

From: Allan Ralph Japzon [mailto:arjapzon@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2013 9:19 AM
To: CLIMA CC 2015 CONSULT
Subject: Consultation on the 2015 International Climate Change Agreement: Shaping international climate policy beyond 2020 - citizen

Allan Ralph Japzon

Masters of Science in Information Technology student

Center for ICT for Development (CITE4D)

College of Computer Studies

De La Salle University – Manila, Philippines

Question 1:

How can the 2015 Agreement be designed to ensure that countries can pursue sustainable economic development while encouraging them to do their equitable and fair share in reducing global GHG emissions so that global emissions are put on a pathway that allows us to meet the below 2°C objective? How can we avoid a repeat of the current situation where there is a gap between voluntary pledges and the reductions that are required to keep global temperature increase below 2° C?

In order to address the pursuance of sustainable development by the different countries, technology must be put upfront as a tool to enable a low carbon society. With the use of green technologies backed up by programs and policies, countries will be able to leverage on possible avenues specific on major industries under the countries to adapt a low carbon level of work. On the other hand, in order to bridge the gap on the pledges and the commitment, both motivational rewards as well as forced compliance must be implemented to ensure participation.

Question 2:

How can the 2015 Agreement best ensure the contribution of all major economies and sectors

and minimise the potential risk of carbon leakage between highly competitive economies?

Major economies and sectors will be able to help in minimizing carbon leakage through the use of Green technologies to open up avenues for low carbon processes and work tasks. Also through these green technologies it may lead to the creation and promotion of greener jobs that can address the balance of the pillars of sustainable development concept.

Question 3:

How can the 2015 Agreement most effectively encourage the mainstreaming of climate change in all relevant policy areas? How can it encourage complementary processes and initiatives, including those carried out by non-state actors?

With the promotion and alignment of climate change as part of the whole sustainable development concept, policy makers will be able to effectively understand the value of addressing climate change in a holistic view. In terms of the encouragement, with the recent events pertaining to climate change as such stronger hurricanes and flooding, a more extensive media communications through social networks will be able to help.

Question 4:

What criteria and principles should guide the determination of an equitable distribution of mitigation commitments of Parties to the 2015 Agreement along a spectrum of commitments that reflect national circumstances, are widely perceived as equitable and fair and that are collectively sufficient avoiding any shortfall in ambition? How can the 2015 Agreement capture particular opportunities with respect to specific sectors?

The principle of sustainable development should be the base that will support the equal distribution of commitments of the different countries. Countries must persevere as "clusters" that are interconnected in the whole movement of addressing issues in climate change. Also, the creation of government bodies that will concentrate in sustainable development may likely to help. Since this government body will be the one to coordinate

with NGOs in placing programs that will help address the climate change issue. On the other hand, in order to capture particular opportunities in relation to specific sectors, innovation and research relating to sustainable development must be promoted in national levels.

Question 5:

What should be the role of the 2015 Agreement in addressing the adaptation challenge and how should this build on ongoing work under the Convention? How can the 2015 Agreement further incentivise the mainstreaming of adaptation into all relevant policy areas?

The 2015 Agreement should act as a reference document to the governing body that will implement this agreement. It should be participated by different countries (from developed to third world countries). In terms of the incentives, funding of projects aligned with the goals of 2015 Agreement will be able to help adaptation in a national level. These projects must be aligned as well in the overall concept of Sustainable development for a long term perspective. Also, another option that might help in the adaptation efforts is the availability of Private-Public Partnerships or PPP.

Question 6:

What should be the future role of the Convention and specifically the 2015 Agreement in the decade up to 2030 with respect to finance, market-based mechanisms and technology? How can existing experience be built upon and frameworks further improved?

The 2015 Agreement should promote innovative growth aligned with the realm of Sustainable development across the globe. Open forum discussions and participation of academes will be able to help improve the frameworks. Also, revisiting lessons learned from the previous frameworks will greatly help in the improvement of this 2015 Agreement. Likewise, sharing of experiences by those that are affected by Climate Change will be able to help understand the voice of those who are greatly affected.

Question 7:

How could the 2015 Agreement further improve transparency and accountability of countries internationally? To what extent will an accounting system have to be standardised globally? How should countries be held accountable when they fail to meet their commitments?

In order to improve transparency and accountability for the 2015 Agreement, countries must create a governing body that is directly reporting to the implementation body of the 2015 Agreement. In terms of accountability when a certain country fails, these countries should be published in social networking sites along with the reasons why they failed. In this way, the world will be aware of which countries are not committed in addressing the issue of climate change.

Question 8:

How could the UN climate negotiating process be improved to better support reaching an inclusive, ambitious, effective and fair 2015 Agreement and ensuring its implementation?

In order to improve and better achieve the goals of 2015 agreement, participation of different countries in national levels must be implemented. Financing of United Nations through projects implemented in a PPP will also help ensure implementation and sustainability. Moreover, a rewards and incentive systems can be placed to motivate countries to participate in the goals of the 2015 Agreement.

Question 9:

How can the EU best invest in and support processes and initiatives outside the Convention to pave the way for an ambitious and effective 2015 agreement?

EU will be able to utilize their investments by partnering with the local government and NGOs in identifying areas which are least in the balance of sustainable development. Once these areas are identified, EU can partner with NGOs and Private companies to roll out projects in alignment with the goal of 2015 Agreement. In this way, EU is targeting the right beneficiaries of projects by identifying which areas are greatly affected by climate change on the onset.