



Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue Question 1 - Where are we?

This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.

Where are we?

The commitment (planned and/or announced) as well as the actions taken so far that are in line with aims of Paris Agreement, the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and the transition towards a net-zero emission society by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]

- 1. Keep the temperature increase well below 1.5oC to avert climate hazards that put lives at risk.
This means a shift to 100% RE is a non- negotiable advocacy agenda to ensure that temperature increase does not go beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2040. Energy access will have to be responded by RE/EE with respects to human rights and all aspects of sustainable development.*
- 2. Natural and permanent sinks
We call for peatlands and wetlands conservation as carbon sink and storage*
- 3. Resilient cities and communities
Disasters risks reduction (DRR), resilience, climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation work and nexus are to be incorporated and integrated.*
- 4. Loss and Damage
Resilience and risk management must be supported (finance, human resources and capacity building for local governments); and institutionalised in order to avoid loss and damage.*
- 5. Technology Transfer
We call for support for the development of local capacities to understand and access technology for both mitigation and adaptation purposes,*
- 6. Climate Justice
We call for fair share in the context of the right to development*

Progress made so far against the above commitments, including success stories, case studies and gaps [Maximum 300 words]



On the advocacy on the shift to renewable energy in the ASEAN, see http://asean.org/storage/2017/09/JMS-of-the-11th-EAS-EMM_Final_rev.pdf; <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/news/thailand-sharpens-focus-alternative-energy>. Also the work on the ground where a community installed solar PV to produce electricity has contributed to the reduced use of power from the conventional fuel, see www.climatewatch-thailand.org. On advocacy on climate and disaster resilience in the ASEAN, see AADMER 2016-2020 p 49 <http://asean.org/storage/2018/01/52.-December-2017-Accomplishment-Report-of-AADMER-Work-Programme-2010-2015-Reprint.pdf-final.pdf>

ACCC Submission to the Loss and Damage Process on the Type and nature of actions to address loss and damage for which finance may be required http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/application/pdf/landd-submissionby-acc-15february2018.pdf

Partnerships with scientific institutions to inform advocacies towards higher ambitions in the NDCs <http://seas.iclei.org/logos/logos-10/civil-society-groups-engage-with-climate-scientists-at-the-seaclidcordex-workshop.html>

On the work on Peatlands as Natural Sinks <http://www.aseanpeat.net/>

Advocacy on the phasedown of HFCs, www.asiaclimateconsortium.org

On the work on Climate Justice : ACT Alliance <http://www.asiaclimateconsortium.org/>

Asia Pacific contributed to this call <http://actalliance.org/act-news/global-churches-act-together-for-climate-justice-in-call-to-cop23/>

Quantitative impact so far with respect to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and/or finance
[Maximum 300 words]

At least 11 countries in Southeast Asia committed to the INDCs and currently reviewing earlier submissions towards the formulation of NDCs.

ACT Alliance Asia Pacific has worked with its national forums of faith-based organizations in at least 10 countries in Asia to enhance better commitment to climate change action, disaster and climate resilience

At least 5 national CSOs (in Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR) are calling for the phasedown of HFCs through the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol to reduce temperature increase.