

# What will it take to make the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change work for poor people?

At CoP13/MoP2, CARE International calls on Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to:

- Reaffirm commitments to meet greenhouse gas reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Agree on a roadmap for negotiating a post-2012 agreement, to be finalized in 2009, for entry into force in 2012.
- Treat adaptation as a priority issue in the negotiations by moving forward on operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund.
- Ensure that the Adaptation Fund is managed in a way that is fair, efficient, flexible, and accessible to the most vulnerable countries and communities. This requires assigning governance of the Adaptation Fund to an institution that has the capacity to manage the Fund according to these principles.
- For Annex I Parties, contribute funds to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). This support must be new and additional to existing ODA commitments.

CARE demands a post-2012 agreement that includes all major historical emitters and:

- Is fair, equitable and recognises climate change as an issue of global justice.
- Commits Parties to deep emissions cuts in order to prevent warming beyond 2 degrees Celsius.
- Integrates adaptation and mitigation, recognising the synergies between these approaches in the global response to climate change.
- Maximizes the potential for mitigation activities to deliver poverty reduction and adaptation co-benefits and ensures that they do not contribute to increasing poverty or social injustice.
- Commits Annex I Parties to allocating funds to assist developing countries with the costs of adaptation. These funds must be considered compensatory and additional to ODA. Funding levels should be based on contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions and capacity to pay.

- Establishes collective commitments for adaptation funding sufficient to meet the needs of the most vulnerable countries and communities.
- Allows flexibility in the use of adaptation funds so that they can be integrated into a range of development policies and programs. Funds should be accessible to a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and vulnerable communities.

We also join with more than 300 other NGOs, scientists, faith leaders, business leaders, governments and foundations in endorsing the Forests Now Declaration and call on Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to:

- Ensure that carbon credits for reduced emissions from deforestation and the protection of standing forests are included in all national and international carbon markets, especially those created by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- Simplify and expand effective carbon market rules under the Clean Development Mechanism to encourage reforestation, afforestation and sustainable forest management.
- Encourage early action and new market mechanisms that recognize the value of carbon stocks and forest ecosystem services, and support appropriate voluntary carbon market standards.
- Provide assistance for developing nations to build capacity to fully participate in the carbon markets, and to evaluate the ecosystem services their forests provide.
- Incentivise the regeneration and sustainable use of degraded land and ecosystems, and remove incentives that encourage forest destruction.

