



## **2. What is, in your view, the most critical gap or unaddressed issue in the international negotiations towards a pro-poor climate regime?**

As described above, there is a need to emphasize the moral and human dimension of climate change. To do this, however, will require a detailed understanding of the negotiations in order to identify and develop concrete proposals for how the new regime can incorporate human rights concerns. These proposals should be sensitive to overall objectives of sustainable development, at the same time addressing climate change mitigation, adaptation to its impacts, financial considerations and support for technology transfer, and other aspects of assistance to developing nations.

## **3. Do you plan to address this issue? If yes, how?**

Described above. Additionally:

- Environmental Justice – protect the procedural and substantive rights of indigenous and other local communities in avoided-deforestation efforts or other mitigation actions that affect natural resources on which they are dependent;
- Financing Mitigation – ensure that mitigation finance mechanisms are adequate and effective and that other international financial institutions and export credit agencies do not undermine mitigation efforts;
- Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property – enable needed technology transfer so that developing countries, especially, can adequately mitigate climate change;
- Transparency and Public Participation – ensure that the negotiation process and the resulting regime’s compliance mechanism, dispute settlement procedures and treaty bodies are transparent and provide meaningful opportunity for public participation;
- Compliance – achieve an effective compliance regime; and
- Trade and Investment – achieve sufficient policy space for governments, particularly developing countries, to carry out climate change mitigation measures.

## **4. What are the challenges you see in addressing this gap?**

There will be a strong push-back to taking a rights based approach; it will be difficult to negotiate approaches that are effective and equitable; it will be difficult to ensure that other international agreements are compatible with and mutually supportive of climate change measures.