009 during COP15 in Copenhagen to provide USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to developing countries. A growing concern has been on fulfilment of the commitment made by the developed countries falling short to meeting the climate finance goal. Also, another concern is on the balance between mitigation and adaptation financing whereby adaptation received only a quarter of the total climate finance. [G7 Summit June 2021, pledges to meet the USD 100 billion]

As the commitment has been extended to 2025, accountability mechanisms (MRVs) on the commitments should be established in COP 26.

Funds should be increased as per the needs and delivered timely as impacts are increasing (as reported in the AR6 of 2021) affecting mostly women, people with disabilities, youth and marginalized.

US\$ 100 billion per year has no basis – this seems to be low as per the needs. A new goal should be set (para 53 of the decision part of the Agreement – Parties should establish a new goal)>100 US\$ reflecting needs and priorities of the developing countries. Also, it should be based on the latest scientific reports.

Means of financing (bilateral (UN, Development Partners) and multilateral e.g. GCF, Adaptation Fund) – multilateral through National Implementation Entities (NIE). The accreditation procedures and processes should be enhanced - Enhanced Direct Access can be opted from NIE.

Prioritization should be on adaptation (50/50). There are events which are beyond adaptation and mitigation – these should be included in the Loss and Damage.

Adaptation and strengthening resilience is vital for survival and livelihood of communities in Tanzania and the whole of the African continent. The recent IPCC Sixth Assessment Report 2021 indicates the African continent as the global climate hotspot. The average surface temperature and mean sea level rise rate are higher than the global average. Tanzania and the African continent contribute a negligible amount of greenhouse emission with 0.23 percent and about 5 percent respectively.

In the light of the background and concerns above, we the civil society:

- *Urge* the developed countries to fulfil their commitment and obligation under the Convention to provide USD 100 billion per year to developing countries. The OECD climate finance report 2020 indicated that a total of USD 78.9 billion was mobilized in 2018 with public finance contributing USD 62.2 billion out of the total. With the current climate finance goal time frame extended to 2025, it is important for the developed countries to deliver to their commitments prior to the setting the new climate finance goal;

Transparency and methodology in climate financing mechanisms should be enhanced.

- *Emphasize* that adaptation financing remains a priority for Tanzania and African countries to strengthen resilience capacity to adverse impacts of climate change. The previous Adaptation Gap Report indicated that Africa will need USD 50 billion per year for adaptation only. Therefore, the climate finance flows should ensure balance between adaptation and mitigation support;
- *Call upon* Parties to priorities and finalize the process to establish methodologies for assessing progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change;

- *Call upon* Parties to initiate the process of setting a new quantified climate finance goal in the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of Parties (COP26). Taking into account the lengthy process of the process, negotiations and the deadline for finalization by 2025, Parties should treat the process with the needed urgency. The new climate finance goal shall be informed by scientific evidence and reflect the needs and priorities of the developing countries while recognizing Africa’s special circumstances. The new climate finance goal, as stipulated under paragraph 53 of the decision part of the Paris Agreement, shall be set from the floor of the USD 100 billion goal.
- *Further call upon* Parties to finalize and ensure a robust transparency framework. The framework should enable effective tracking and reporting of the climate finance provided by the developed countries to developing countries. This should lead to avoiding double counting and overstating, and including Overseas Development Assistance (ODAs) as climate finance.

We reiterate that, climate finance should be new and addition, predictable, balanced between adaptation and mitigation, and sourced from public finance and provided in grant rather than loans

2. LOSS AND DAMAGE:

Loss & Damage from climate change is not a distant issue for many vulnerable countries, their people and nature. Over the past decade, extreme weather and climate-related disasters have led to loss of lives of more than 410,000 people and affected 1.7 billion people around the world (IFRC, 2020). In 2020 alone, 30 million people were displaced due to weather-related events, primarily storms and floods (NRC, 2020).

We stress that a constructive path forward on loss and damage is essential to address the reality that vulnerable countries are facing. It is crucial when it is no longer possible to adapt to the impacts of climate change including loss of lives, properties, lands, clean water, livelihoods, infrastructures, cultures, and identity.

Thus, We Call for: -

- i. Inclusion of loss and damage in the discussions on the new finance goal that come into effect from 2025, with new and additional sources and levels of finance.
- ii. Adoption of a decision to make loss and damage as a permanent agenda item for the SBs and COPs.
- iii. Guidance for inclusion of loss and damage as a core element of any country’s long-term climate change strategy (LTS) and National Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- iv. Transfer of technology during disaster
- v. To have specific budget to compensate the damage and clear level of support [set minimum degree of damage to attract international community)
- vi. Establishment of a special committee for assessing and monitoring disasters in the Africa region.

3. MITIGATION

The IPCC Working Group One, Sixth Assessment Report on Climate Change (AR6) confirms that we have reached 1.3⁰C and we are a few decades away from reaching 1.5⁰C, and human-induced carbon emissions are major parts of the problem. Practically all emissions scenarios, global warming is relied upon to hit 1.5⁰C in the mid-2030s. The effects of rising global warming are already being felt on every continent; however, Africa is the most vulnerable due to its low adaptive capacity and resilience. On the other hand, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has added additional burden on resources distribution and response to rising risks of climate change. Despite a significant low carbon emission footprint, the United Republic of Tanzania is experiencing impacts of climate changes across sectors and the overall welfare of its citizens.

Thus, We Call for: -

- i. Urgent and responsible additional efforts to cut greenhouse gases emissions led by the developed countries with clear targets for limiting global warming to 1.5C and reaching net-zero emissions by 2050.
- ii. Robust internal and external financial and investments flows towards low carbon pathways.
- iii. Parties to conclude discussions on institutional arrangements and coordination of support to make REDD+ more effective on the ground; and ensure that financing mechanisms including the Green Climate Fund provides incentives to non-carbon benefits associated with implementation of REDD+.
- iv. Developed countries accelerate the transition to decarbonized power and transport systems and provide significant support to developing economies on decarbonizing energy and transport systems.

4. PARIS AGREEMENT PENDING ISSUES

a. TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

We take note of Article 13.1 of the Paris Agreement (PA) which provides that “in order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.”

We acknowledge some progress on transparency with the emergence of draft tables (Excel file) to be used to report and facilitate the sort of audit that countries need to do.

We take note of remaining areas for negotiation such as agreeing on “common reporting tables” and tabular formats that countries would use to report their emissions inventories and other information.

We urge finally settle these items so that they can inform the upcoming global stock take.

We urge parties to conclude transparency negotiations and put up a mechanism of periodic reporting and reviewing on the inventory and progress of implementation.

We urge that parties from developed countries provide unconditional support to developing countries as per Article 13 to timely conduct required analyses and reporting.

We urge developing countries to stress on issues of clear rules and transparency, by putting in place a universal system that encourages all countries to keep to their commitments.

We urge that parties consider equal treatment on negotiations to address climate change impacts and enhance transparency by consider indigenous communities, roles and responsibilities and carbon market

b. Paris Agreement and carbon pricing-Market and Non-Market Mechanisms

We take note that Article 6 remains the most pressing issue in UNFCCC proceedings as the last unresolved piece of the Paris Agreement “rulebook”.

We call upon Parties to finalize the outstanding elements of the Paris Rulebook and accelerate delivery of the Paris Goals through collaboration between Governments, Businesses and Civil Society. The finalization and implementation of Article 6 will contribute to higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions and that promote sustainable development and environmental integrity by creating a robust system of carbon credits that supports the move to net zero. Finalization of Article 6 could become another route to channel climate finance from developed countries to developing countries, supplementing existing measures, such as the Green Climate Fund; while engaging the private sector and spreading finance, technology and expertise into new areas.

We call for Article 6 to put favorable monetary incentives to countries, especially developing countries that have reduced emissions in emission trading, while considering pricing set by the countries that have reduced emissions.

We call for parties to put forward clear frameworks for both market and non-market approach to encourage emission reduction

We call for Article 6 to curtail the double counting of reduction of GHG emissions in the NDC commitments and Carbon Marketing (considering polluters V/S conservationists)

Thus, we call Parties to conclude Article 6 (markets) negotiations in a manner that promotes ambition, safeguards real emission cuts, environmental integrity and provides substantial financial resources to adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries.

c. COMMON TIME FRAMES

We take note of countries that submitted their Nationally Determined Contributions (though in an ad-hoc manner) covering a range of timeframes out to 2025 or 2030.

We also take note that some countries are still updating their climate pledges, or submitting new ones, as part of the Paris “ratchet mechanism” designed to raise ambition over time.

As it stands, these pledges will continue to cover different periods of time, at the discretion of each party, despite that at COP24 in 2018 Parties agreed that all NDCs should cover a “common time frame” from 2031, with the length of the timeframe to be decided later.

We are concerned that common time frames are “the most underrated and misunderstood” issue. At COP25 in Madrid Parties were unable to reach agreement on what the common timeframe should be and failed to narrow down a lengthy list of 10 options that included five-year timeframes, 10 years, a choice of either, or hybrids of the two.

As such, we are deeply concerned that if countries are allowed to pick and choose; many essential functions of the multilateral climate regime will become more difficult. It will be harder to build momentum and pressure to align national targets with agreed global goals, when those targets cover different periods.

We take note of “informal note” from SB virtual sessions June/July 2021 with suggested four ^[1] options for consideration at COP26 on timeframe. However, another eight “proposals” from parties are still listed in an annex to the note.

We are concerned that countries are still arguing over the question of common time frames. There are still brackets – indicating undecided text.

We call upon Parties to agree on a common timeframe for NDCs reporting

We call for Parties to agree on finance mechanisms to timely support NDCs project implementation.

We call for accountability measures to countries that will not timely report their NDCs as well as to align it with transparency

d. GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the “global stock take”). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

We call for parties to put in place accountability mechanisms to hold accountable countries that do not timely report their NDCs as well as to align with global stock take. We urge the parties to conclude on common timeframes for reporting, this is essential to be considered for effective global stock take

[1] The four options for common timeframes: five years; 10 years; “five years + five years”, where parties would submit two five-year NDCs every five years, on a rolling basis; or “five or 10 years”, where parties could choose.

5. KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE

We reiterate Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture has huge potential in turning agriculture into part of the climate change solution if resources and fulfillment of pledges to address trade-offs between adaptation, mitigation and agricultural productivity will be in effect.

We stress that, addressing climate change complex and interlinked issues in the agriculture sector requires a joint global effort and a holistic approach to combined efforts from Subsidiary Bodies, Constituted Bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other funds under the UNFCCC as well as countries, observers, and other relevant stakeholders.

Urge Parties to finalize the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture to catalyze concrete actions of building resilience to agriculture systems.

Based on the decision lists elements to be included in the joint work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), we CSOs we call upon the following:

- (a) Regarding the Modalities for implementation
 - (i) We urge COP to consider keeping a special finance in agriculture adaptation and mitigation actions in accordance with the approved technology as far the KJWA analysis has brought about.
 - (ii) We acknowledge the great contribution from the producers, small holder farmers in climate change resilience yet they are the most vulnerable group so we urge that they should be targeted for capacity development such as Technology Transfer as well as Climate Finance.
 - (iii) Capacity Building and awareness creation.
 - (iv) We need support in both adaptation and mitigation actions in agriculture and we urge COP to mainstream the aforesaid decision.

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture should address the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change, reduce food insecurity, and eradicate poverty amongst communities whose livelihood depend on agriculture.

We emphasize that Climate change is affecting agricultural productivity, food production and natural resources, with wide-ranging impacts on food systems and rural livelihoods especially in LDCs

Public private partnership will be a cornerstone for this transformation, together with efforts to scale up climate financing to the sector, transforming agricultural research for development, and building capacity, including through available global goals and cooperation mechanisms in response to climate change impacts to the sector.

In view of the climate change challenges facing the agriculture sector, both adaptation and mitigation support are needed by the developing countries; and if mainstreamed into key decisions,

will bring greater focus on implementing climate actions in the sector as opposed to negotiations focused on scientific and technical aspects only.

6. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

We reiterate that capacity building remains to be a priority to African countries to meet their obligations under the Convention and its instruments. Adequate support should be continuous to be provided to developing countries with focus on concrete on-ground initiatives;

Emphasize that deliberate efforts should be made to enhance capacity on African countries negotiations with priority to be given to women, people with disabilities, and youth negotiators. African countries should also make best use of experts from the civil society and include them as part of their delegation to enhance the limited capacity

Enhancing Pre-Cop capacity to support CSO's at local, national and regional levels

Adequate support clarification; financial support should be added to facilitate capacity building

On-ground initiatives should be MENTIONED in sectoral basis such as Livelihood, Energy, Infrastructure

Delegation in each aforementioned group should be in an adequate representation, prioritizing those who have been in the Pre-COP process with negotiation capacity.

“We call upon member states to Promote capacity building for CSOs partners for advocacy and engaging with local communities and state partners in the implementation of global climate change decisions to meet country commitments’

b. Technology Development and Transfer

Stress that technology development and transfer should be accompanied with capacity building to facilitate both adoption of the technologies and knowledge for their usage at respective local areas. Further stress that Technology Needs Assessment should be linked with on-ground implementation and not end at identification level.

Local and/or indigenous technology and knowledge that are climate friendly should be given emphasis (for example local recycling technology, reforestation methods) -

- Environmentally sound technological tools like GIS and Remote sensing should be emphasized

We acknowledge the continuous challenge of accessing technologies due to issues of Intellectual Property Rights. Developed country Parties should facilitate developing country Parties' access to environmental-friendly technologies from private sectors.

7. INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION AND SAFETY

The COP26 must be fully inclusive and ensure equitable access and participation by all countries, civil society, and other observers and, particularly, from the Global South. This applies to fully covered quarantine costs before conference kickoff.

No backsliding from the regular practice of CSO engagement in the UNFCCC, with the aim to ensure consistent improvement for more meaningful engagement and participation by all stakeholders, particularly rights-holders such as Indigenous Peoples and others.

Recognition and Protection of the democratic rights of civil society and citizens, such as the right to peaceful protest; right to assemble; and freedom of speech; amongst others.