

Briefing Paper, November 2015

Recommendations to the Irish Government for Paris Negotiations of a New Global Climate Agreement at COP21

Key Recommendations for the Paris Agreement¹

Human Rights Protections

- The core agreement must include in its overarching objective section (Article 2) an operative provision that will guarantee the effective integration of human rights protections in all climate related actions under the UNFCCC. Safeguards and accountability processes should be introduced to ensure that climate policies are designed in a manner that protects the rights of affected communities

Food Security

- An explicit reference must also be made in Article 2 to the protection of food security for the most vulnerable and marginalised people and to the need to ensure that climate actions do not have negative impacts on the right to food.

- Current wording on safeguarding 'food production and distribution' is at best insufficient and at worst will result in a damaging business-as-usual approach and therefore, must be removed or amended.

- Food security must be protected in relation to provisions dealing with mitigation in the land sector. It must also be made clear that mitigation of emissions in the land sector should not allow for less ambitious reductions in other sectors.

Climate Finance

- Developed countries should provide a plan on how they will scale up support to developing countries and meet the goal of providing US\$100 billion in climate finance annually by 2020.

- The Paris Agreement must ensure increased public finance (particularly for adaptation needs up to 2020 and beyond) and include five-year reviews to prevent double-counting with existing commitments in Overseas Development Aid.

Ireland and Climate Finance

- Having made no climate finance contribution to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Ireland's recent pledge of €2million is entirely inadequate. Trócaire calls on the Irish Government to make a pledge to the GCF in line with Ireland's capacity and with pledges made by comparable European states.

- At national level, Ireland must put in place a mechanism to provide new and additional resources and meet its international climate finance commitments, namely through the establishment of an independent Climate Justice Fund, as previously recommended by the Joint Oireachtas Committee on the Environment.

Long-Term Goal

- The core agreement must include a robust, unambiguous objective of complete decarbonisation by 2050 based on the phase-out of fossil fuels and a 100% renewable goal. The 1.5°C maximum global warming threshold must also be enshrined in a legally binding global agreement.

Increasing Ambition

- It is essential that the Paris Agreement institutes 5-year assessment and commitment cycles based on the most recent scientific analysis of adequacy and equity. This must comprise a review of mitigation pledges prior to 2020 such that actions and commitments can be developed for the first period of 2021-2025.

Introduction

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), countries are negotiating a new comprehensive, global climate regime to come into force in 2020.ⁱⁱ It is expected that negotiations will lead to the adoption of a new international legal instrumentⁱⁱⁱ at the forthcoming 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris from the 30th of November until the 11th of December. The main purpose of the agreement is to institute systematic, collective emissions reduction procedures and to support the resilience and sustainable development of vulnerable countries by means of new funding arrangements.

Trócaire's focus on a fair, equitable and legally binding agreement on climate change is underpinned by the experiences of local staff, partner organisations and communities in the field. Research undertaken by Trócaire, combined with the overwhelming scientific evidence, has highlighted the profound detrimental effects of increasing emissions for global development and poverty eradication both now and into the future.^{iv} Most recently the 2014 report, *Feeling the Heat*, comprised a comprehensive review of observed changes in climate, climate change projections and impacts in five of Trócaire's programme countries.^v

A new legally binding global agreement in Paris will undoubtedly be a positive outcome that will substantially frame climate action, cooperation and support over the next decade. However, the finalisation of a new agreement will not constitute the primary indicator of progress. In December, a candid assessment will rather be made on the basis of whether the agreement's central elements comprise a human-rights based approach and work for the benefit of vulnerable communities in the short, medium and long-term. The primary concern is that, in a bid to reach consensus, weak political commitments and limited action are 'locked into' the overall agreement such that we are left with a lasting legal framework which facilitates the injustice of climate change.

This briefing paper focuses on key aspects of the latest draft of the COP21 negotiating text^{vi} which must be improved, with particular focus on the positive role Ireland can play as part of the EU negotiating bloc.

1) Human Rights Protections

The human rights of already vulnerable peoples, including the right to food, life, health^{vii} and development, are being undermined by climate change. The UN's Human Rights Council has recognized that climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights.^{viii}

As part of the Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action, Ireland has also recognised that climate change has direct and indirect effects on human rights and noted that human rights obligations can strengthen international policymaking in the area of climate change. Under the Geneva Pledge, Ireland has also committed to promote and respect human rights in its climate actions.^{ix} Significantly, Ireland has also recently received praise for its role in securing international agreement on the new Sustainable Development Goals. Given that 10 of the 17 Goals are related to climate change, the implementation of the new development agenda will provide a further opportunity to ensure a human rights based approach to climate action.

In the context of the UNFCCC, the 2010 Cancun Agreement includes the provision that "Parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights."^x However, this commitment has not been adequately operationalised or enforced.^{xi} **As a first step, the core agreement must include in its overarching objective section (Article 2) an operative provision that will guarantee the effective integration of human rights in all climate related actions under the Convention.**^{xii} The current proposed text on human rights within this Article^{xiii} has received the support of several countries,^{xiv} although some Parties have argued for an extremely limited Article 2 excluding human rights considerations.^{xv}

Trócaire and a wide range of civil society organisations are supporting a streamlined version of Article 2.2 (Option I).^{xvi} **Trócaire calls on Ireland to build on its SDG success and Geneva Pledge commitments and ensure this text on human rights protection is included in Article 2 of the core agreement.**

In addition to overarching language re-stating the need for human rights protections in relation to climate actions, further amendments are needed to ensure that a human rights-based approach is

integrated into the development and implementation of specific climate policies. Some policies, for example the use of agricultural land for bioenergy or the designation of forests on indigenous land^{xvii}, can affect human rights directly (e.g. through displacement, poor health, loss of essential resources) or indirectly (e.g. increases in the price of essential foodstuffs and loss of jobs and livelihoods).^{xviii} Therefore, safeguards and accountability processes should be introduced to ensure that policies are designed in a manner that protects the rights of affected communities.^{xix} This is particularly relevant to provisions in the agreement related to the land sector (see below).

2) Food Security

Agricultural activities, including the indirect consequences of land use change, deforestation and transport, account for about one third of total emissions.^{xx} Trócaire's research with partner organisations has shown that climate change, caused by rising global emissions, is threatening food security in many vulnerable regions, most notably through adverse effects on small scale farming^{xxi}. The threat is significant as the majority of poor communities depend on small scale farming for their livelihoods and this provides over 80% of the food consumed in a large part of the developing world.^{xxii} At the same time, climate change responses, particularly actions to reduce emissions or to increase carbon capture and sequestration, may also impede efforts to ensure food security.

The Paris Agreement must be aligned with the second Sustainable Development Goal to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture". This alignment should facilitate an enabling policy framework that supports rather than undermines small-scale farming in the developing world, ensuring secure access to natural resources and avoiding 'false solutions'.^{xxiii}

The new climate agreement must therefore include within the operative section a reference to the need to ensure food security as part of climate actions. The proposed commitment in Article 2 on human rights protections,^{xxiv} noted above, includes this reference^{xxv} and has received the explicit support of the UN's Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.^{xxvi}

• Protecting the Right to Food

As set out by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation, 'food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life'.^{xxvii} While ensuring sustainable and sufficient production is an important component of food security, a focus on production is not a credible approach to overcome food insecurity while decreasing emissions. The point has been repeatedly made at UN level that 'increasing production does not solve the challenge of hunger, which is not a result of food shortages, but a question of access'.^{xxviii} It is therefore vital that actions which will support the core objectives of the Paris Agreement, such as agro-ecological initiatives which assist smallholder farmers and sustain soil and water resources,^{xxix} must not be undermined by a one-dimensional focus on food production.^{xxx}

A major shortcoming in the core text, however, is the current version of Article 2.1 (b) (Option 1) which sets out that countries shall 'ensure that food production and distribution are not threatened'. Trócaire calls on Ireland to oppose this wording and to ensure that food security is correctly prioritised. The provision, as currently worded, suggests that the primary objective is to ensure that industrial food production and distribution are protected, as opposed to ensuring that access to food is not undermined. The text could also be mistakenly viewed as placing production interests over and above key goals that Ireland and the EU are seeking to address in their climate policies, namely increasing resilience and reducing emissions. It is also a significant departure from similar language in the original Convention, the scope of which is limited to timeframes.

• Land Based Mitigation and Food Security

Several provisions in the agreement relate to the land sector (comprising forestry and agricultural land) due to its function as a carbon sink which constitutes an important emissions mitigation measure. There are also a range of text proposals aimed at ensuring that emissions from the land sector are adequately reported and accounted for.

The Paris Agreement must take into account that land and natural resources are central to providing livelihood security for much of the

world's population. However, the large-scale deployment of land-based activities to reduce emissions, such as biofuel production,^{xxxix} can have disastrous unintended consequences for ecosystems and people^{xxxii}. This competition for land can place enormous pressure on small-scale farmers in developing countries, for example through loss of arable land, market displacement and land grabs.^{xxxiii} In essence, the equity implications for food security in developing countries are poorly understood and require prior assessment in order to avoid negative feedbacks on poverty eradication efforts.^{xxxiv}

Trócaire therefore calls on Ireland to ensure that food security is safeguarded in relation to provisions dealing with mitigation in the land sector. It must also be made clear that mitigation of emissions in the land sector must not allow for less ambitious reductions in other sectors.^{xxxv}

3) Climate Finance

A just climate agreement must ensure that sufficient and accessible finance is provided in order to support vulnerable countries' right to development by funding climate-resilient and low carbon strategies in line with their development needs and the challenges posed to them by climate change.^{xxxvi} This initiative stems from the 2009 Copenhagen Accord under which developed countries, including Ireland, committed to this funding being 'new and additional'.^{xxxvii} This entails that funding contributions must come from new public and private finance streams and not from existing Overseas Development Aid (ODA).

However, the practice pursued by Ireland and other donor countries has been to count financing from their ODA budgets towards climate commitments without any corresponding increase in overall funding. **The Paris outcome should include a requirement that only finance that has climate action as its principal objective should be counted towards UNFCCC commitments.**^{xxxviii}

Developed countries also committed in Copenhagen to mobilise US \$100 billion per year by 2020 and established the delivery mechanism for a significant portion of that funding in the form of the Green Climate Fund. Although the Paris Agreement is centred on the post-2020 period, agreement on post-2020 finance is unlikely as long as developed countries have not agreed on appropriate instruments and channels to fulfil the commitment made in Copenhagen on pre-2020

financing.^{xxxix} **Developed countries should provide a plan on how they will scale up support to developing countries to meet the US\$100 billion goal.**

• Ireland and the Green Climate Fund

Current levels of public finance remain inadequate^{xl} and developed countries must do their part by committing to increase all public funding flows to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The majority of developed countries have made significant pledges over the course of 2014 and 2015 with approximately \$10 billion pledged from around 40 countries.^{xli}

However, Ireland made no pledge in 2014^{xlii} (a matter of considerable embarrassment at the last COP in Lima in 2014) and only recently committed to providing €2 million from its ODA to the GCF as part of the 2016 budget.^{xliii} This pledge is completely out of line with Ireland's capacity representing about \$0.50 per capita, while pledges from comparable European Member States currently stand at least 10 times Ireland's amount with the EU average at around \$12 per capita.^{xliv} It is also worth noting that this is Ireland's first commitment, while many EU Member States have already delivered significant funding to the GCF based on their earlier pledges. **Trócaire calls on the Irish Government to make a pledge to the Green Climate Fund in line with Ireland's capacity and with pledges made by comparable European states.**

Trócaire and other civil society organizations are also calling for the establishment of a Climate Justice Fund, as previously recommended by the Joint Oireachtas Committee on the Environment.^{xlv} This will ensure that Ireland can meet its fair share of obligations to upscale climate finance and fulfil its international commitments without diverting funds from existing ODA. Such a fund has already been established in Scotland and could be financed from relevant revenue streams such as the Carbon Tax and ETS auctioning of EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) permits or from a future Financial Transaction Tax.^{xlvi}

• Post-2020 Climate Finance

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement must include a commitment by countries to periodically set collective commitments for the provision and mobilization of new and additional public finance post 2020 in line with their common

but differentiated responsibility.^{xlvii} This should be carried out on the basis of 5-yearly assessment and replenishment cycles, beginning with a first iteration from 2021 to 2025, which would serve to enhance the predictability of contributions and prevent double-counting. These rolling commitments should also be informed by the requirements of receiving countries, enabling them to ramp up ambition and enhance action and leverage additional finance.^{xlviii}

- **Climate Finance for Adaptation**

Increased and predictable public finance for adaptation is vital for developing countries to increase their resilience in appropriate ways to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.^{xlix} The vulnerability of small-scale agriculture, and rural communities' livelihoods in particular, to such impacts also means that finance for adaptation is particularly important.

These effects are already being experienced, and even where rapid reductions in emissions are achieved, we are 'locked in' to a certain inevitable amount of future climate change. It is estimated that the costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries could be as high as \$500 billion per year by 2050.^l Yet, only 16% of climate finance went to adaptation in 2013-14. **The Paris Agreement should therefore include a commitment to improve the balance between mitigation and adaptation, moving towards an allocation at least 50% of public finance to adaptation activities.** The GCF has already adopted a 50:50 policy, which should now be extended to all public climate finance.^{li}

Developed countries wish to widen the pot of donors by leveraging and mobilizing additional finance from private sources. **However, given that most adaptation activities are not profit generating, grant-based public finance must be the primary source and any private sector finance must be complementary to (rather than a substitute for) public sector finance.**^{lii} All climate finance, whether public or private, should be held to the same accounting and transparency rules and have strong environmental and human rights safeguards, accountability mechanisms and evaluation of results.^{liii}

4) Long-term Goal

World governments, including EU Member States, have committed to keeping global average temperature increase to below 2°C, while keeping

a maximum temperature rise of 1.5°C still within reach.^{liv} The Fifth Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed that greenhouse emissions are continuing to rise – *and at a higher rate.*^{lv} The IPCC has also concluded that in order to have at least a 50% chance of staying below 1.5°C, cuts in global CO2 emissions of approximately 70-95% below 2010 levels by 2050 are necessary.^{lvi}

While near-term emission reductions across all sectors are required to ensure the 1.5°C threshold remains within reach, a long-term emissions pathway is essential to its achievement. Therefore, in addition to ambitious near-term action, the Paris Agreement must also set out a clear objective for a carbon-free future in the form of a binding long-term goal based on the IPCC's projections.^{lvii}

Recent statements made by the G7, as well as Germany and Brazil to decarbonise the global economy this century are to be welcomed.^{lviii} However, a robust legally-binding objective must be devised which includes a specific quantification of the emissions to be reduced and a specific date to achieve the target in conjunction with a clear reference to the maximum 1.5°C temperature rise.^{lix}

Trócaire and other NGO's are therefore calling for the core agreement to include the objective of complete decarbonisation by 2050^{lx} based on the phase-out of fossils fuels and a 100% renewable goal. The objective must also be comprised of specific time-scales for decarbonising at national level and be linked to overall carbon budgets based on the latest scientific analysis and on countries' differing responsibilities and capabilities. A 100% renewable goal is particularly important for energy development and investment in developing countries. This approach builds on the September letter by [Irish faith leaders on climate change](#), the May Encyclical of Pope Francis *Laudato Si'*, as well as [the October statement by 154 faith and spiritual leaders on COP21](#) and the August [Islamic Declaration on Climate Change](#).

There are several wording options present in the draft agreement with some form of long-term commitment to reduce emissions.^{lxi} However, many of these are so ambiguous that they can be rendered meaningless, such as 'low carbon pathways' and 'climate/carbon neutrality' (as supported by the EU Council^{lxii}), or include an extremely distant or unclear deadline, such as 'over the course of the present century'.

Trócaire's preferred formulation, complete decarbonisation through the fossil fuel phase out and a 100% renewable energy goal, ensure specificity and a clearly defined approach based on IPCC projections.^{lxiii}

It is worth noting that some wording options are not only ambiguous but would actively undermine climate action. The proposals to include a goal of 'net-zero emissions' would permit concrete mitigation reductions to be deferred, allowing emissions to continue to rise while seeking to utilise unproven technologies to remove CO2 from the atmosphere. Such an approach risks incentivising the expansion of biofuels, BECCS (bioenergy with carbon capture and storage) which require vast areas of land for carbon sequestration, and could lead to land grabs in developing countries.^{lxiv}

5) Regular Review and Increasing Ambition

Before COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2010, the objective had been for countries to come to an agreement on legally binding emissions reductions within a framework of a medium-term aggregate 'top-down' target. Given the failure to reach such an agreement^{lxv}, negotiations have since focused on a less politically-contentious 'bottom-up' approach whereby countries submit their own non-binding pledges.^{lxvi}

The majority of these pledges, or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), have been submitted to the UNFCCC. If implemented, they would result in substantive emissions reductions. However, the UNFCCC Secretariat has already acknowledged that these pledged climate actions will not be anywhere near sufficient to prevent the worst impacts of climate change^{lxvii} and would likely result in a 3 °C increase in global temperatures. In the event of a 3°C increase, the impacts on the human rights of the most vulnerable will be widespread and disastrous, beyond the limits of adaptation in many cases.^{lxviii}

Therefore, while the outcome at Paris will not in itself be adequate to guarantee a safe future without adverse effects, it is essential that it includes process to ensure countries progressively increase ambition, such that insufficient actions are not locked into the agreement.^{lxix} In order for these mechanisms to deliver adequate emissions reductions, they must also be underpinned by clear rules for monitoring, measuring and reporting and also link conditional

pledges with adequate levels of financial support (see more on climate finance below).^{lxx}

- **Early Assessment and 'Ratcheting'**

The first element of establishing such robust mechanisms must be an independent assessment of individual country commitments as early as possible, and preferably in 2018, based on the most recent scientific assessments of adequacy and equity.^{lxxi} These reviews would allow governments and civil society to identify gaps and ensure additional action, in the event country pledges do not fulfil the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities^{lxxii} under the UNFCCC.^{lxxiii}

Currently, there is no consensus on when the first assessment should begin. The latest draft text of the Paris Agreement refers to a 'stocktake' of current pledges in 2023 and 2024, with references to 2018 or 2019 in the Decision.^{lxxiv} However, a review in 2023 or 2024 would only result in new pledges being brought forward in 2025, a decade after Paris. A 2018 assessment would ensure that new, improved pledges would be in place in 2020, when the Paris Agreement is implemented.

In order to be effective, this 'ratcheting process' involving mid-term assessments starting in 2018, must be established in the core agreement on the basis of 5-year commitment cycles.^{lxxv} Such 5-year commitment periods would provide investor confidence and ensure political accountability is maintained.^{lxxvi} Several countries, including the EU, support some form of ratcheting, as well as the principle that each new pledge must be more ambitious than the previous.^{lxxvii} However, the situation is complicated by the fact that countries' recent pledges have different end dates (either 2025 or 2030). An assessment in 2018 would allow for a harmonization of timelines for a first commitment period from 2021-25.^{lxxviii} Nevertheless, the EU, which operates in the negotiations as a single bloc and is working on the basis of a 2030 pledge, has not expressed support to update its current framework towards an initial cycle to 2025.^{lxxix}

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ⁱ See also CIDSE, [Paris, for the People and the Planet](#), 2015.

ⁱⁱ Negotiations also comprise actions to address the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target max global warming threshold.

ⁱⁱⁱ The Paris Agreement will likely comprise a legally binding and ratifiable core agreement, a COP Decision with non-legal force covering technical rules and guidelines to underpin the core commitments, as well as annexes or supplementary instruments to cover (inter alia) recent climate action pledges submitted to the UNFCCC.

^{iv} See for example *Changing Lives: Climate Change in the Developing World*, 2008; *Climate change: Trócaire's policy recommendations*, 2011; *Shaping Strategies: factors and actors in climate change adaptation*, 2012.

^v Trocaire, *Feeling the Heat, How climate change is driving extreme weather in the developing world*, 2014.

^{vi} See ADP.2015.11.Informal Note: Draft agreement and draft decision on work streams 1 and 2 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, Edited version of 6 November 2015. Articles noted in this Briefing refer to those included in this version.

^{vii} Lancet Commission on Health and Climate: Change Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health 2015. The analysis indicates that future projections on climate represent an unacceptably high and potentially catastrophic risk to human health, recommending the early phase out of coal and for a decisive policy package which targets air pollution from the transport, agriculture, and energy sectors.

^{viii} <http://hrbportal.org/archives/resources/applying-a-human-rights-based-approach-to-climate-change-negotiations-policies-and-measures#sthash.mKQLb52.dpuf>

^{ix} Signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on Friday the 13th of February of 2015. On 13 February 2015, Costa Rica joined by 17 other countries, announced the [Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action](#), during the eighth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (2.8 ADP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

^x 1/CP.16, paragraph 8 The Human Rights Council stated in 2009 that "climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights."

^{xi} See Care International and the Center for International Environmental Law '[Climate Change: tackling the greatest human rights challenge of our time: Recommendations for effective action on climate change and human rights](#)' 2015.

^{xii} Climate Action Network, [Integrating Human Rights into the Paris Agreement](#) October 2015.

^{xiii} See Article 2 and Article 4, preamble to core agreement and preamble of the COP21 decision

^{xiv} Philippines, Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, Antigua, Angola, Malaysia, Sudan, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Least Developed Countries.

^{xv} These include the USA, Canada, New Zealand

^{xvi} *This Agreement shall be implemented on the basis of equity and science, in [full] accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities[, in the light of national circumstances] [the principles and provisions of the Convention], while ensuring the respect, protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples; gender equality and the full and equal participation of women; intergenerational equity; a just transition of the workforce that creates decent work and quality jobs; food security; and the integrity and resilience of natural ecosystems.*

^{xvii} Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice, [Zero Carbon Zero Poverty the Climate Justice way Achieving an equitable phase-out of carbon emissions by 2050 while protecting human rights](#), 2015

^{xviii} Ibid. See for example <http://carbonmarketwatch.org/local-realities-of-cdm-projects-a-compilation-of-case-studies-2/>

^{xix} Care International and the Center for International Environmental Law '[Climate Change: tackling the greatest human rights challenge of our time: Recommendations for effective action on climate change and human rights](#)' 2015.

^{xx} As noted in CIDSE, [Paris, for the People and the Planet](#), 2015. in relation to IPCC AR4 in World Bank, *Climate-smart agriculture: a call to action*, 2007

^{xxi} See for example *Changing Lives: Climate Change in the Developing World*, 2008; *Climate change: Trócaire's policy recommendations*, 2011; *Shaping Strategies: factors and actors in climate change adaptation*, 2012. Trocaire, *Feeling the Heat, How climate change is driving extreme weather in the developing world*, 2014.

^{xxii} IFAD/UNEP,

http://www.ifad.org/climate/resources/smallholders_report.pdf, 2013, p. 6

^{xxiii} CIDSE, [Paris, for the People and the Planet](#), 2015.

^{xxiv} That is Article 2.2 (Option I)

^{xxv} References to food security in the preamble should also include language on 'ensuring'/ 'safeguarding' food security and not merely 'promoting'. See Preamble pp11 and preamble COP Decision Preamble pp5.

^{xxvi} SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT FOOD, Hilal Elver, in her Statement at the 70th session of the General Assembly (23 October 2015, New York)

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16683&LangID=E>

^{xxvii} Definition agreed to at the 1996 World Food Summit <http://www.fao.org/post-2015-mdg/14-themes/food-security-and-the-right-to-food/en/>; 'This definition has been identified with the four dimensions of food security: availability, access, stability and utilisation. It embodies the food and care-related aspects of good nutrition.' Committee on World Food Security, Thirty-ninth Session, Rome, Italy, 15-20 October 2012 Item V.a Coming to Terms with Terminology. CFS 2012/39/4

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/MD776E.pdf>

^{xxviii} Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Hilal Elver: "Addressing only the supply side of global food systems undermines understanding of the demand side of food policies, which determines whether people can actually obtain the food they need. Increasing production does not solve the challenge of hunger, which is not a result of food shortages, but a question of access. For some time, the world has been producing more than enough calories to adequately feed the global population. It is my claim that a human rights approach is vital to eradicate hunger, and to reach food security by closing the gap between the adequacy of supply and the inadequacies of access." <http://www.truth-out.org/speakout/item/33041-why-we-need-paradigm-shift-mitigating-climate-change-and-feeding-the-world>

^{xxix} Trócaire supports an approach to agriculture based on agroecology which sustainably addresses the double challenge of climate change and food insecurity. Agroecological initiatives small scale farmers to increase output while reducing emissions by using and recycling natural resources and restoring degraded soils. CIDSE, *Agriculture: from Problem to Solution*, 2012 http://www.cidse.org/publications/just-food/food-and-climate/agriculture_from_problem_to_solution.html

^{xxx} Oliver de Schutter, *Democracy and diversity can mend broken food systems - final diagnosis from UN right to food expert*

<http://www.srfood.org/en/democracy-and-diversity-can-mend-broken-food-systems-final-diagnosis-from-un-right-to-food-expert>
^{xxxvi} See Trócaire Briefing Paper, Biofuels: fuelling poverty and environmental degradation, 2013
^{xxxvii} RISKING OUR FUTURE – Land Use and the New Climate Agreement: Causes for Concern in the Geneva Text and a Way Forward - See more at: <http://reddplussafeguards.com/risking-our-future-land-use-and-the-new-climate-agreement-causes-for-concern-in-the-geneva-text-and-a-way-forward/#sthash.kpwODAAA.dpuf>
^{xxxviii} World Bank (2011) *Rising Global Interest in Farmland*, World Bank: Washington, DC. As noted in Action Aid, Act On It: 4 Key Steps to Prevent Land Grabs, May 2015 http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/act_on_it_-_four_key_steps_to_stop_land_grabs.pdf
^{xxxix} Climate Action Network International Long Term Global Goals for 2050 Phase out all fossil fuel emissions and phase in 100 % Renewable Energy June 10, 2014
^{xxxv} See Draft Decision Section III para 36 and Agreement Preamble pp12 Option 1 [where 'ensuring' food security is also necessary]
^{xxxvi} CIDSE, [Paris, for the People and the Planet](#), 2015.
^{xxxvii} Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009 by way of decision 2/CP.15 Chapter IV A. fccc/cp/2010/7/add.1 <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>
^{xxxviii} (corresponding to the OECD DAC Rio Marker 2) Climate Action Network A finance package for Paris Position June 2015 <http://www.climateactionnetwork.org/publication/can-position-finance-package-paris-june-2015>
^{xxxix} <http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/06/how-can-world-secure-100-billion-climate-finance>
^{xl} <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/04/09/closing-the-climate-finance-gap>
^{xli} <http://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/24868/Status+of+Pledges+%282015.11.2%29.pdf/d2f4b2b2-667b-4915-a72e-78894dad4db3>
^{xlii} Since 2011, financial support for climate actions has come from Overseas Development Aid such that relevant projects are categorised as climate-related. Fast Start financing from 2010 to 2012 has totalled approximately \$100m.
^{xliii} http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/money_and_tax/budget_2016.html
^{xliiv} <http://www.e3g.org/news/media-room/europe-tops-green-climate-fund-leaderboard>
^{xlii} <http://www.oireachtas.ie/parliament/media/committees/environmenttransportcultureandthegaeltacht/Report-on-the-Outline-Heads-of-the-Climate-Action-and-Low-Carbon-Development-Bill-2013.pdf>
^{xlii} <http://www.cidse.org/publications/finance-and-development/financial-transaction-tax/ftt-climate-finance-paper.html>
^{xlii} See in particular Article 6 Option 2 paragraph 1; Article 6 Option 2 paragraph 5 Option 2 and Article 6 Option 2 paragraph 6 Option 2.
^{xliiii} Climate Action Network A finance package for Paris Position June 2015 <http://www.climateactionnetwork.org/publication/can-position-finance-package-paris-june-2015>
^{xlix} See <http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/04/costs-climate-adaptation-explained-4-infographics>
^l UNEP, Global Adaptation Gap Report 2014, <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2814&ArticleID=11097&l=en>
^{li} Climate Action Network A finance package for Paris Position June 2015 <http://www.climateactionnetwork.org/publication/can-position-finance-package-paris-june-2015>

^{lii} CIDSE, [Paris, for the People and the Planet](#), 2015.
^{liii} *Ibid*
^{liii} See 2009 Copenhagen Accord, the 2010 Cancun Agreements. on the basis of analysis undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), many organisations, as well as many smaller states likely to be seriously impacted by climate change, have taken the position that a 2 °C trajectory would not sufficiently mitigate the severe risks and potential irreversible impacts and therefore emphasise that a 1.5°C reference objective is necessary.
^{liv} IPCC (2014) Climate Change 2014, Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
^{lvi} https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf
^{lvii} Climate Action Network International Long Term Global Goals for 2050 Phase out all fossil fuel emissions and phase in 100 % Renewable Energy June 10, 2014
^{lviii} See statements made by the G7 and the joint statement by Brazil and Germany.
^{lix} See Article 2.1 (a) of the Agreement text.
^{lx} As supported in the European Parliament resolution, 14/10/15 'Towards a new international climate agreement in Paris (2015/2112(INI))' <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2015-0359+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>
^{lxi} See Article 3.1 Options 1 to 3 of the Draft Agreement
^{lxii} http://www.consilium.europa.eu/press-releases-pdf/2015/9/40802202584_en_635781831600000000.pdf
Preparations for the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 11), Paris 2015
^{lxiii} Climate Action Network Non-Paper: Options for a Long-Term Mitigation Goal in the Paris Accord 1 August 2015
^{lxiv} Action Aid, Caught in the Net: How "net-zero emissions" will delay real climate action and drive land grabs. June 2015 <http://www.actionaid.org/publications/caught-net-how-net-zero-emissions-will-delay-real-climate-action-and-drive-land-grabs>
^{lxv} <http://www.trocaire.org/sites/trocaire/files/resources/policy/copenhagen-talks-failure.pdf>
^{lxvixvi} <https://www.chathamhouse.org/expert/comment/prospects-climate-success-paris>
^{lxvii} http://unfccc.int/files/focus/indc_portal/application/pdf/synthesis_report_-_overview.pdf
^{lxviii} The World Bank has noted that 100 million people risk falling into extreme poverty by 2030 if efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change are not taken. The World Bank, *Shock Waves Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*, Stephane Hallegatte, Mook Bangalore, Laura Bonzanigo, Marianne Fay, Tamaro Kane, Ulf Narloch, Julie Rozenberg, David Treguer, and Adrien Vogt-Schilb, 2016
^{lxix} Climate Action Network Europe background briefing Why an effective Adequacy Review of current INDCs by 2018 is necessary; See also <http://www.blog-iddri.org/2015/09/03/adp-bonn-negotiations-what-is-the-deal-with-strategic-review/>
^{lxx} See more at: <http://www.climateactionnetwork.org/blog/indcs-and-path-2030#sthash.CoiKp3dY.dpuf>
^{lxxi} This focus on adequacy and equity in the assessment is paramount. The recent report *Fair Shares: A Civil Society Equity Review of INDCs* sets out a detailed analysis of countries' fair shares in light of necessary emissions reductions and countries' responsibility and capacity. Significantly, it notes that the EU's INDC represents just over a fifth of its fair share. *Fair Shares: A Civil Society Equity Review of INDCs*, November 2015.

^{lxxii} Those who are historically most responsible and have a higher capacity to act than others due to their high income and wealth, level of development and access to technologies should bear the majority of the burden.

^{lxxiii} <https://www.chathamhouse.org/expert/comment/prospects-climate-success-paris>

and <http://www.blog-iddri.org/2015/09/03/adp-bonn-negotiations-what-is-the-deal-with-strategic-review/>

^{lxxiv} See Draft Agreement Article 10.4; Draft Decision para 20.

Option 1:

^{lxxv} As supported in the European Parliament resolution, 14/10/15 'Towards a new international climate agreement in Paris (2015/2112(INI))

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2015-0359+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN> See also <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/briefings/climate/COP21/Proposal-for-Mitigation-Ambition-Mechanism.pdf>

Greenpeace, Proposal for a Mitigation Ambition Mechanism, 2015

^{lxxvi} http://carbonmarketwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/The-importance-of-5-year-CPs-and-why_international_FINAL_.pdf

^{lxxvii} <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/pre-cop-21-focuses-on-ambition-fairness-post-2020-financing-and-pre-2020-action/>

^{lxxviii} Climate Action Network Europe background briefing Why an effective Adequacy Review of current INDCs by 2018 is necessary. These 5-year cycles for increasing ambition to reduce emissions must also be linked and synchronized with parallel cycles for action on climate finance and adaptation.

^{lxxix} In October 2014, the European Council produced conclusions on a 2030 climate and energy framework based on a binding target of at least 40% less GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990.