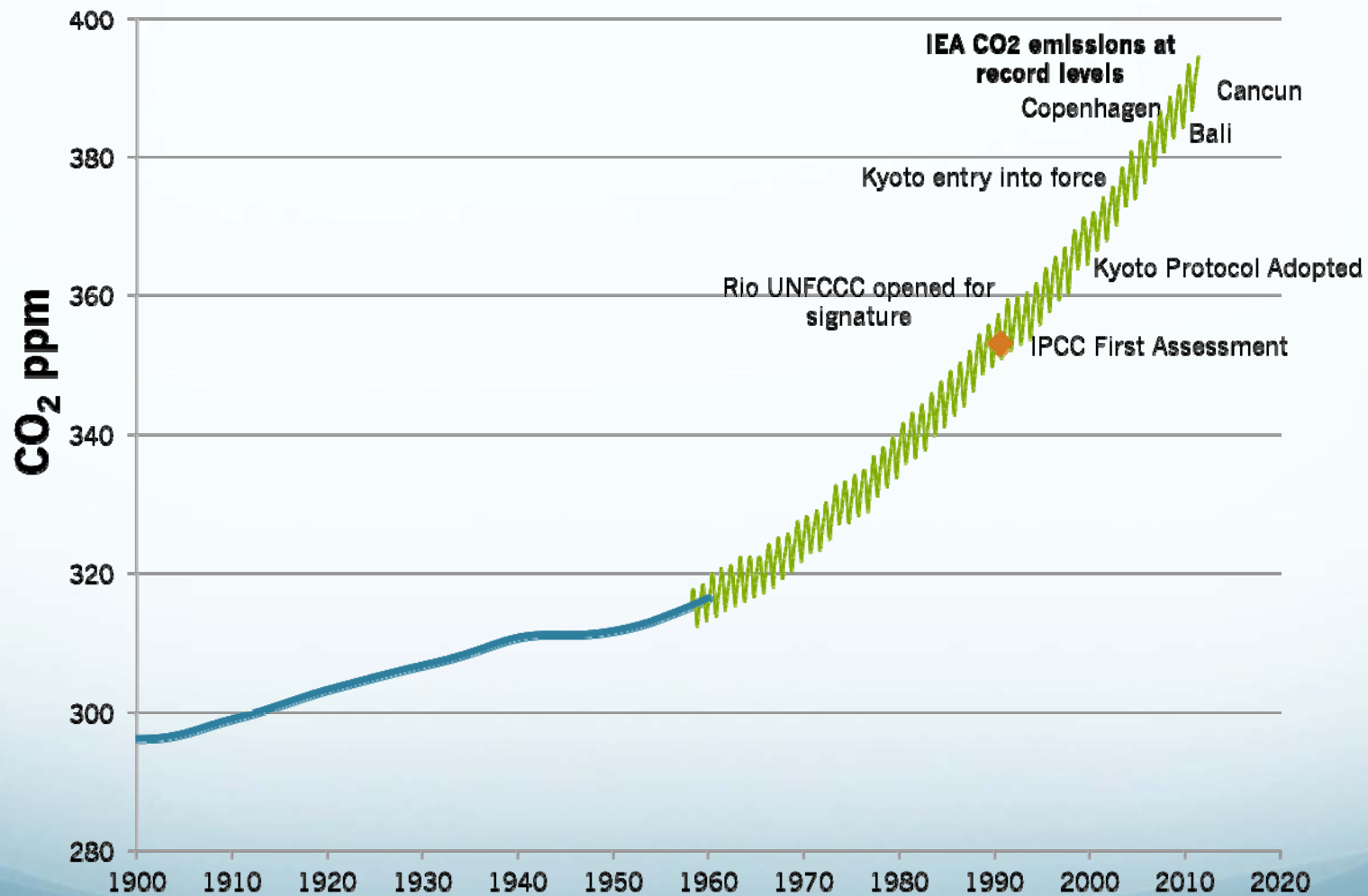




**Elements of Equity:
Science, Sustainable Development & Survival**

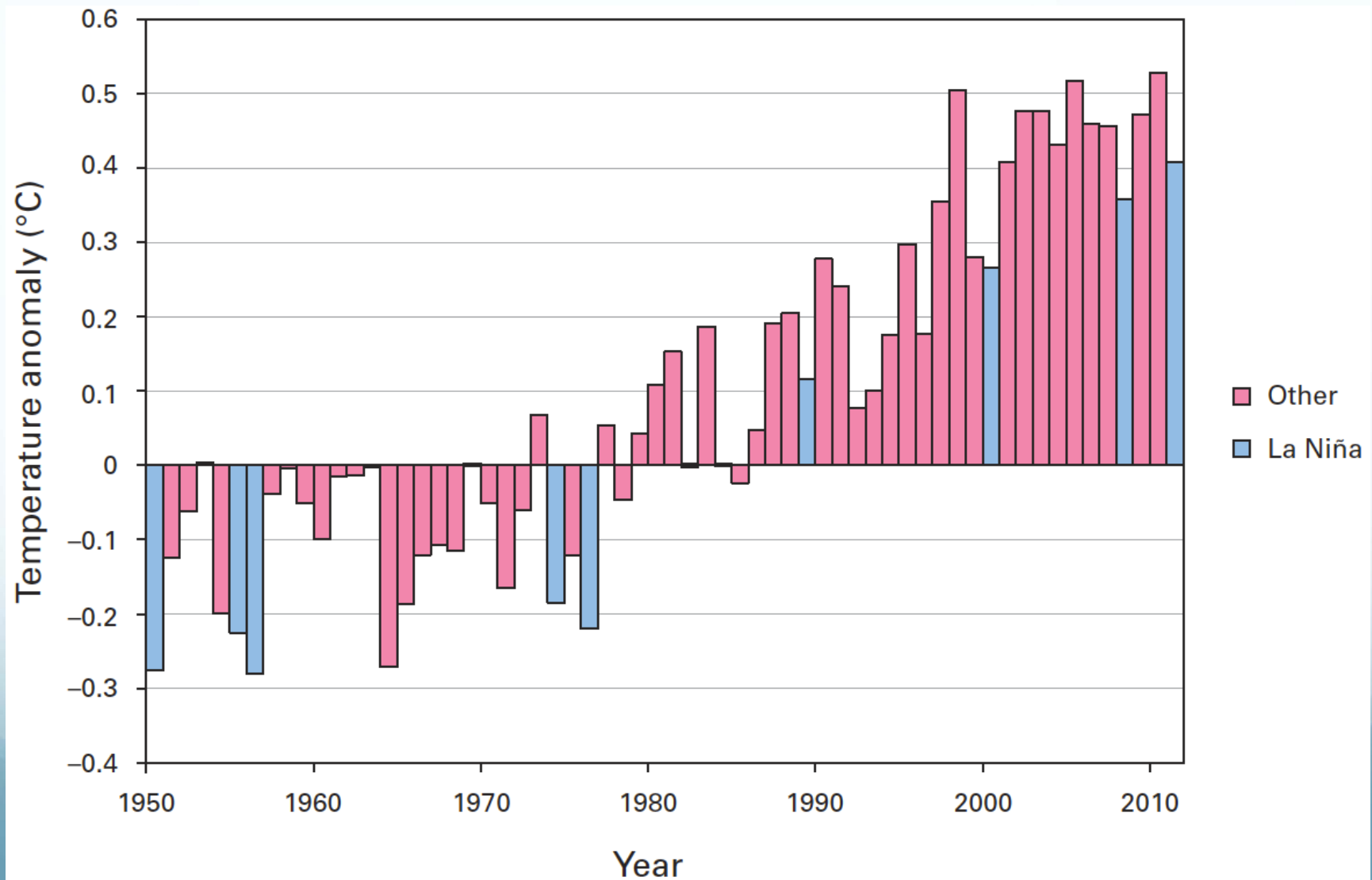
Bonn Climate Change Conference
16 May 2012

CO₂ concentration still rising

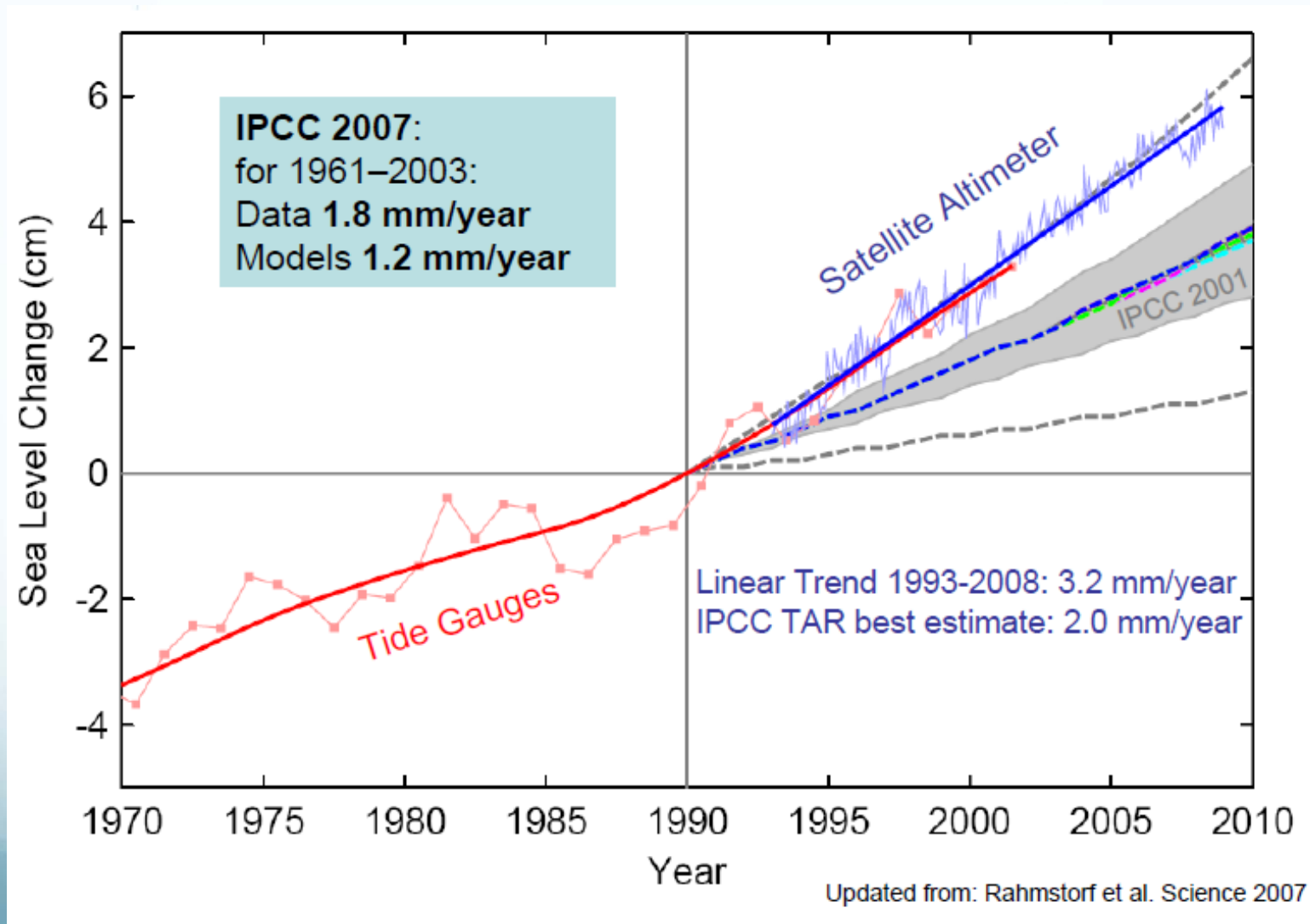


Measurements taken from CO₂ record from Mauna Loa, Hawaii 1958-2011 and South Pole Ice Core CO₂ Record

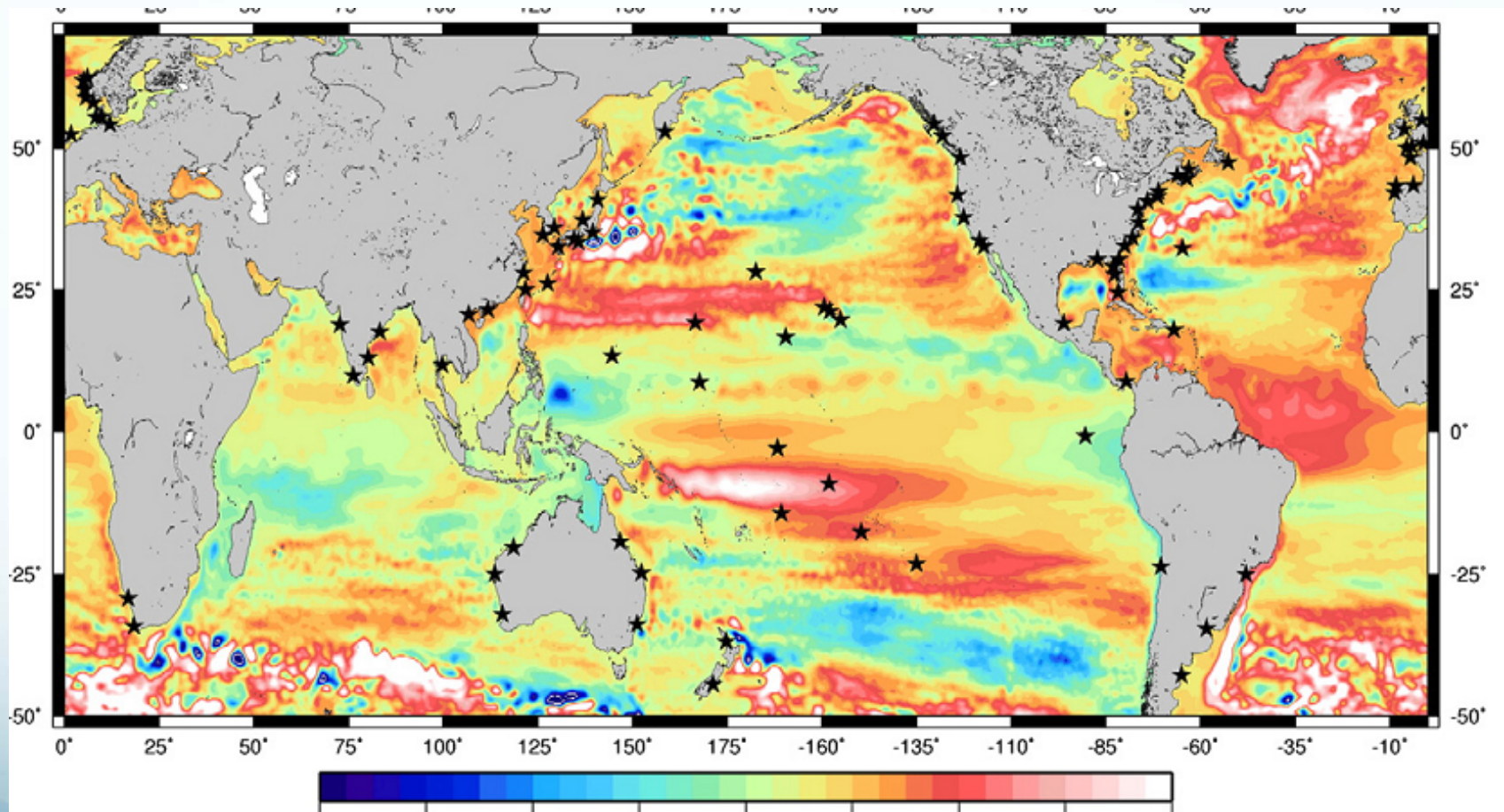
2011 warmest year on record with a La Niña



Sea level rising faster than expected



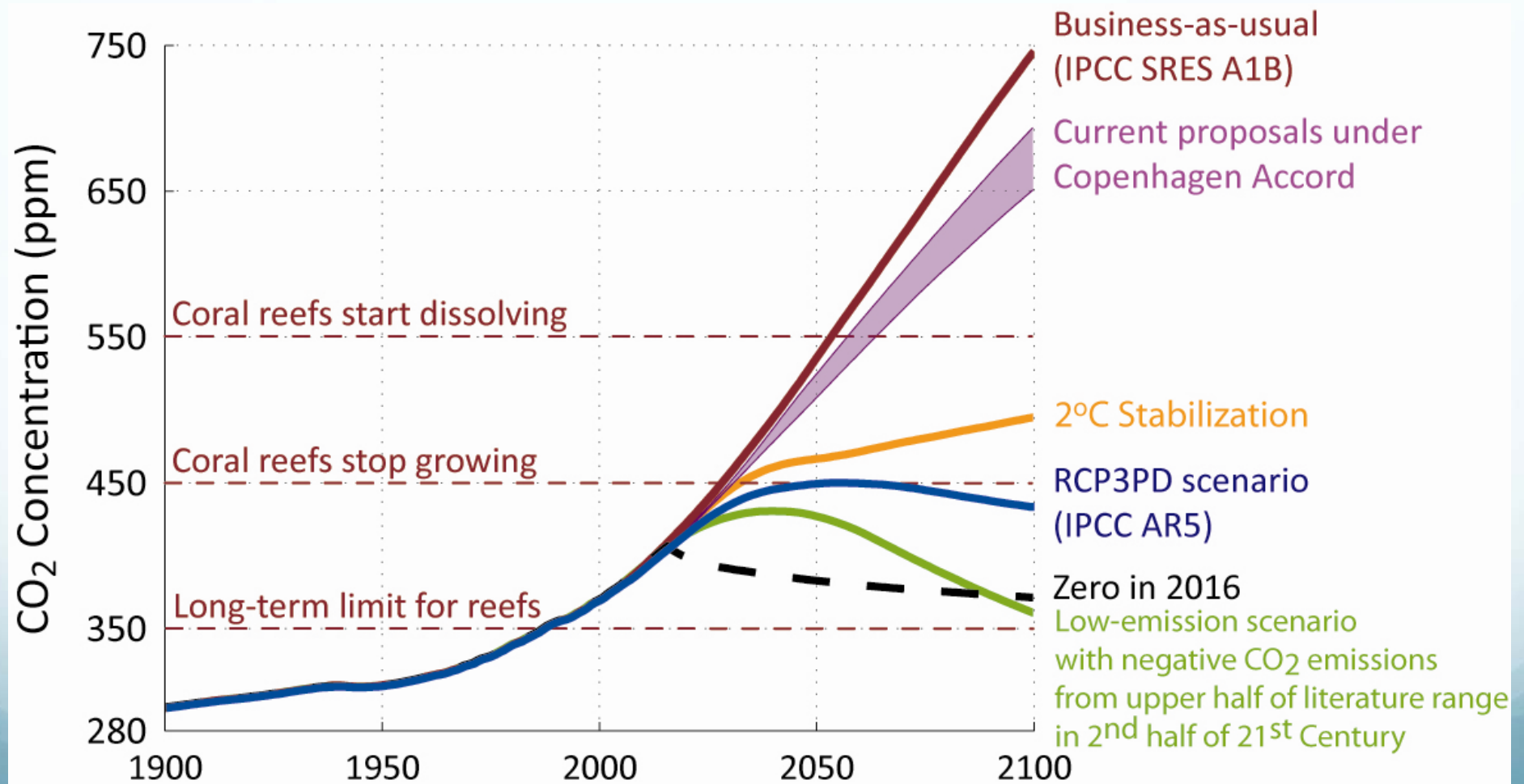
Sea level rising faster in the Pacific and Caribbean since 1950



► At Funafuti the total rate of rise is ~ 3 times larger than the global mean. Role of El-Nino likely

Becker et al., 2012

Projections for coral reefs



Special circumstances of SIDS

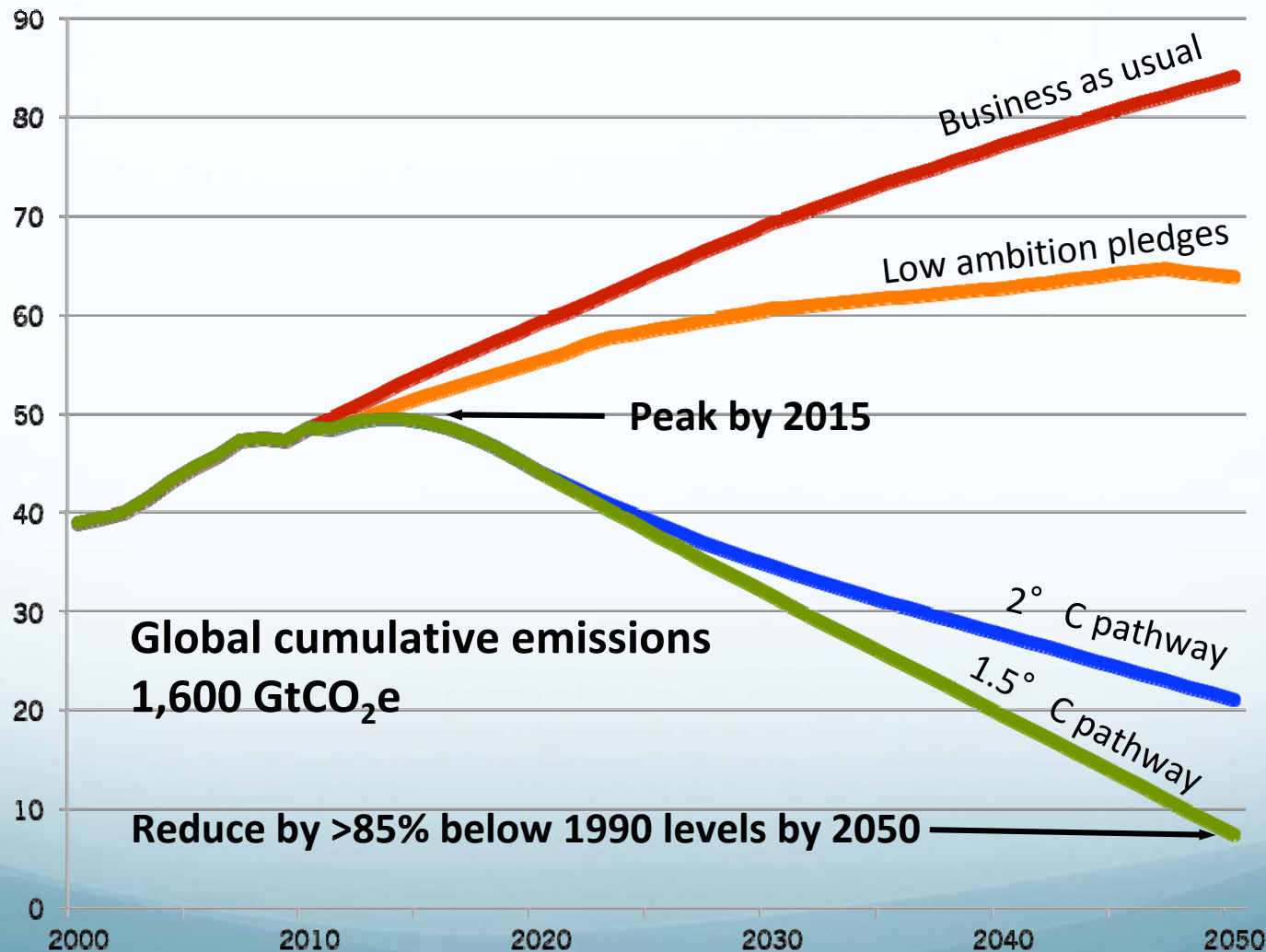
High vulnerability to climate change:

- Small size and populations
- Geographic isolation
- Small economies often dependent on a few sectors
- Population and economic activity concentrated in low-lying coastal areas
- High exposure to cyclones and other extreme weather events
- High dependence on imported goods and high indebtedness
- Limited natural resource base

National circumstances in the Convention

- Articles 3.2 and 4.1 of the Convention emphasise the special national circumstances of Parties that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.
- Any fair and equitable outcome has to start with a holistic approach that takes into account article 3.2 and 4.1 of the Convention, rather than utilising simplistic indicators to operationalise the concept of equity.

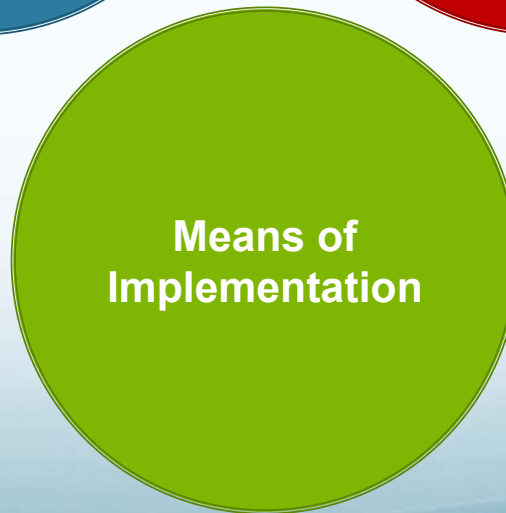
AOSIS 1.5° C pathway consistent with equity, sustainable development & survival



Imperative of survival *and* sustainable development

- All Parties must reduce their emissions.
- All Parties have a right to promote sustainable development, but not the right to pollute.
- Climate change undermines sustainable development and poverty alleviation, and threatens the viability and survival of some SIDS.
- Reducing emissions and achieving sustainable development **are** compatible. Clean energy provides an alternative pathway to development.
- The survival of SIDS must be a benchmark of success.

Equity requires fairness in all aspects of negotiations



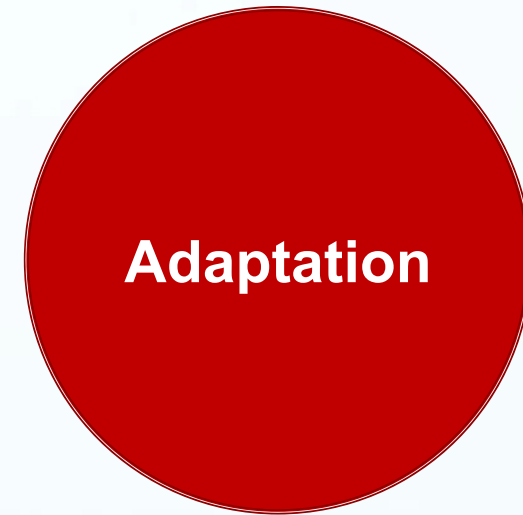
Fairness in mitigation



- Scientifically determined mitigation goals consistent with a well below 1.5° C pathway and the imperative of survival and sustainable development
- Developed countries should take the lead with rapid GHG reductions of more than 45% below 1990 levels by 2020
- Finance, technology and capacity building should enable developing countries to raise their level of mitigation ambition consistent with the science resulting in a significant deviation of 15-30% below BAU by 2020
- Many SIDS are already doing their fair share.

Fairness in adaptation

- The less mitigation achieved, the more adaptation that will be required
- Parties have different adaptation challenges, particularly SIDS and other vulnerable countries
- Private sources of finance are generally not available for adaptation in SIDS
- There are few adaptation strategies for some of the most dangerous projected impacts of climate change, particularly those that threaten the survival and viability of SIDS



Fairness in means of implementation

- Finance, technology, and capacity building must be delivered at scale to enable the mitigation necessary to meet scientifically determined imperatives and the well below 1.5° C pathway, and adapt to impacts.
- Steps should be taken to ensure that SIDS have access to sources of climate finance
- There should be a balance in the provision of the means of implementation between mitigation and adaptation
- Funding for adaptation should be grant based



**Means of
Implementation**

International Mechanism to Address Loss and Damage from Climate Change Impacts

1. Risk Management Component	2. Insurance Component	3. “Solidarity Fund” / rehabilitation component
<p>To promote risk assessment and risk management tools and strategies at all levels; to facilitate the implementation of risk reduction and risk management measures</p>	<p>To address climate-related extreme weather <u>events</u> such as hurricanes, tropical storms, floods and droughts, which result in loss and damage</p>	<p>To address <u>progressive negative impacts</u> such as sea level rise, increasing sea and land temperatures, ocean acidification that result in loss and damage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•land loss,•coral bleaching,•water availability,•fisheries,•desertification, and•forced migration.

Who pays for adaptation and loss & damage?

1. Responsibility to pay?
2. Ability to pay?
3. Victim pays?

If those responsible and those with the ability do not pay, then the victim pays. Obviously not an equitable outcome.

Barbados Declaration on Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in SIDS

8 May 2012:

SIDS have committed to pursue transformational activities in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy access and low carbon development in the context of sustainable development.

SIDS are already taking steps to do their fair share to prevent the most dangerous impacts of climate change.



Thank you.