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*Plenary sitting*

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## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

pursuant to Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure

on the contribution of the Committee on Development to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety on the United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change (COP 17) in Durban - South Africa

**Eva Joly, on behalf of the Committee on Development**

**United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change (COP 17) in Durban - South Africa**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the joint statement of 20 December 2005 by the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on European Union Development Policy: ‘The European Consensus’, and in particular points 22, 38, 75, 76 and 105 thereof<sup>1</sup>,
  - having regard to the Report of the House of Commons' Environmental Audit Committee entitled "The impact of UK overseas aid on environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation" published on 29 June 2011,
  - having regard to the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, which set out the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as objectives established jointly by the international community for the elimination of poverty,
  - having regard to the Council Conclusions of 25 June 2009 on integrating environment in development cooperation,
  - having regard to the Nairobi Declaration of 25 - 29 May 2009 on the African Process for Combating Climate Change,
- A. whereas the 2010 World Development Report estimates that the overall incremental cost of mitigation and adaptation in poor countries will be between USD 170bn and USD 275bn per year by 2030,
- B. Whereas any climate change agreement should take into account the existing development processes both at the international level (namely MDGs and the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness) and at the national level (National Adaptation Projects of Actions),
- C. whereas EU aid should help developing countries to phase-out high-carbon development and build up low-carbon infrastructure and whereas EU aid should also support local economic development, green jobs and poverty reduction and must not be tied to or used to subsidise EU businesses,
- D. whereas the current scale of the World Bank's lending to support fossil fuel powered energy generation must be in line with the objective of reducing greenhouse gases emissions,
- E. whereas parliamentarians, especially from developing countries, can and should play a crucial role in this agenda, ensuring government accountability and effectiveness as well as providing a vital knowledge link with constituents, both aspects being important in ensuring a country's resilience to climate change,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 46, 24.2.2006, p. 1.

- F. whereas the existing financial mechanisms are complex and fragmented; whereas the commitment to provide 0.7 % of GNP for ODA in order to achieve the MDGs has not been met by most of donor countries; and whereas the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC depend on replenishments through voluntary contributions from donors,
- G. whereas improvement in forest governance is a fundamental prerequisite to lasting reductions of deforestation; and whereas there is a need to reflect in climate negotiations former experiences to address problems of deforestation and forest degradation, such as the EU FLEGT Action Plan, aimed at curtailing illegal logging through addressing forest governance,
- H. whereas a common system to monitor the whole range of funding available for adaptation funding should be set up in order to ensure an accountable and transparent funding system,
1. Recalls that poor countries are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and have the least capacity to adapt;
  2. Recalls that current climate-dedicated financial flows to developing countries, though growing, cover only a fraction (less than 5%) of the estimated amounts that developing countries would need over several decades;
  3. Insists upon the need to build up a coherent financial architecture for climate change in Durban, in particular to guarantee that there is no financing gap after 2012; stresses, in this context, that both new resources (i.e. Financial Transaction Tax, emission of Special Drawing Rights, shipping/aviation levies, etc.) and effective delivery mechanisms are needed;
  4. Advocates the establishment of a compliance mechanism to ensure a more effective delivery of commitments made with regard to greenhouse gas reduction, finance, technology and capacity-building;
  5. Calls on donors to pledge the amount of funds for replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, and within this framework, to continue to give high priority to African countries and to allocate financial resources based on the needs and priorities of countries;
  6. Encourages the establishment of a fund to reward or provide incentives for reducing emissions through sustainable land-management practices, including forest conservation, sustainable forest management, the avoidance of deforestation, afforestation and sustainable agriculture;
  7. Calls on the Commission and the EU Member States to build better links between the MDGs and climate change by incorporating impacts of, and adaptation to, climate change into projects and programmes aimed at achieving the MDGs, and into all broader strategies for poverty reduction and development policies; in this context, urges the Commission to upgrade its financial reporting tool to facilitate financial analysis of EU commitments regarding climate as well as upgrading climate mainstreaming into development policies;

8. Urges for the establishment of an institutional framework to tackle all aspects of technology development and transfer by putting, in particular, a special focus on so-called Appropriate technology (AT) that is designed with special consideration to the environmental, ethical, cultural, social, political, and economic aspects of the community for which it is intended; the creation of patent pools whereby a number of patents held by different entities, such as companies, universities or research institutes, are made available to others in a common pool for production or further research development; and the right of developing countries to use to the full TRIPS flexibilities;
9. Recalls that only public funding is crucial for reaching the most vulnerable communities struggling to adapt to climate change, and help poor countries adopt sustainable development strategies; further stresses that Commission and Member states governments must make sure this funding is additional to existing aid targets in line with article 4.3 of the UNFCCC; calls on the Commission to provide, in line with the Bali Action Plan of December 2007, for criteria of "additional climate financing" in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;
10. Notes the huge potential for renewable energy in many developing countries; calls on the EU and its Member States to implement renewable energy projects in developing countries and to make available technology, expertise and investment;
11. Recalls that the polluter pays principle aims at bringing positive effect on reducing pollution, yet encounters difficulties in being implemented in developing countries; urges therefore that climate change funding for developing countries addresses this issue in more detail;
12. Recalls that in order to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of forest, there is a need to shift away from a narrow process of quantification of forest carbon fluxes into a broader approach, including the identification of the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, based on a consultation process similar to the Voluntary Partnership Agreement consultation process;
13. Calls furthermore on the EU to make sure that REDD + includes safeguard mechanisms ensuring that the rights of the people living in the forests are not violated and that the loss of forests is efficiently halted; in particular, insists that REDD+ should not undermine any advance made so far with FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), especially regarding forest governance, clarification and recognition of customary tenures;
14. Takes the view that the funding mechanism for REDD should be based on performance criteria, including on forest governance, and take into consideration the objectives of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 agreed under CBD COP 10 in Nagoya;
15. Calls on the World Bank to ensure that the Bank's portfolio is "climate smart";
16. Considers that adequate research on migration as a result of climate change is necessary to address this issue properly.