



DDFE National Consultation on COP28

26 Oct 2023

COP28 Expectations

- COP28 must deliver a comprehensive energy package. We need to see real progress from COP26 and COP27. This package must both call for:
 - immediately ending fossil fuel expansion and equitably phasing out oil, gas, and coal; and
 - scaling up clean, nature-positive, community-focused renewable energy in line with the 1.5°C limit.
- If it does not succeed in doing so, this should accelerate efforts for a complementary Fossil Fuel Non Proliferation Treaty.

Energy Package

1. **Fossil fuels must be phased out**, as their burning is the primary cause of the climate crisis
2. **But not just any phase is not enough** – that is:
 - a. *It must be **fair***, with global north countries acting first (amongst other equity principles)
 - b. *It must be **fast***, in line with 1.5°C
 - c. *It must be **full***, instead of depending on dangerous distractions like CCS
 - d. *And it must be **funded***, with wealthy nations in the global north supporting developing states to enable their transition

2. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency targets

- **100% renewables** in a just and equitable way by 2050
- **Rapidly scale up the electricity sector** to supplying around three quarters of all energy by mid century
- Immediately start to employ at least 1.5 Terawatt (TW or 1,500 Gigawatt) renewable power annually - **more than triple renewable electricity capacity by 2030**
- Secure enough **renewable energy for all** and **overcome energy poverty** in the Global South in line with the agreed SDG by 2030
- Support a substantial improvement in energy savings and energy conservation by both **decreasing energy intensity** and **reducing wasteful energy demand**, in an equitable way - aim of **reducing total final energy demand by at least a quarter by 2050** compared to today
- **Rapidly expand clean infrastructure** (storage, grids) as needed and as appropriate with the 1.5oC and deep decarbonisation/electrification objective

3. The transition to 100% renewable energy must be just, equitable and rapid

We need a framework to promote a **just, equitable and rapid transition to a new 100% renewable energy system**, that provides **reliable and affordable access to clean energy** for all.

So, we don't just need *any* renewable energy deployment. CAN calls for principles to ensure its deployment benefits people and nature.

3. The transition to 100% renewable energy must be just, equitable and rapid: *Essential elements*

1. Addressing energy poverty and ensuring universal, gender-just, and equitable access to sufficient energy services
2. Equitable, efficient, and sufficient energy production and consumption
3. Building transparent, democratic and non-discriminatory energy systems, promoting energy sovereignty and fair clean energy trade, local ownership and decent work
4. Well-managed and protected land, water, and marine resource use and governance, with remediation for any damage
5. Minimising the need for and impact of extraction of critical transition minerals for clean energy complex and ITC. No seabed mining of transition (and other) minerals
6. Upholding and protecting fundamental human rights, and the right to free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples, with fully participatory decision-making
7. Ecological restoration and regeneration, ecological integrity, and biodiversity
8. Adequate and fair climate finance from richer nations and no new debt for lower income countries from renewable energy investments.

4. Financing a 1.5°C pathway in the energy sector

Rich countries (OECD) have a **global historic and present responsibility and capability to significantly and immediately upscale public grants-based financing** and funding to developing countries.

“Clean” energy financing growth is outpacing fossil finance.

But its deployment is extraordinarily unequal, and still falls short of what’s needed for 1.5°C.

So, we propose that socializing an iconic figure: up to **USD 1 trillion by grants-based public funds annually for emerging and developing economies’ decarbonisation**



We are joining together to support the urgent calls for loss and damage finance under the UNFCCC based on the following four priorities

- **Access:** All developing countries necessitate and are entitled to loss and damage finance based on the principles of equity, justice and human rights.
- **Adequacy:** Substantial financial resources are not merely desirable, they are essential. This includes fulfilling commitments for new and additional climate finance and addressing the shortfall in humanitarian finance.
- **Additionality:** Finance must be new and additional to existing commitments for ODA. Double counting, relabeling funds from one priority to another, or providing funding in the form of loans is unacceptable.
- **Accountability:** Finance for addressing loss and damage must be distinctly accounted for, based on agreed criteria, and is disclosed publicly to maintain transparency.

L&D

- Initiate immediate measures to address the scale of loss and damage finance. This encompasses fulfilling commitments for new and additional climate finance, closing the gap in humanitarian finance, and scaling loss and damage finance to fully address the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of impacted communities. Moreover, ensure that communities are equipped with the necessary tools to build resilience against future climate-related risks.
- Timely, flexible, predictable, multi-year funding support for both rapid-onset and slow-onset impacts, enabling affected individuals and communities to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.
- Inclusive and equitable access to loss and damage finance by developing countries, with a special emphasis on enabling leadership and direct access for local actors, marginalised and vulnerable communities[should add: in a way that is gender-responsive and human rights-centred]. Empower these communities with skills and resources to prepare, respond and recover from climate impacts.



- Unequivocal commitment and accountability from historical polluter countries to provide grant-based financing for loss and damage, emphasising that this finance must be genuinely new and additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA) [add: and on top of existing climate finance commitments].
- Prohibit any double counting or relabelling of funds and maintain transparency and adherence to the principles of human rights, equity, and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR-RC) in allocations for loss and damage finance. The Loss and Damage Fund must institute robust systems to manage funds transparently, ensuring they are accounted for separately according to agreed criteria.
- Both recipient and contributing nations must uphold unwavering integrity in implementing measures consistent with human rights to empower impacted individuals and communities amidst climate-related challenges.



We propose a clear work plan for to fully operationalise the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) by COP28. The GGA, established under the Paris Agreement, is designed to enhance the focus on adaptation, track countries' progress, and catalyse adaptation finance.

- Clarity on GGA Definitions and Structure: Developing a shared understanding of GGA, including its approaches and processes.
- Collective Progress Assessment: Establishing a bottom-up approach to assess the collective progress of relevant stakeholders.
- Indicators for diversity: Ensuring alignment with GGA while avoiding top-down indicators that do not represent the diversity of adaptation actions.
- Input on Adaptation Finance Needs: Creating a mechanism to provide input to the NCQG
- Tracking and Assessing Finance Commitments: Develop a process to track adaptation finance commitments, assess their adequacy, accessibility, and effectiveness, and present this progress at COP29.
- We propose the establishment of a permanent agenda item within the Conference of the Parties (CMA) and the Subsidiary Bodies (SR) by COP28

GST

1. **The GST is not over at COP28.** Clear follow-up measures that integrate GST outcomes into action in the coming years is critical to make text outcomes on paper a reality.
2. **The GST must issue clear guidance to lay the ground for the next Paris ratchet** to ensure Parties deliver significantly strengthened NDCs (for 2030 and 2035) by COP30.
3. **Finance and enhanced international cooperation are the critical enablers of strengthened climate action.** The GST must help unlock finance and other international support so developing countries can deliver their most ambitious action possible.

MWP

- Ambition is not only about targets, it also includes implementation, we need to see real implementation progress including through stronger NDCs and LTS.
- GST recommendation - reference GST section - MWP and other tracks should make GST recommendations actionable
- Mention 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2050 to keep 1.5 within reach; ask for revision of 2030 targets when tabling 2035 NDCs.
- Pledges (more of a voluntary nature) rather than real targets that can be measured, reported and verified
- Strengthen MWP and its mandate to ensure we have right solution in place - include specific on finance and ambition
- MWP should continue focusing on energy before looking at other sectors
- NDCs cycle and strengthen it, ambition - actual progress and roadmap for implementation
- No backsliding on commitments
- International trade of fossil fuels extracted by fracking must be criminalised
- Dangerous distractions such as carbon capture and storage, geoengineering, and coal co-firing with ammonia, even if feasible and effective at scale, would not offer the same health co-benefits of improving air pollution, nor would they prevent impacts on local communities of fossil fuel extraction.