



COP26

TIME

TO ACT!

CORE DEMANDS FOR THE COP26 BY KLIMADELEGATION E. V.

Klimadelegation e. V.

Klimadelegation e.V. is a German Youth Climate NGO. As one voice of the younger and future generations we call for global and intergenerational climate justice! We are an accredited member of the official international youth representation YOUNGO (Youth NGOs), member of the Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe and the Klima-Allianz Deutschland. Our young civil society observers have been attending the United Nations climate conferences for almost 10 years. We are advocating for ambitious climate action and climate justice amongst generations and regions of the world.

In preparation of the UN Climate Change Conference 2021 (COP 26), we provide the following advice and demands to decision makers, media and press, the general public and the climate movement for a safe and healthy future of humanity and life on our planet.

Our Perspective We unavoidably formulate our position from an European perspective. We aim to involve diverse considerations but cannot neglect that we view the world through a Western and mainly White lens. Our group stands in solidarity and support with BIPOC and groups from the Global South. **Please do not only read our demands but especially those of more affected people - especially as climate justice is a concept that originates in Southern movements.** In the process of writing this position paper we conducted a consultation process with global youth, especially from the Global South. The process aimed to ensure as much as possible that our contents and positions do not contradict or harm the beliefs and demands of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

As a German youth climate organisation **we specifically demand accountability from the German Federal Government and the European Union (EU) for their past and current actions.** While we acknowledge that the climate crisis needs collective action, we underline that especially states with high historic emissions, high levels of wealth and with a large share of current emissions need to show solidarity by delivering their fair share of domestic actions as well as support abroad. For this reason, **the EU and Germany are required to live up to their responsibility. Germany should use its important role within the EU to show true leadership with regards to the COP26,** it finally needs to become a climate action frontrunner (again).





Table of Content

Core Messages and Principles	4
1 It's time to deliver – COP26 is the place to do so!	4
2 There is no climate justice without social justice and intergenerational equity!	4
Core Demands	5
1 Long term targets and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Enhancement	5
2 Adaptation	7
3 Loss and Damage (L&D)	8
4 Climate Finance	10
5 Article 6	11
6 Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)	12
7 Gender	13
8 Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples	15
9 Matters of Least Developed Countries (LDC)	15
10 Accessibility and inclusivity of the climate negotiations	15
11 Post-2021 International Climate processes	16
Bibliography	17
Impressum	18

Core Messages and Principles





1 It's time to deliver – COP26 is the place to do so!

Decisions are more urgent than ever as global temperature levels reach dangerous levels already today. Based on the current emission gap and lack of sufficient policies the International Panel on Climate Change expects the promised limit of well below 2 °C and ideally 1.5 °C to be beyond reach before 2040 (IPCC 2021). But it is not too late if large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will be made possible by political will and action immediately.

-  We demand that signatories of the Paris Agreement respect their commitments and prevent global warming beyond 1.5°C for a climate-just future.
-  Parties at COP26 are responsible to answer important questions in consensus for facilitating a just and holistic global socio-ecological transition towards a pathway that limits global temperature rise to 1.5°C and reaches carbon neutrality in 2050. To fulfill this ambition, Parties need to work hand in hand with observer groups.
-  We specifically demand accountability from the German Federal Government and the European Union (EU) for their past and current actions.
-  Germany finally needs to become a climate action frontrunner and live up to its international commitments. It should use its important role within the EU to show true leadership with regards to the COP26.

2 There is no climate justice without social justice and intergenerational equity!

Our overarching goal is a climate just world that does not only include drastic emission reduction and financial support for the affected countries but includes a far-reaching restructuring of wealth and resources, the end of neo-colonial exploitation, suppression, and unequal power relations. There is no climate justice without social justice, intergenerational equity, and gender justice.

-  We demand that intergenerational and social injustices are being considered by decision makers, so that policies should be implemented with respect to coming generations and long-term planning horizons.
-  We demand that the Global North acknowledges its prior responsibility to curb emissions due to its industrialization which was rooted in carbon-intensive production and consumption, as well as a history of colonialism and exploitation.
-  We demand that large within-country social injustices that are being exacerbated by the climate crisis are being acknowledged and considered by decision makers based on demographic characteristics.
-  We demand that decision makers consider the following principles as cornerstones of their policy making and negotiations:




-  The **representation** of people affected by structural and intersectional discrimination, through measures aimed at proportional, fair representation and appropriate toward differentiated demands of disadvantaged groups
-  The **prioritization** of the needs and demands of most affected people and areas (MAPA) by the climate crisis and by structural exploitation must have priority in climate-related decisions.
-  Climate policies should foster equity, including intergenerational equity and counteract neo-colonial exploitation and hierarchical North-South relations and dependencies.
-  Decisions must be taken in the spirit of **solidarity** between regions and generations.
-  The main polluting countries and companies must take financial and social responsibility. The **polluters pay principle and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities** must form the foundation of political considerations.
-  **Scientific findings** and especially the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports must serve as a central basis for decisions.
-  Include **diverse perspectives in scientific analysis**. In addition to Western-based science, **indigenous and local knowledge** and diverse knowledge systems should be included in the IPCC and as a basis for decision-making.
-  To tackle multiple complex crises, policy making should follow a **holistic approach e.g. jointly consider** ecological, animal and human health, as well as **foster global cooperation and collaborations**.



Core Demands

1 Long term targets and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Enhancement



Context: Parties agreed to increase their NDCs as part of the Global Stocktake at COP26. So far, many countries did not update their commitments or did not raise ambitions. Hence, 'nations must urgently redouble their climate efforts if they are to prevent global temperature rises beyond the Paris Agreement's goal of well below 2 °C – ideally 1.5 °C' (UNFCCC 2021b).

No more empty targets





-  We demand that Parties agree on a conclusive and transparent definition of "net zero" and the scope of emission reductions (which gases, which sectors, when to be reached, which approach: reduction, removal or offsetting).
-  We demand that net zero targets should include all sectors and gases, especially external ones from aviation and shipping
-  Parties also should be required to indicate on what basis they consider their long term targets to be adequate and fair.

-  We urge Parties to outline concrete steps, implementation pathways and interim milestones to achieving net zero.
-  We call upon Parties to ensure that commitments are legally binding, regularly reviewed and transparent, as well as aligned with national policies.






Global Efforts are still far from enough

-  We demand new and updated NDCs, from all signatories to the Paris Agreement that are consistent with the 1.5 °C limit and fulfill the long-term goals.
-  We demand high ambitions especially from historic and current big emitter countries to finally fulfill their responsibility.


Comprehensiveness of NDCs

-  We demand that NDCs make clear references to countries' adaptation efforts, measures to build resilience and actions to support adaptation, loss and damage in developing countries.
-  We demand that NDCs include mitigation-adaptation co-benefits and include reference to achieving finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.
-  We urge Parties to establish clear links should be made between the actions outlined in NDCs and other policy documents and strategies.
-  We argue based on Art. 2 of the Paris Agreement, that NDCs should make clear references on how they plan to implement the Paris Agreement based on the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDRRC).





The EU's NDCs

-  We urge the EU to adjust its NDC to reflect its fair share of global effort and be in line with the 1.5 °C limit, which needs to be reconsidered and substantiated.
-  We demand that all member states of the EU implement the 'fit for 55%' programme in their national policies.
-  We underline that the EU emission reduction pathways need to be much steeper in order to be compatible with the principle of climate justice in order to mitigate global inequalities.
-  We demand from the German Government to put in place sufficient policies in place to achieve the 1.5 °C limit.
-  We demand from the German Government to serve as a leader within the EU and for all the 'big emitter countries' especially in their role as the G7 presidency in 2022 to drive a radical change towards more climate action.




Common Timeframes for NDCs

-  We demand that the Parties agree to a singular five-year common time frame for the implementation of NDCs.

Global Stocktake (GST)

-  We demand that non-party stakeholders and observer organisations should be able to participate in the GST in a more substantial way: They should be able to give input and be included in the succeeding discussions (see Climate Action Network 2021b).
-  We demand that input to the GST should be accepted in at least all UN languages.
-  We demand that the GST should not only consist of quantitative but also qualitative inputs, best practices, lessons learned, success stories and gaps.
-  We demand an increase of financial and staff capacities of the Secretariat to accompany the process more comprehensively and supportively.





Practical steps towards more ambitious NDCs

-  We demand that net zero targets should include all sectors and gases, especially external ones from aviation and shipping.
-  We demand that all countries must cancel their coal construction plans as well as their plans for new gas pipelines now.
-  We demand that global coal emissions should peak in 2020, global coal use in electricity generation must fall by 80% below 2010 levels by 2030, all OECD nations, including Germany should end coal use entirely by 2030, and all coal-fired power stations must be shut by 2040 at latest (see Yanguas Parra u. a. 2019: 3).




2 Adaptation

Context: The need for adaptation to the climate crisis is present everywhere, but varies locally. The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) aims to enhance resilience, reduce vulnerability and ensure adaptation; the Adaptation Committee is currently outlining how to monitor and evaluate (M&E) progress towards it. The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) strives to assist all and particularly developing countries (esp. LDC, SIDS) to improve their understanding of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and to make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions.




Adaptation Action

-  We support the increasing emphasis on locally led adaptation and demand that this needs to be driven by the most-vulnerable communities and encourage local leadership.
-  We demand that adaptation actions should be gender-transformative, human-rights based and people-centered, especially taking into account the needs of the most vulnerable populations.
-  We demand more discussion on how to improve access to funding, capacity, technology and information at the lowest appropriate level.
-  We demand that Parties agree on concrete ways to accelerate adaptation action, for instance through a task force on National Adaptation Plans to tackle some of the main challenges currently faced by state and civil stakeholders.






Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

-  We request that M&E towards achieving the GGA is designed participatory, locally led and people-centered with regards to those who are most vulnerable.
-  We request that a larger variety of quantitative and qualitative methods be used to understand the impacts of different adaptation enhancing activities e.g. knowledge sharing, information gathering, such as stakeholder dialogues and targeted surveys with government institutions.
-  We believe that progress should be evaluated in the context of the current climate crisis expectations to avoid overestimations.

Informed decisions on adaptation through the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)

-  We demand that inclusivity, accessibility and transparency must be imperative both to the preparation and conduction of the NWP stocktake at COP26.
-  We demand that the NWP stocktaking is accompanied by a submission process to allow inputs from different stakeholders facilitated through guiding questions, indicators and dialogues (possibly regional) with experts and civil society in the run up to SBSTA56.
-  We request the inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge, on-the-ground CSOs (Civil Society Organisations), partner organizations and marginalized groups such as women, children and youth so their engagement and input on experiences of working with Parties through the NWP is proactively promoted.

Human mobility as an adaptation strategy




-  We request that Parties recognize human mobility as a necessary adaptation strategy.
-  We request that policies, including national adaptation plans, take into account the different contexts and types of human mobility.
-  Adaptation plans should reduce pressure on vulnerable populations to avoid displacement and the need for planned resettlement, while allowing for the participation of affected communities
-  We call on Parties to build their capacity to manage migration, displacement and planned resettlement.
-  We call for the building of institutions and frameworks that broaden the criteria for refugees so that affected people have a valid claim to refugee status, and that facilitate the movement of people across borders.

3 Loss and Damage (L&D)




Context: L&D refers to adverse effects of the climate crisis, both sudden onset events and slow onset processes. L&D is an issue of climate justice, because most affected communities often have the least emissions and also the least resources to build resilience. Financial needs for L&D in the Global South

are estimated to be in the hundred billions, increasing annually (see Schäfer u.a. 2019: 8). Climate justice requires large emitters to support the most vulnerable.





Big Emitters' financial liability for damages caused by fossil fuel consumption!

-  We demand that the economic and non-economic needs resulting from L&D in the most vulnerable countries and communities are met by Parties, especially from the Global North in accordance with the Polluters Pay principle, by adequate and needs-based public finance.
-  We request that the funding for L&D has to be provided additionally to existing finance pledges for mitigation and adaptation and proportionately to financiers own historic and ongoing emissions.
-  We demand that Youth plays a vital role in all discussions on L&D, e.g. via a climate reparations task force (see Loss and Damage Youth Coalition 2019) since young and future generations will be most impacted by the climate crisis.



The Santiago Network (SNLD) must be fully operationalized at COP26!

-  We urge the parties to fully operationalize the SNLD, i.e. with its own secretariat and funding.
-  We support the suggestions put forward by the cross constituency call for action: 'Parties must ensure that the SNLD delivers functions [...] based on the most prevalent challenges and gaps that developing countries face, including a lack of capacity, [...] of finance and support' (see Climate Action Network 2021a).
-  We suggest mandating an annual Technical Expert Meeting on L&D at the intersessional negotiations.

Strengthen the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for more transparency and accountability

-  We demand to strengthen the mandate of the WIM, its facilitating and capacity-building efforts and institutional arrangements.
-  We demand that Parties commission the Executive Committee of the WIM to compile a bi-annual report on the current L&D finance gap that offers the necessary transparency.
-  We demand that L&D becomes a permanent agenda
-  in all negotiations.





Time to address all L&D!

-  We demand that non-financial losses, e.g. loss of culture and knowledge, human death and suffering, as well as migration due to climate change have to become a core component of L&D considerations.
-  We urge Parties to address slow onset processes more prominently in the political discussions as they are responsible for immense L&D.






4 Climate Finance

Context: So-called developed countries promised to mobilize US \$100 billion annually by 2020 to support climate action in developing countries. That commitment has not yet been fulfilled and is far from reach (see United Nations 2020: 21 ff.).





Increase Climate Finance, reach \$100 Billion each year and more!

-  We urge Parties to finally meet and exceed the \$100 billion by this year's COP26.
-  We request the German Government to increase their public climate finance to their fair share of \$8 billion per year.
-  We demand that the financial resources for mitigation and adaptation are balanced equally.
-  We demand to increase climate finance from additional public and private sources, excluding loans with unproportionally high interest rates.

Make climate finance reliable, predictable and fair!






-  Financial measures can under no circumstances exacerbate the debt burden emerging countries are already carrying today.
-  We call upon Parties to agree on a global comprehensive definition of climate finance, especially to differentiate it from so-called development finance¹.
-  We urge Parties to increase transparency in reporting on climate finance in terms of the composition of existing and additional payments.
-  We urge industrialized countries to increase and ensure reliability and predictability of financing provided. In this context the EU should develop comprehensive regulations for long-term climate financing.
-  We call for an increase of climate finance after the expiration of the current goals in 2025, based on a realistic estimate of costs for mitigation and adaptation efforts, as well as addressing losses and damages.

Climate finance must serve global climate justice!







-  We demand that climate finance mechanisms be gender-responsive and build on human rights.
-  We request that climate finance reduces inequalities and empowers disadvantaged populations by financial redistribution on a global level.
-  We demand to compensate climate debts in the sense of an overuse of emissions and climate damage caused by the Global North to the Global South.
-  We are calling on parties for efforts to make the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism more accessible, inclusive and transparent, including through further engagement with observers.

¹So called development finance is to be viewed critically, since through this term a western-dominated model is generalized which reinforces a neocolonial world order.

Private sector climate finance needs to increase, divestment from fossil fuels is overdue!

-  We call for immediate divestments from fossil fuels and any activity related to neo-classical resource extraction while redistributing finance in favor of climate justice.
-  We demand the private actors like investment banks, private investors and so-called development banks to significantly increase their climate finance portfolio and invest in mitigation and adaptation, as well as in dealing with L&D.
-  We demand that banks at the same time divest from fossil fuels and from any activity related to neo-colonial extractivism of resources.
-  Private actors must raise internal awareness of employees and leaders.
-  We encourage related bodies like the Special Climate Change Fund (SCF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Green Environment Facility (GEF) to host public-private dialogues to explore synergies.




Bounce back better and greener!

-  We as societies should not just recover to "same business as usual", but bounce back better and greener.
-  We demand from governments that all financing is aligned with climate protection, just and green transitions.
-  We urge that guidelines for green recovery are developed globally, while countries in the Global North must take the lead in providing green investments and transforming production and consumption justly.
-  We call for countries to agree on a regular, transparent and long-term documentation of the global progress of green recovery.
-  We request to discuss green recovery in a diverse and multilateral way taking into account different regional circumstances with a special focus on the differences between countries of the Global South and the Global North.
-  We call for COP26 to advocate that all recovery actions after the pandemic must be in line with the Paris Agreement.









5 Article 6

Context: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity. For this purpose it establishes bilateral and multilateral market-based (Article 6.2 and 6.4) and non-market mechanisms (Article 6.8) (see **UNFCCC 2015a**: 4 f.).


Human rights and sustainable development

-  We demand that projects under Article 6 protect and do not violate human and especially indigenous rights.
-  We call for the active participation of indigenous and local communities in project development.
-  We request to plan projects under Article 6 holistically benefitting people, biodiversity and climate.


Environmental integrity

-  We demand that environmental integrity must be ensured so that Article 6 can substantially contribute to a below 1.5 °C world.
-  We demand that the following requirements are met for agreements concerning bilateral mechanisms under Art. 6.2 and multilateral mechanisms under Art. 6.4:
 -  No double counting of emission reductions
 -  No trading of savings that would have been realized anyway
 -  It must be avoided that countries keep their NDCs artificially low
 -  A smooth transition from the Clean Development Mechanism
 -  A 50% cancellation rate of past traded emissions certificates so market mechanisms under 6.2 and 6.4 contribute to the Overall Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (OMGE)
-  We demand that market mechanisms as a whole should be subject to strict regulations.

Non-market mechanisms

-  We call for specific non-market based cooperation under Article 6.8 to contribute to additional climate finance and in particular adaptation finance. Article 6.8 should actively promote synergies with other sustainability goals.

Adaptation finance through Article 6.6

-  We call for at least 10 % of the proceeds from carbon credits issued for an Art. 6.2 or Art. 6.4 project activity, as well as the surpluses from administrative expenditures, to be channelled into adaptation finance.

6 Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)

Context: All elements of ACE (education, training, public access to information, public awareness, public participation, and international cooperation) are key for democratic and inclusive climate action. The Doha Work Programme (DWP) has been reviewed recently because Parties have committed to continue and improve it at COP26.

Towards an enhanced work program

- 📣 We ask COP26 to build on the SBI Chair's and the Co-Facilitator's review of the DWP to recall stakeholders' input and agree on a new program.
- 📣 We suggest that the new work program follows an 8-year timeframe with a mid-term review in coherence with existing international programmes (e.g. the SDGs and NDCs) so all relevant information will be present for upcoming decisions in 2030.

Prioritize ACE in national policy

- 📣 We request that national plans and binding goals are equipped with internationally agreed upon metrics for tracking implementation and reporting progress.
- 📣 We demand ACE to be a cross-cutting priority in climate policy and action, facilitated by national mechanisms and institutional coordination.

Harmonizing ACE at multiple levels

- 📣 We support a long-term vision underlined by short-term action plans towards transformational capacity building based on science and human rights.

Always integrate youth





- 📣 We ask to include Youth at levels of engagement and discussion around ACE as we are part of the ones to be empowered.
- 📣 We ask Parties to consider the proposals of the ACE Youth Forum 2021 (see ACE Youth Forum 2020):
 - 📣 a global action plan for the new work program
 - 📣 an ACE working group with experts from Parties and other stakeholders
 - 📣 a virtual marketplace for balanced and documented funding of ACE projects
 - 📣 more support of national ACE focal points, especially in developing countries
 - 📣 national ACE youth focal points
 - 📣 a global platform operated by the UNFCCC linking all ACE-related issues

7 Gender



Context: Women² are more affected by the consequences of the climate crisis because they are already disadvantaged by inequalities. As a result, women are more vulnerable to extreme weather events, famine or other disasters triggered by the climate crisis (Oxfam International 2005). This is especially the case in the Global South. A gender-sensitive and intersectional view still comes far too short in the current climate policy. Yet, diverse perspectives are necessary especially in a complex and multi-layered debate on climate action.

²Disclaimer: In this section, as in almost all others, the data basis we refer to is biological sex and thus the division into male and female. When we talk about women here, it is because of the data basis. However, all FLINTA+ persons are affected by discrimination and other disadvantages mentioned.



Non-male gender is particularly affected

-  We demand the differing intensity of vulnerability that is influenced by gender to be a major factor in discussions and measures to combat the climate crisis, in particular as the basis of adaptation and L&D processes.
-  We demand that the gender perspective is mainstreamed in all areas of the UNFCCC processes and that the Parties consistently implement it in their national climate policies.
-  We expect the EU to be a strong voice for gender-sensitive climate policy and Germany to support the EU in making a gender perspective visible in the climate processes.
-  We expect Germany to consistently integrate this perspective into its own climate policy at the national level and to clarify it in official documents explicitly.


Quantitative participation of the non-male gender

-  We demand that the composition of those involved in climate politics, as well as the places where external knowledge is used, must be as gender-balanced as possible.
-  We demand to ensure inclusion and engagement of gender experts, including women and gender-related groups, and national gender machineries³ while updating and implementing NDCs (see Women Gender Climate 2021).



Fighting male norms as the basis of climate policy

-  We demand for a stronger focus of capacity building to create knowledge and awareness about the entrenchment of masculine norms.
-  We ask the Secretariat to actively intervene in the perpetuation of masculine norms.

Building expertise in a gender-sensitive way

-  Gender equality should be considered as a cross-cutting element in climate policies, for example by collecting sex and gender disaggregated data in relation to specific sectors in order to inform priority actions (see *ibid.*). We demand that the EU delegation strives in all UNFCCC processes to ensure that the knowledge used is gender sensitive or based on gender sensitive data. Where this is not possible due to lack of data, we expect efforts to close these data gaps as soon as possible.





Progress under the Lima Work Programmes' Gender Action Plan

-  We urge Parties to deliver a strong decision or set of conclusions on pushing forward progress under the Gender Action Plan - to fulfil the ambition set out in Madrid.
-  We support the demands outlined by the Women and Gender Constituency (*Ibid.*).

³The term gender machineries usually refers to formal government structures assigned to promote gender equality and/or improve the status and rights of women.

8 Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples

Context: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples are on the frontline of the climate crisis. They are among the first who are and will be affected. Importantly, they are agents of environmental conservation and therefore hold solutions for the climate crisis.

-  We demand that indigenous and local knowledge is consulted in all decision-making and that the results of the recent meetings of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) (UNFCCC 2021) are recognized and welcomed by COP26.
-  We demand that indigenous and local youth and women are included in activities and work forces of the LCIPP's Facilitative Working Group as active partners and provided with capacity-building and funding.
-  We request Parties to recognize the contributions of indigenous and local communities and ensure their participation in all decision making processes.
-  We demand the EU and Germany to strongly advocate for the recognition and inclusion of local communities and indigenous peoples in international climate policy processes and beyond.


9 Matters of Least Developed Countries (LDC)




Context: The United Nations began paying special attention to least developed countries (LDCs) in the late 1960s, recognizing them as the most vulnerable members of the international community. The UNFCCC recognizes LDCs in Article 4, paragraph 9. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) was established in 2001, and is currently mandated to provide technical guidance and support to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs), national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and the implementation of the LDC work programme, as well as on accessing funding.

-  We urge parties, including the EU and Germany, to provide more resources for the LDC Fund and to agree on additional seats for LDCs in the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG).
-  We call for an extension of the mandate and funding for the LEG.
-  We call for the provision of additional platforms for LDC representatives to integrate their experiences and interests into decision-making.
-  We expect the EU and Germany to politically support LDCs through the named measures.

10 Accessibility and inclusivity of the climate negotiations

Context: Due to the current pandemic, accessibility and thus inclusivity of the climate negotiations are even more threatened than they used to be through matters of affordable accommodation, visa etc. The COP26 presidency promised to deliver the 'most inclusive COP ever' (Brooks 2021).





-  We call on the current UK presidency and coming presidencies to ensure that not only plenaries but all negotiations and side events are being translated into the UN languages.

-  We urge Parties to provide funding so that not only the most privileged are able to be involved in the international climate processes.
-  We demand for the provision of badges dedicated to youth-only via YOUNGO, the official youth constituency.
-  We call upon the UNFCCC secretariat, the COP presidency and all Parties that COPs need to be accessible for people with disabilities.




11 Post-2021 International Climate processes

Context: The implementation period of the Paris Agreement finally starts in 2022. We need visions for international climate policy and action for the time after COP26.





A new vision for international climate policy

-  The global race towards carbon neutrality must unfold unprecedented actions and leadership.
-  Moving forward in the international processes all commitments made in the Paris Rulebook must be rapidly translated into regional and national regulations.
-  The mechanisms of e.g. Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement and WIM should be used to permanently strengthen international cooperation for climate action.
-  More focus should be put on climate justice and adequately dealing with the L&D caused by the climate crisis and on improving the structure, efficiency and effectiveness of the WIM.

Rethink the role of COPs

-  We urge Parties to use the time in between the rounds of the global stocktake and the submission of enhanced NDCs to revise and renew commitments, to identify and close potential gaps in the Paris Rulebook, to put an increased focus on pressing and overlooked issues.
-  We urge Parties to create time and space to foster talks and join forces.
-  We urge Parties to make it a part of the COPs to create a central space where states and other actors present best practice approaches, put forward new concrete pledges and initiatives.

Increased and continuous youth participation

-  We demand to involve youth even more directly into post-2021 policy-making at national, regional and international level.
-  We urge parties to integrate youth into decision-making from the beginning and in a continuous manner, e.g. through international, regional or national advisory councils on NDC enhancement and implementation processes.
-  We demand from the EU and the German Delegation to support greater participation of civil society, in international climate processes, but also on the national and European level leading up to global talks.
-  We demand from COP26 to facilitate inclusivity and accessibility to climate negotiations!

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