



2015-16 Philippine Presidency

## **Climate Vulnerable Forum Statement: UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference**

World Conference Centre, Bonn, 16 May 2016

The Philippines fully supports the statements made by Thailand, Chair of G77 and China, as well as the statements made by the Chairs of the LDCs and AOSIS, many elements of which are aligned with the core advocacies of the Climate Vulnerable Forum that the Philippines presently chairs.

The spirit of Paris has been maintained, evidenced by the signing of the Paris Agreement last month by nearly all Parties. Now, efforts towards early entry into force should immediately follow.

Together, we saluted the outcome at Paris, because it manifested an increase in the level of ambition of our collective enterprise to fight dangerous climate change and to protect the most vulnerable.

Let us be clear though, that the Paris Agreement's long-term goal of "well below" 2 degrees Celsius cannot and should not mean 1.9 degrees or 1.8 or 1.7 degrees Celsius. As the Chair of AOSIS mentioned, our goal is 1.5 degrees Celsius, and we are all bound to pursue actions to achieve this.

We are all aware that our collective INDCs translate to a three (3) degrees of global warming, double our long-term goal. Work needs to start now if we are to keep our goal achievable.

While realizing our current contributions, all parties have to begin updating and setting more ambitious NDCs that take into account the concept of equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

We call for the submission of updated NDCs — with higher targets — by 2020 at the latest, as provided for by the Paris outcomes. The long-term low GHG emission development strategies for 2020 must also demonstrate consistency with the long-term goal.

Members of the Climate Vulnerable Forum have shown strong leadership to take on mitigation. The Philippines, for instance, has communicated its INDC with a 70-percent emission reduction towards our 2030 trajectory, which we hope can be realized through stronger international partnerships.

However, our share of global emissions is marginal. To achieve our newly-enshrined goal, ALL Parties must do more.

Even as we work to implement our present contributions, and to increase our ambitions, there are also limits to what vulnerable countries can achieve given our national circumstances and respective capabilities.

According to the Paris outcomes, developed countries should continue taking the lead in implementing mitigation efforts. We count on your leadership.

Madame President,

Early and substantial provision of finance, capacity building and technology will stimulate global action and greater ambition.

Delivering a concrete roadmap on reaching the joint commitment of \$100 billion in additional finance, independent of pre-existing ODA commitments, will hasten implementation of concrete country-level adaptation and mitigation actions that will benefit our stakeholders.

We also expect the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to swiftly implement simplified application and approval procedures for efficient finance delivery.

Looking forward, we think it will be of utmost importance to review the level of financial flows consistent with achieving all aspects of Article 2. The V20 group of finance ministers, springing from the CVF, is already active in promoting a responsive financial system consistent with 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Madame President,

With respect to Loss and Damage, we support the call made by the Chair of the LDCs on this issue. We look forward to progress in the work of the WIM Executive Committee. We welcome initiatives in the development of Loss and Damage as a distinct stream from adaptation, as these are crucial in ensuring that communities recover from climate change impacts, even as the level of loss and damage is expected to increase considerably at a 1.5 degrees scenario.

Support in this, as well as realizing the balance between adaptation and mitigation by 2020 at the latest, will save lives in climate vulnerable developing countries like the Philippines.

On the matter concerning pre-2020 actions and the entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, the Philippines deposited last month its instrument of acceptance, and we call on Parties that have not done so to do the same. Only by taking early action can we meet our shared goal in Paris to enhance our collective ambition.

Finally, Madame President,

The fulfillment and empowerment of human right was our guiding light in Paris. We set the bar high.

In conclusion, we need urgent follow up on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, capacity building, and technology, to live up to the ambitions we have set for ourselves in international law.

In doing so, we shall survive and thrive.

Thank you very much.