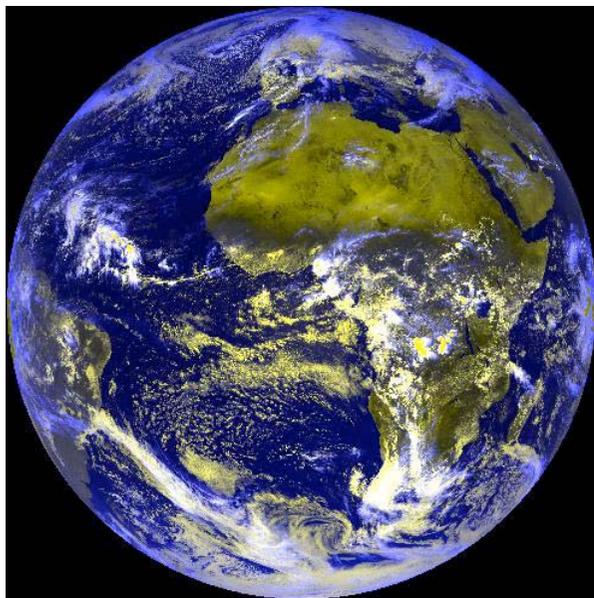


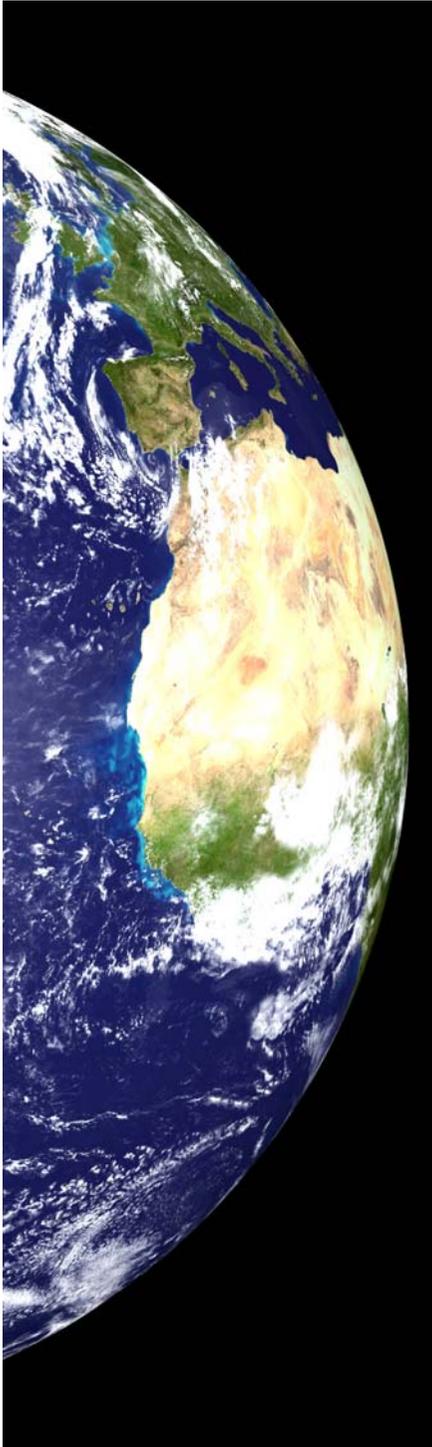
2009: The year of climate change

The intergovernmental climate change negotiations towards Copenhagen

Yvo de Boer

*Executive Secretary
UNFCCC*





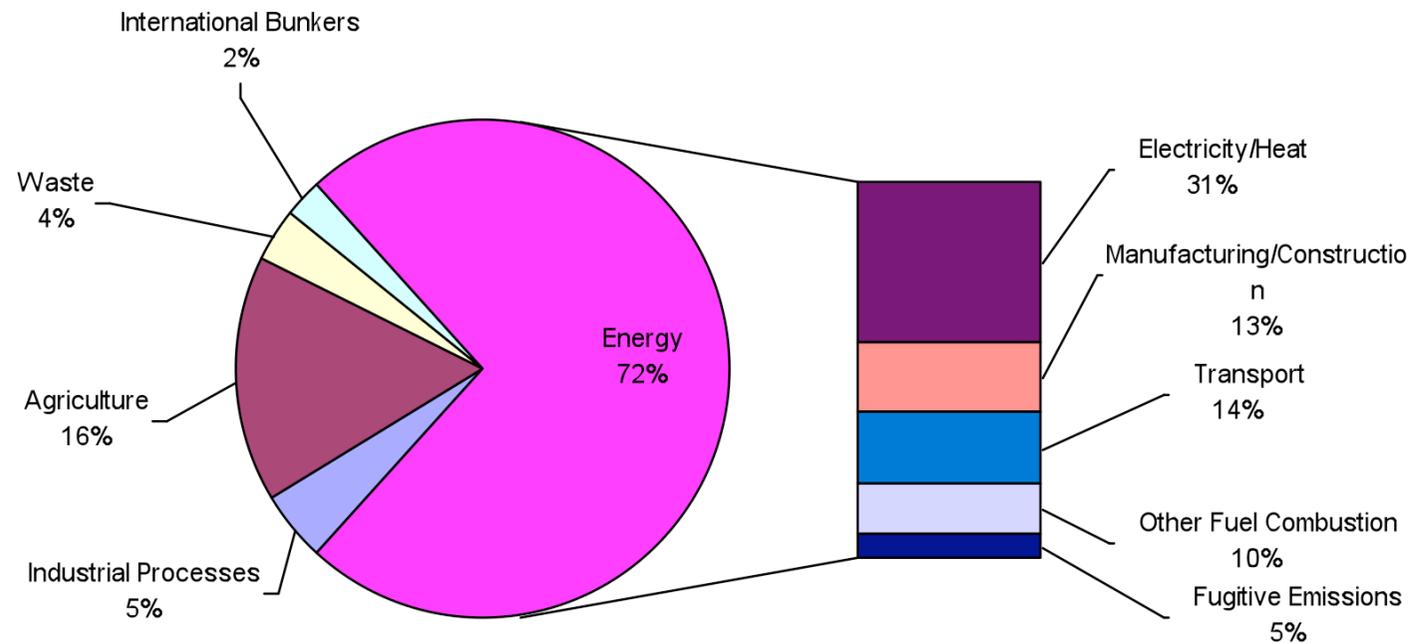
Developing country challenges

- Developing countries face a **multitude of development challenges**, including:
 - poverty
 - HIV/AIDS
 - limited food security
 - unreliable provision of energy
- **Overriding aims: poverty reduction and economic growth**
- Economic growth is impossible without reliable access to energy;
 - but: current energy models are large contributors to global emissions



Share of global greenhouse gas emissions by major sectors (2005)

Global GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) in 2005



Source: WRI

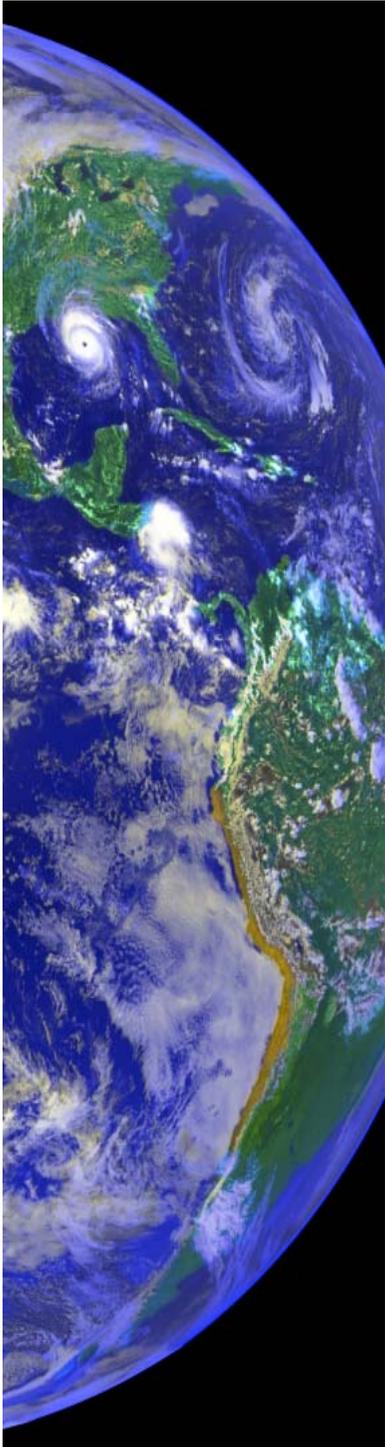


Climate change impacts

- Rise in temperature by between **1.8 to 4.0°C** by **2100**
- Increase of **intensity and frequency of extreme events, e.g. droughts, floods**
- Diminished food security, **impacts on agriculture**, especially in developing countries
- Water stress: e.g. **250 million people in Africa at increased risk of water stress by 2020**

Developing countries most at risk from impacts due to existing vulnerabilities and limited capacity to cope

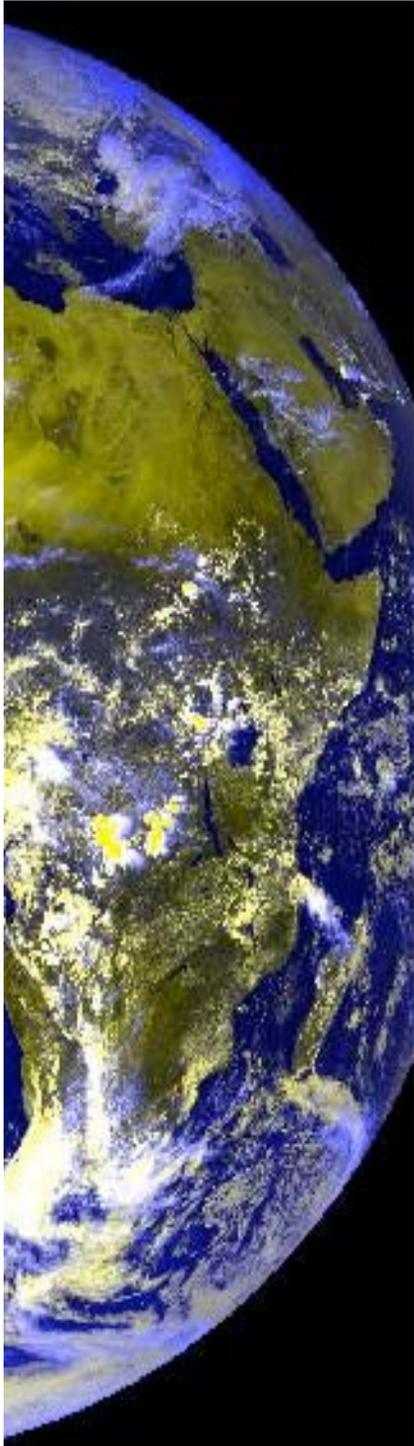




2007: climate change science goes mainstream

- IPCC's fourth assessment report: **current efforts are not commensurate with the scale of the problem**
 - **Mitigation:** One IPCC scenario: industrialised countries to reduce by **25 – 40% over 1990 by 2020**; - this would avoid a range of impacts associated with higher emissions levels.
 - **Adaptation:** many adaptation options are available;
- Recognition of the **urgency to act**;
- Huge **political momentum** and increased **public awareness** on climate change.

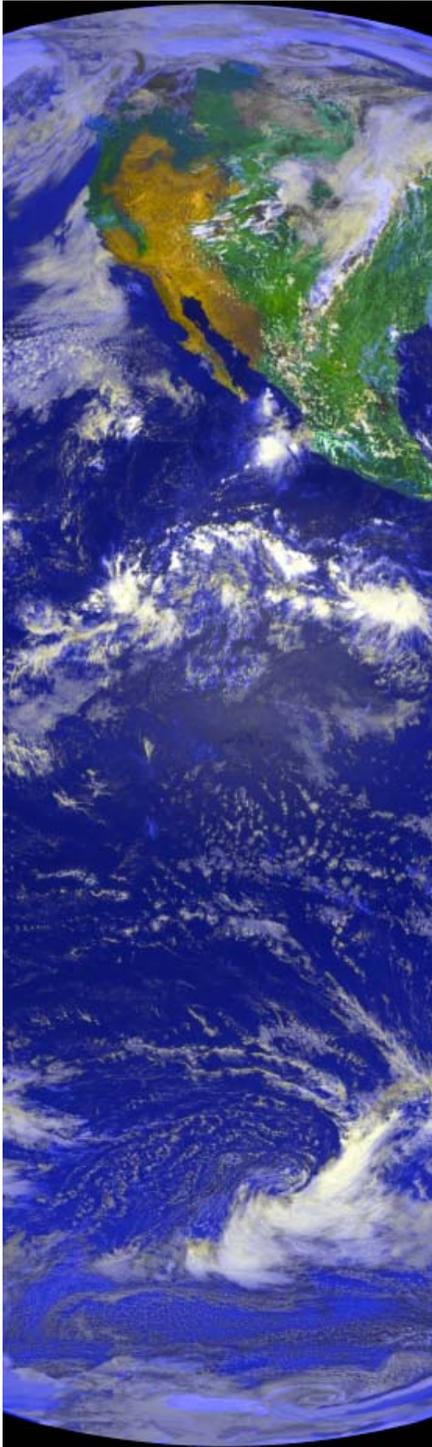




The Bali Road Map

- Launched at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in 2007
- **Deadline: Copenhagen, December 2009**
- **The Bali Road Map:**
 - **Strengthen** the international response to climate change;
 - **building blocks:** shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building;
 - **on-going work:** now, up to and beyond 2012
 - **Kyoto Protocol**
- AWG-LCA
- AWG-KP





Negotiations towards Copenhagen

- **The Copenhagen agreed outcome needs to:**
 - **be strong and ambitious**
 - **significantly step up international climate change action**
 - **set a clear overall direction for future global climate change action**
 - **respond to science to avoid running the planet into the ground**
- **developed countries to take the lead;**
- **a meaningful contribution by developing countries is needed**



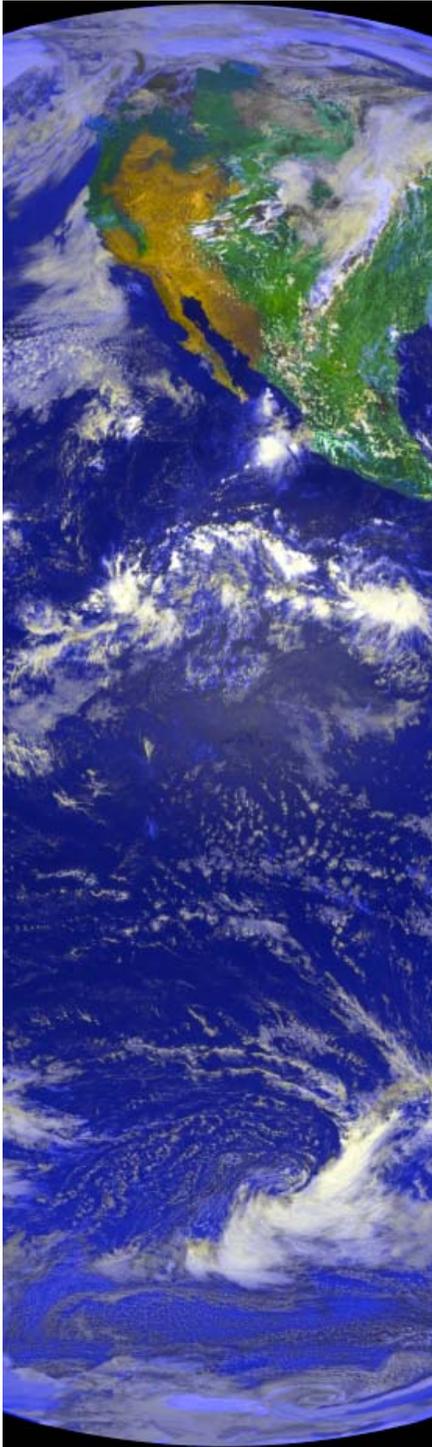


In concrete terms: the four political prerequisites

To reach success in Copenhagen, clarity on these key prerequisites needs to be achieved:

- 1. Clarity on targets for industrialised countries**
- 2. Clarity on nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing countries**
- 3. Clarity on how to generate support for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries**
- 4. Clarity on the governance structures to manage the generated support**





Negotiations at this session

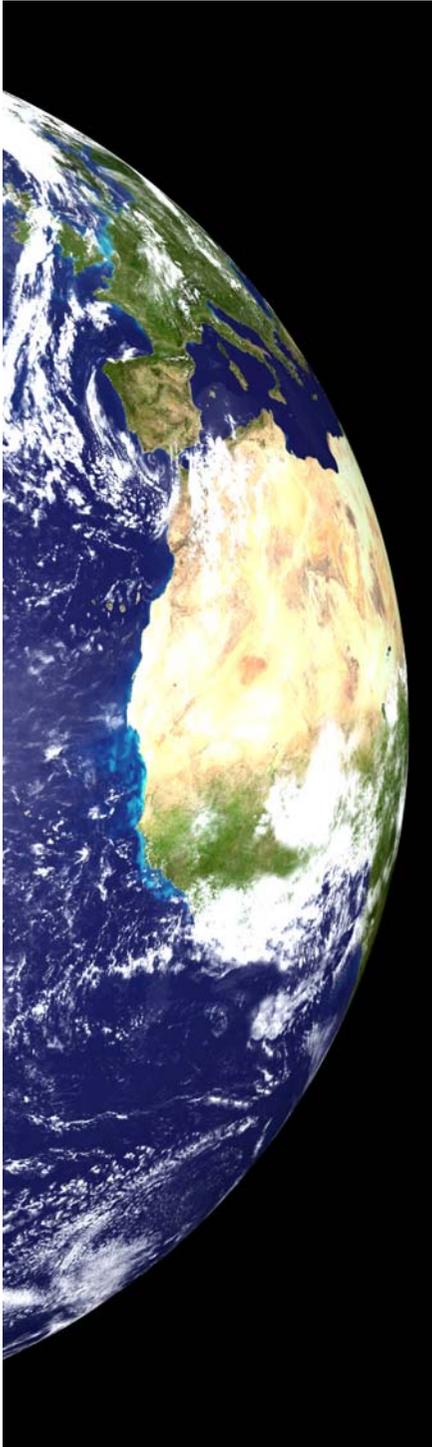
Kyoto Protocol:

- main focus: **future reduction commitments by industrialised countries beyond 2012**

Individual numbers:

- **Australia: -5% - -20%** over **2000** by 2020
- **Canada: -20%** over **2006** by 2020
- **EU: -20%** over **1990** by 2020; -30% if others follow suit;
- **New announcement: Iceland: 15%** over **1990** by 2020
- **Norway: -30%** over **1990** by 2020
- **Japan, Russia: assessing their target**





Current status of the negotiations :

Kyoto Protocol

Aggregate numbers:

- EU: 30%
- China: 40%
- AOSIS and LDC: 45%
- India: 79.2%

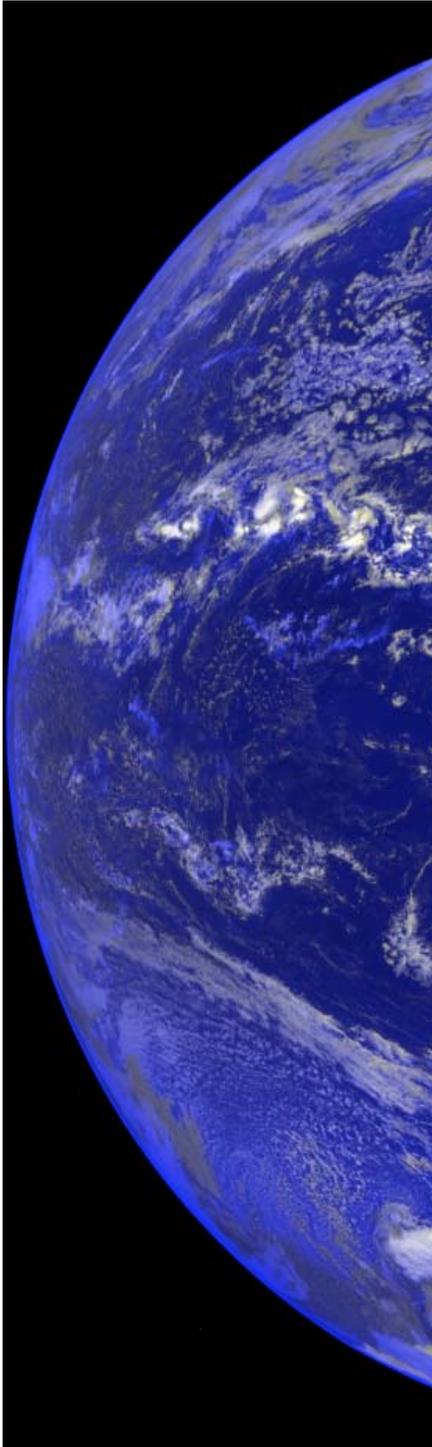
- **Tools and means**
- **Continuation of the protocol vs. new arrangements**
- **lack of progress, much work still to be done**



Negotiations at this session #2

- **Real negotiating mode has begun!**
- **First LCA negotiating text is on the table:**
 - Governments have accepted it as a **good starting point for negotiations**
 - Text is structured based on Bali Road Map: shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building
 - **Text reflects richness of governments' views**
 - Governments have the opportunity to change, comment and add to take the text forward
- **On-going work:** technology, capacity-building, REDD

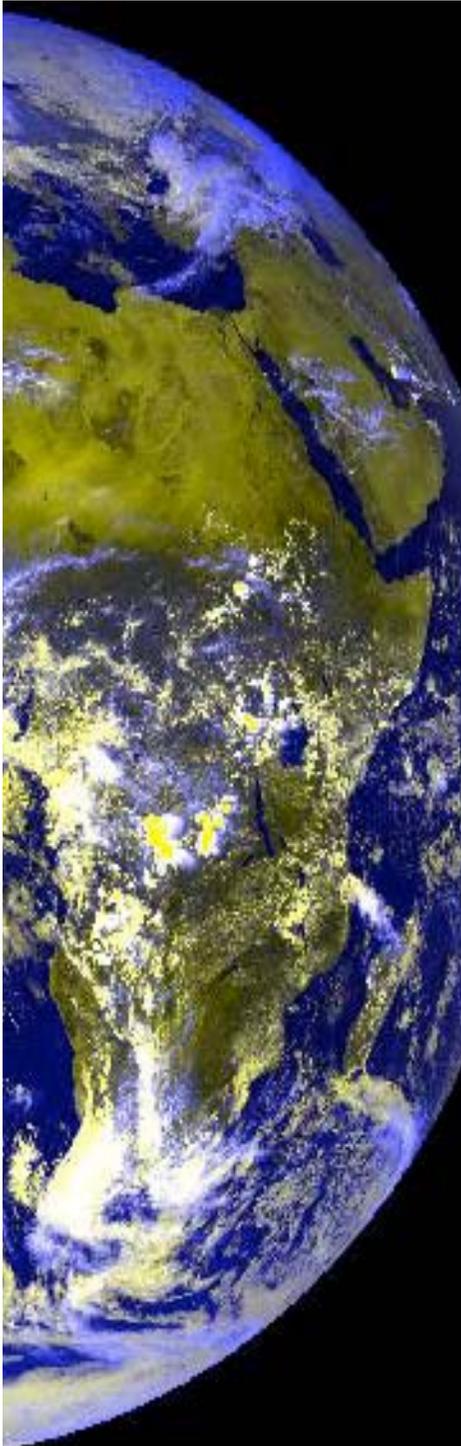




Current status of the negotiations : enhanced action on adaptation

- Much **convergence** on the need to step up adaptation:
- **Adaptation framework** or programme
- **Mechanisms to manage loss and damage, including insurance**
- **Urgent need to implement adaptation** and to increase support for that:
 - financial support
 - adaptation technologies
 - capacity-building for implementation;





Current status of the negotiations : enhanced action on adaptation - #2

- **National Adaptation Programmes of Action – NAPAs – to address the urgent adaptation needs**
 - **action-oriented and country driven**
 - solid basis for **capacity building for adaptation**
 - In the context of the Bali Road Map: **broad interest to build on NAPAs:**
 - avoid delaying implementation
 - possibly extend to all developing countries

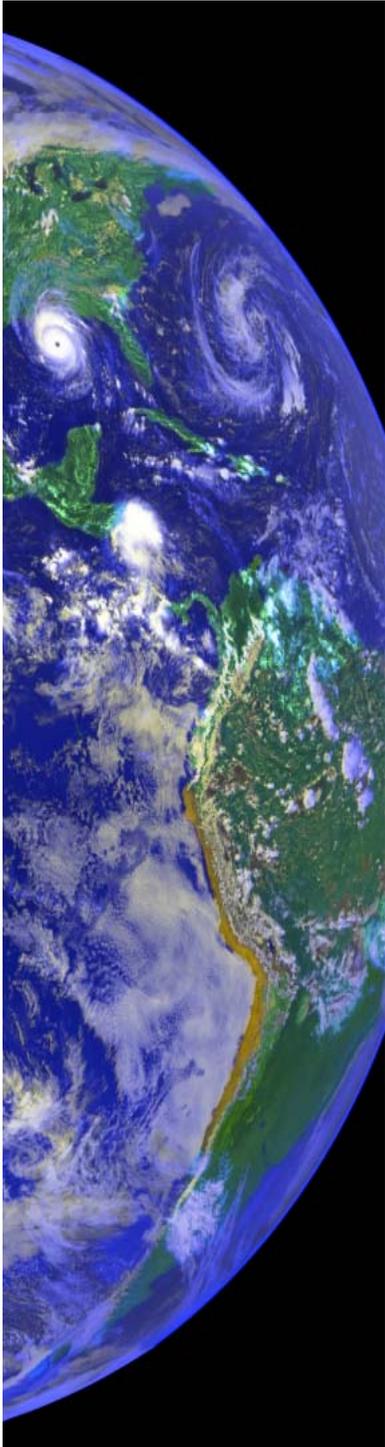




Current status of the negotiations : clarity on NAMAs

- **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)**, to be measured, reported and verified
- **NAMAs to be enabled by technology, finance and capacity building**
- **Scope and scale of NAMAs**, e.g. REDD, energy efficiency, renewable energy, other
- Contribution to **green economic growth** and sustainable development – **example: energy**
- NAMAs will depend of the **effective delivery of support**
- NAMA registry





Current status of the negotiations : financial resources

- **LDC Fund:** +/- USD 172 million
- **Special Climate Change fund:** +/- USD 90 million (pledged)
- Adaptation fund under the Kyoto Protocol: – 2% levy on CDM projects
- But: adaptation is likely to cost **billions of USD annually.**
- **Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources for adaptation is urgently needed;**
- **Most vulnerable countries:** modalities and procedures for accessing funds need to be **simplified**

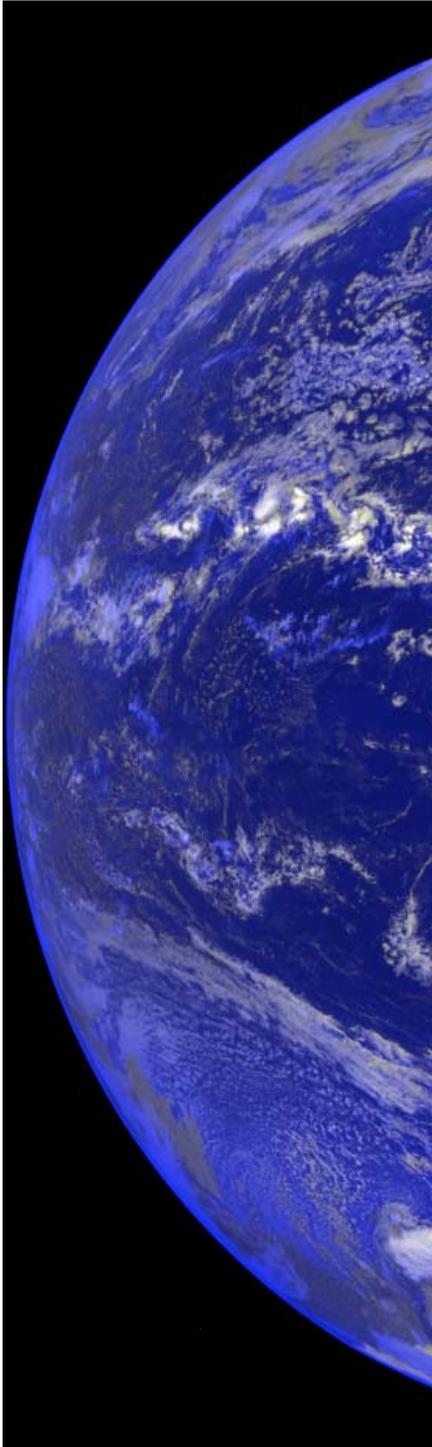




Current status of the negotiations : financial resources

- Need to generate **significant** financial and technological support to **enable adaptation action and NAMAs**: up to **USD 250 billion per year**
- Public funding needed, **not repackaged ODA**
- Financial crisis: **generate funding within the regime**
- The **carbon market is promising, but**: it won't generate enough in its current form
- How could the **carbon market** structure be **expanded**? How to develop **other mechanisms**?
- **Industrialised countries** are discussing proposals that could generate billions of USD

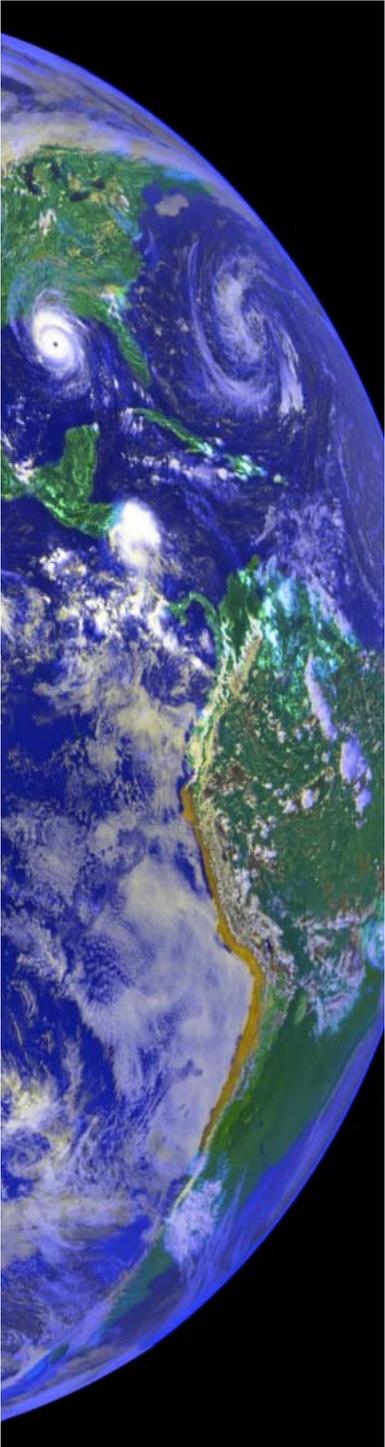




Current status of the negotiations : clarity on the governance structures

- Parties want to **be in control** of the governance structures
- **Developing countries** want governance structures that are **founded in equity**:
 - **“One country – one vote”**
 - **Under authority of the COP**
- **Industrialized countries** want to ensure that money is spent wisely and avoid a proliferation of financial institutions
- **Possible middle ground: NAMAs and NAPAs as vehicles to control the direction of financial support, in line with COP guidance**





Next steps in the negotiations

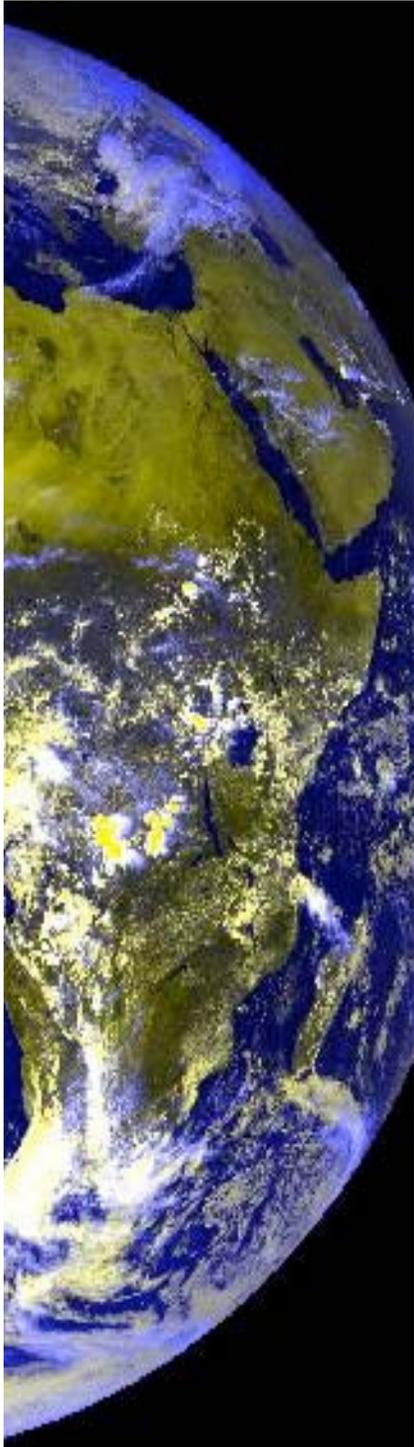
In the climate change process:

- **Bonn Informal Climate Change Talks in August**
- **Bangkok Climate Change Talks in September**
- **COP 15/ UN Climate Change Conference at Copenhagen in December 2009**

Outside the process

- G8 Summit / Major Economies Forum (MEF)
- High-level event in September by the SG
- G20 Summit in September





What's in it for developing countries?

Without an ambitious outcome at Copenhagen:

- there will be **no ambitious emission reductions**
- there will be **no coordinated adaptation**
- there will be **no funding for adaptation**
- there will be **no technology transfer and capacity-building** for both adaptation and mitigation
- there will be **no funding for mitigation activities** in developing countries, which could boost economic growth
- there will be **no governance structure that is truly post-colonial** in that it is founded in equity

A deal has to be sealed at Copenhagen



Earth lights

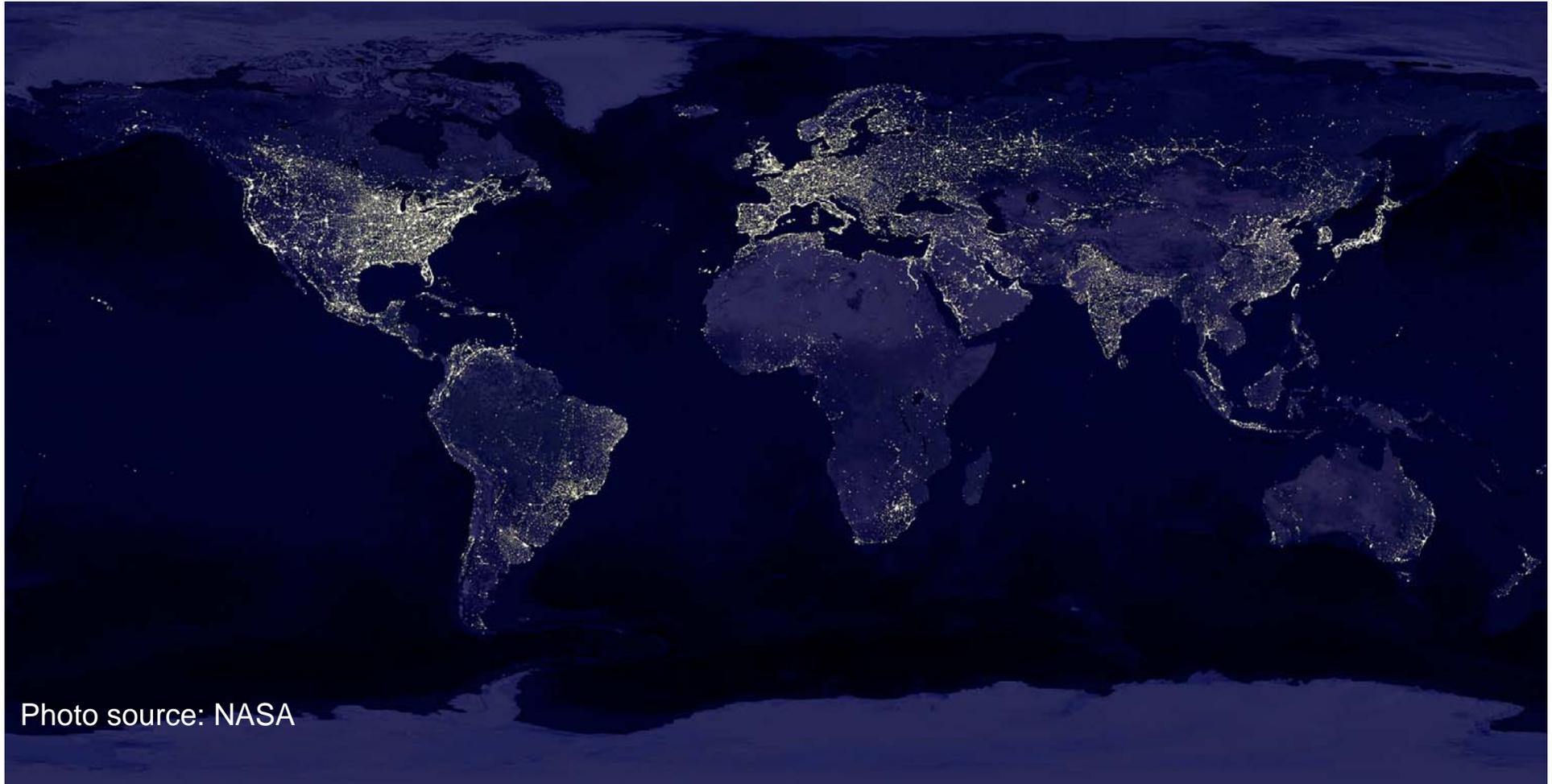


Photo source: NASA

Thank you

