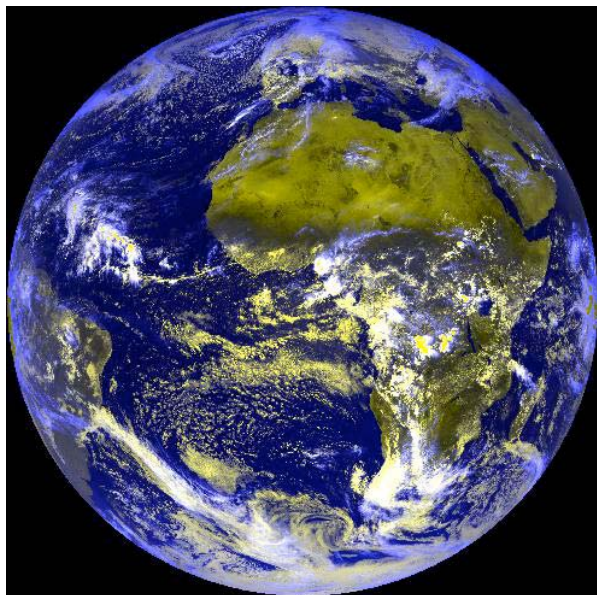


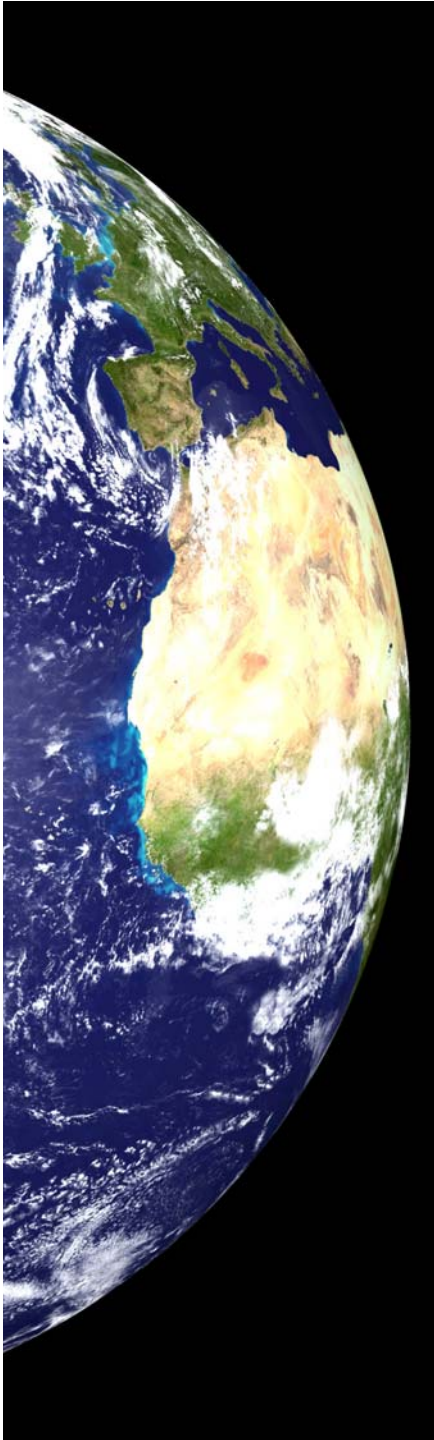
## **2009: The year of climate change**

**The intergovernmental climate change negotiations towards Copenhagen**

*Yvo de Boer*

*Executive Secretary  
UNFCCC*





# Developing country challenges

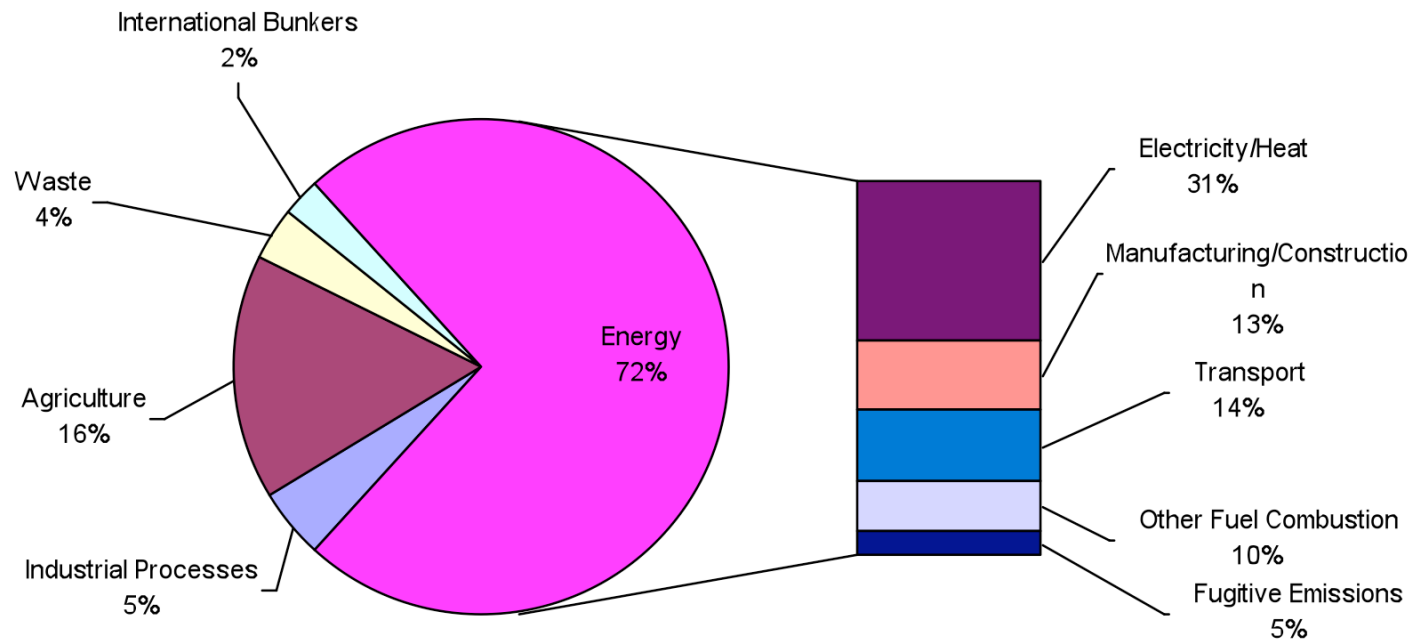
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- Developing countries face a **multitude of development challenges**, including:
  - poverty
  - HIV/AIDS
  - limited food security
  - unreliable provision of energy
- **Overriding aims: poverty reduction and economic growth**
- Economic growth is 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



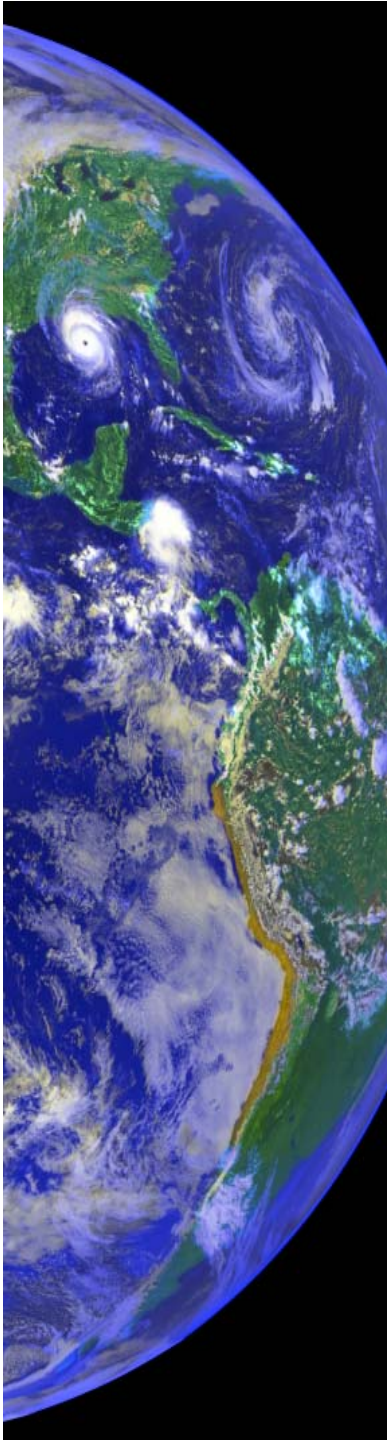
# Climate change impacts

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- 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**



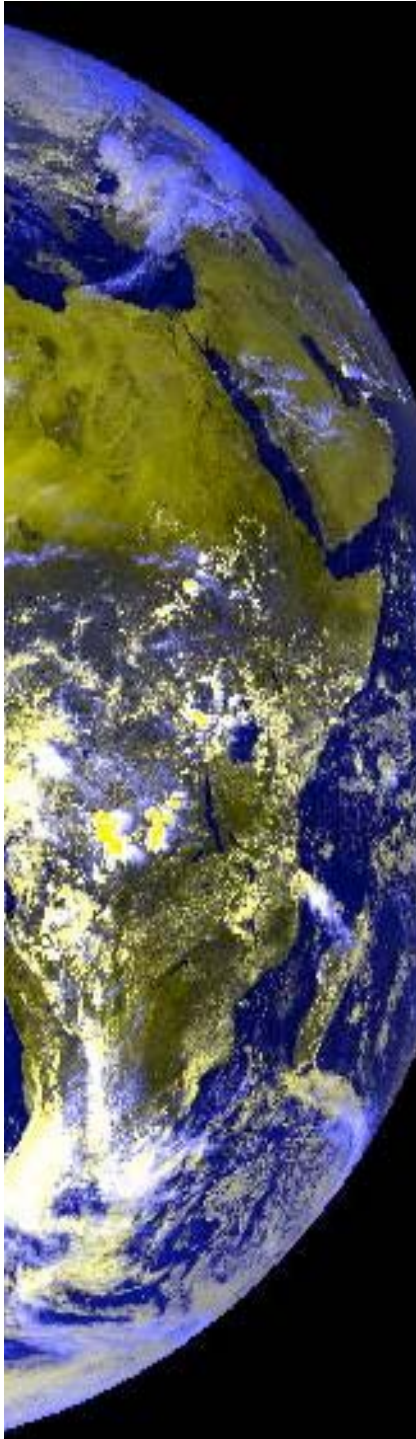


## 2007: climate change science goes mainstream

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- 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.



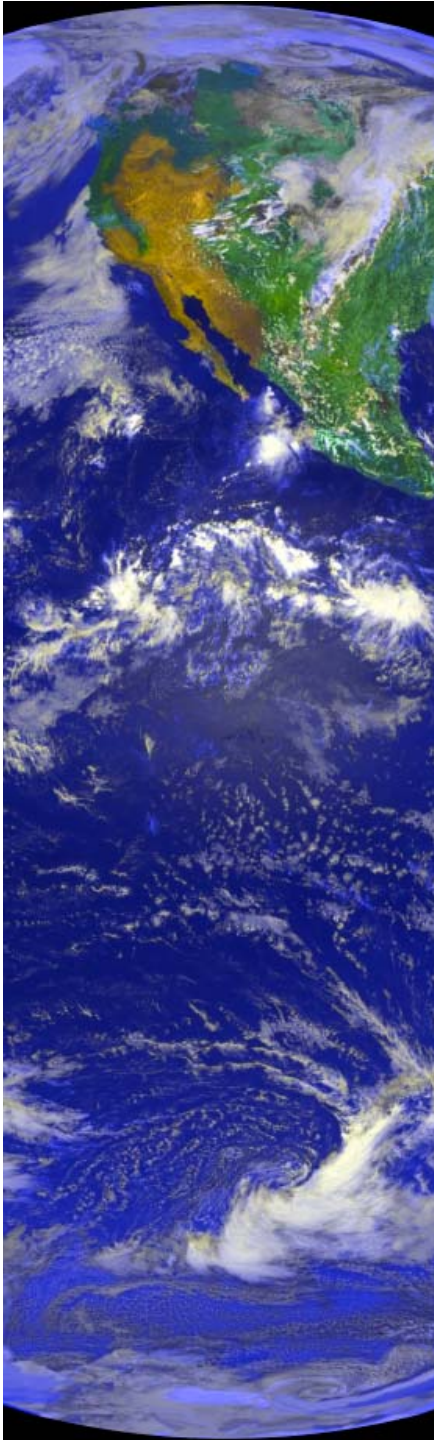


# The Bali Road Map

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- 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

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- **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**

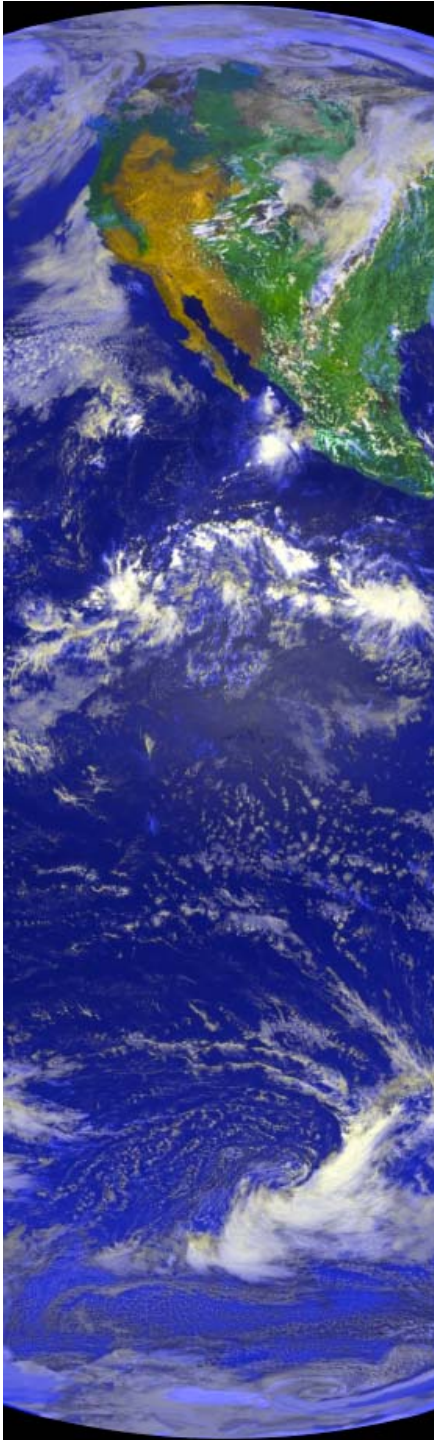
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**To reach success in Copenhagen, clarity on these key prerequisites needs to be achieved:**

- 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

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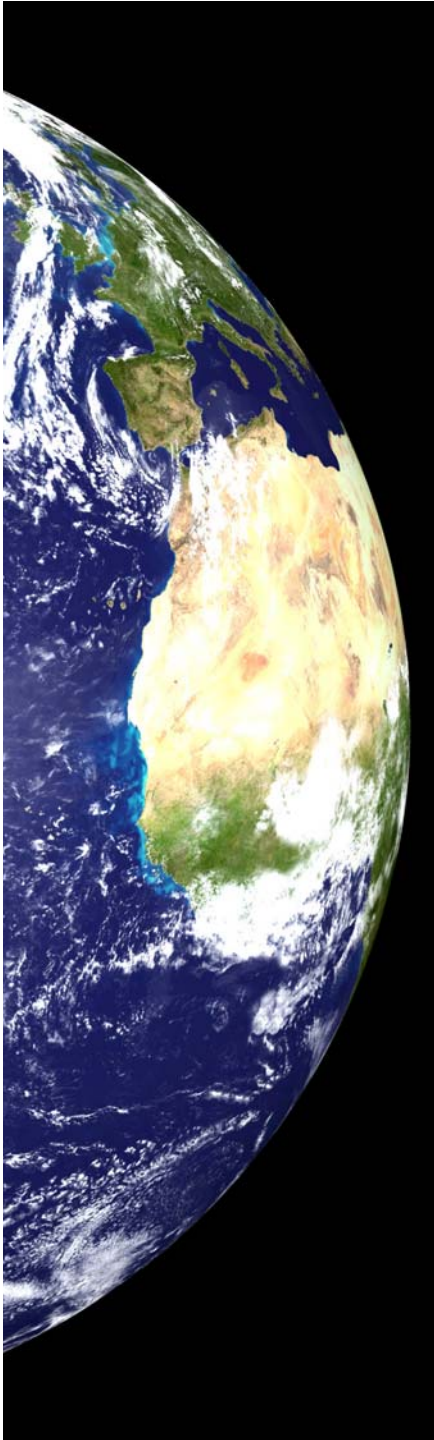
## **Kyoto Protocol:**

- 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

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### 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**



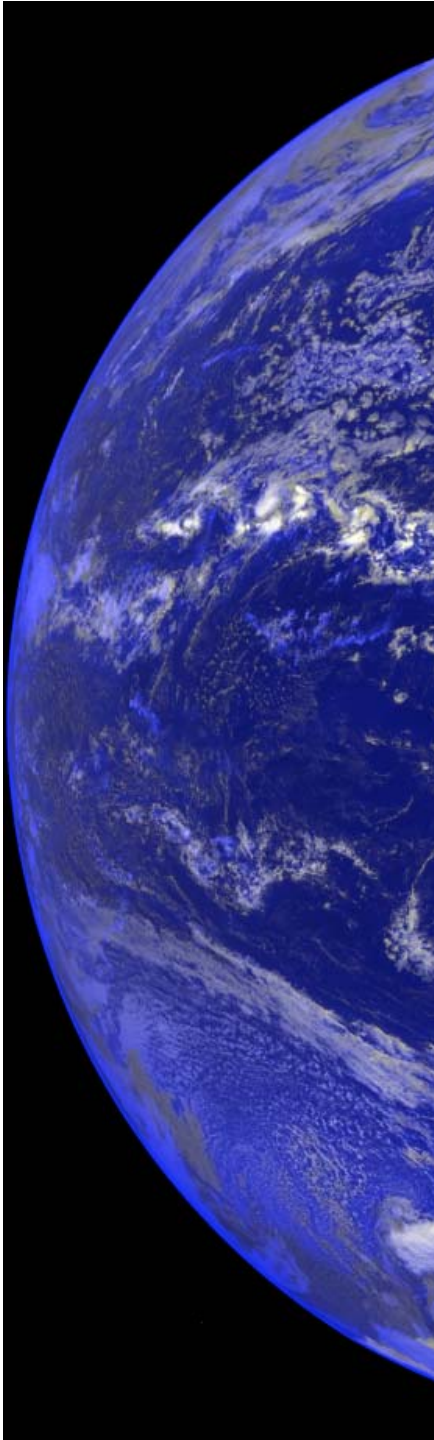


## Negotiations at this session #2

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- **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



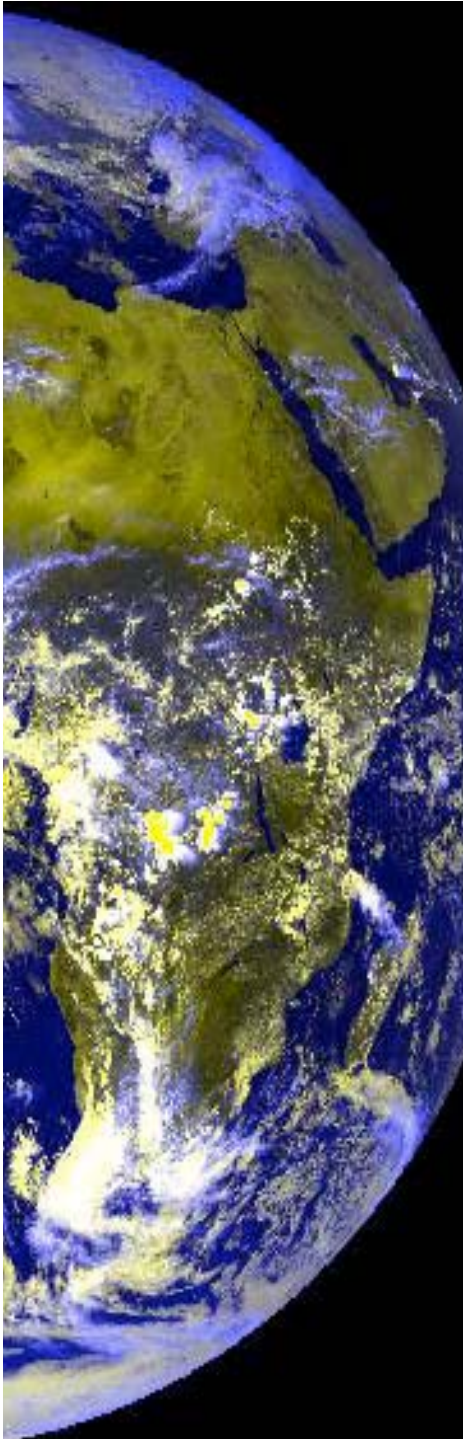


# Current status of the negotiations : enhanced action on adaptation

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- 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;



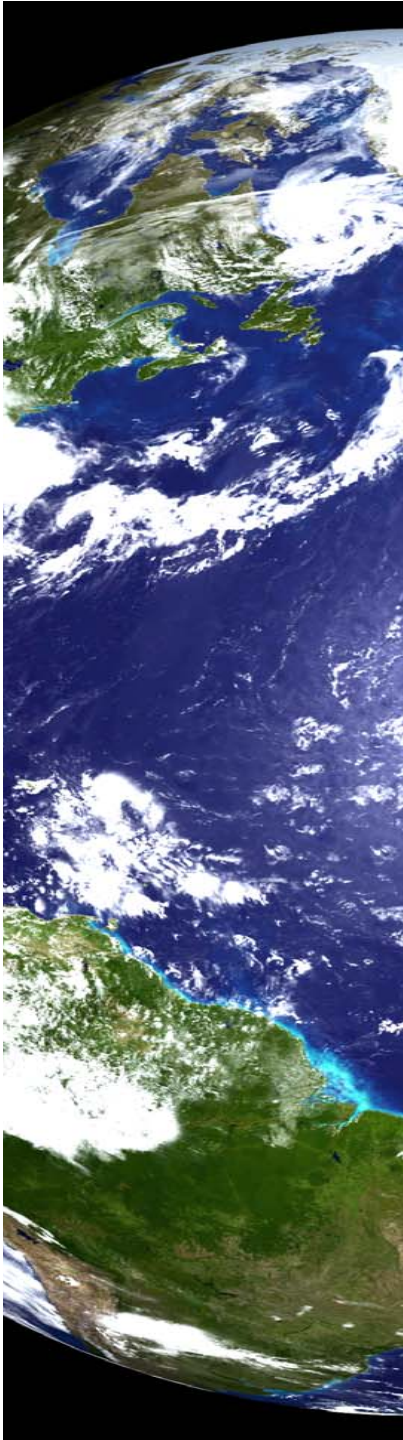


## **Current status of the negotiations : enhanced action on adaptation - #2**

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- **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



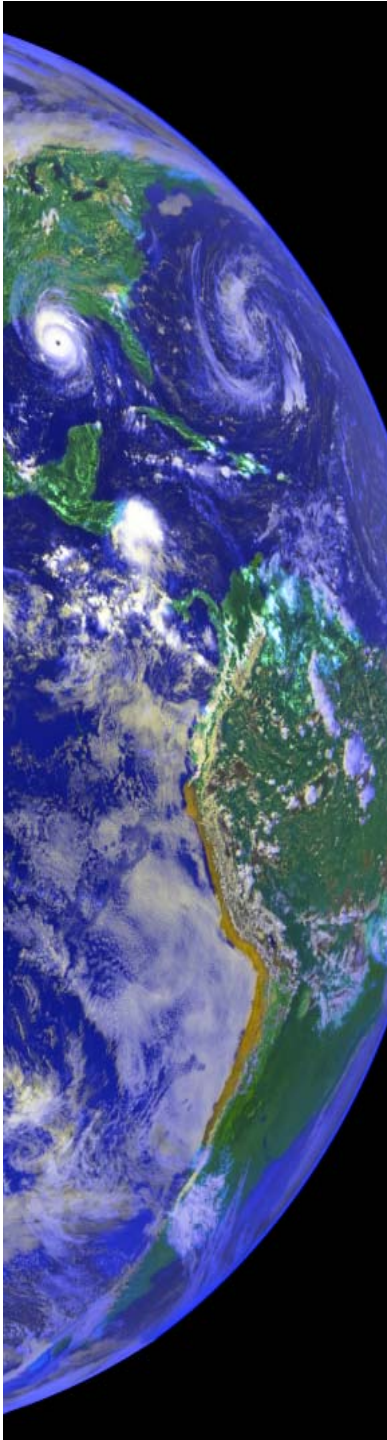


# Current status of the negotiations : clarity on NAMAs

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- **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

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- **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**





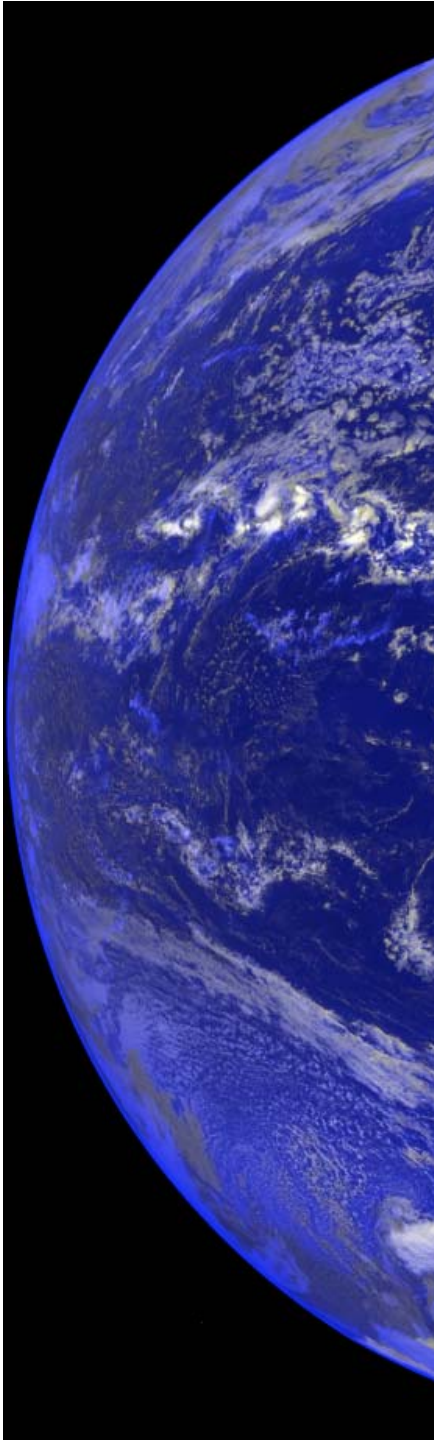
# Current status of the negotiations : financial resources

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- 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**

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- 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

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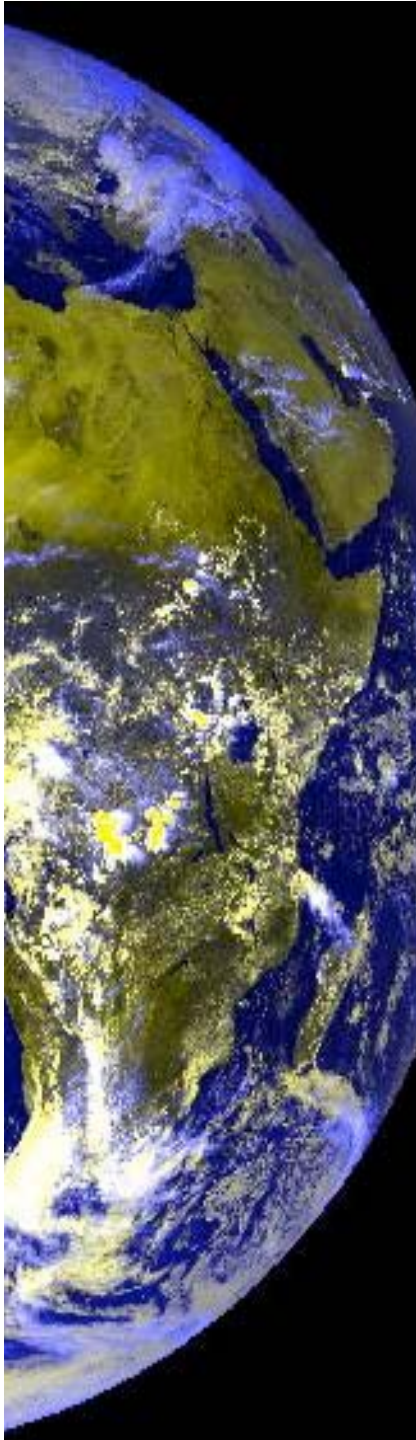
## In the climate change process:

- **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?

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**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

