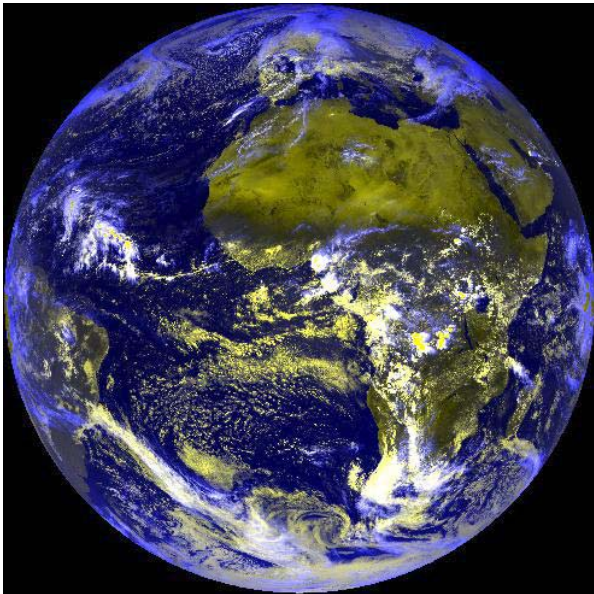


**Presentation at
UNFCCC/COM+ workshop for
developing country media**

07 June 2010



Yvo de Boer
Executive Secretary
UNFCCC

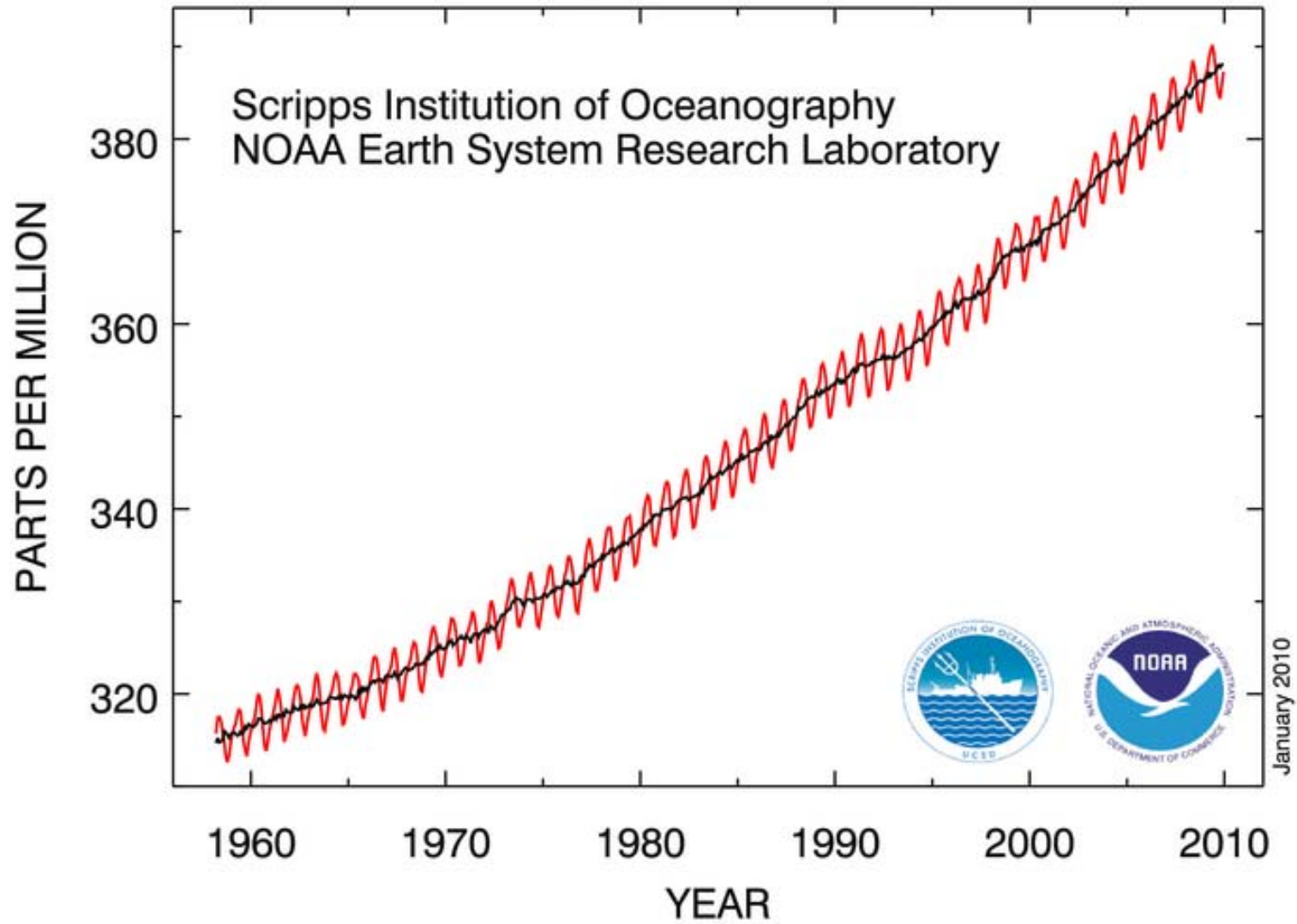


Key development challenges

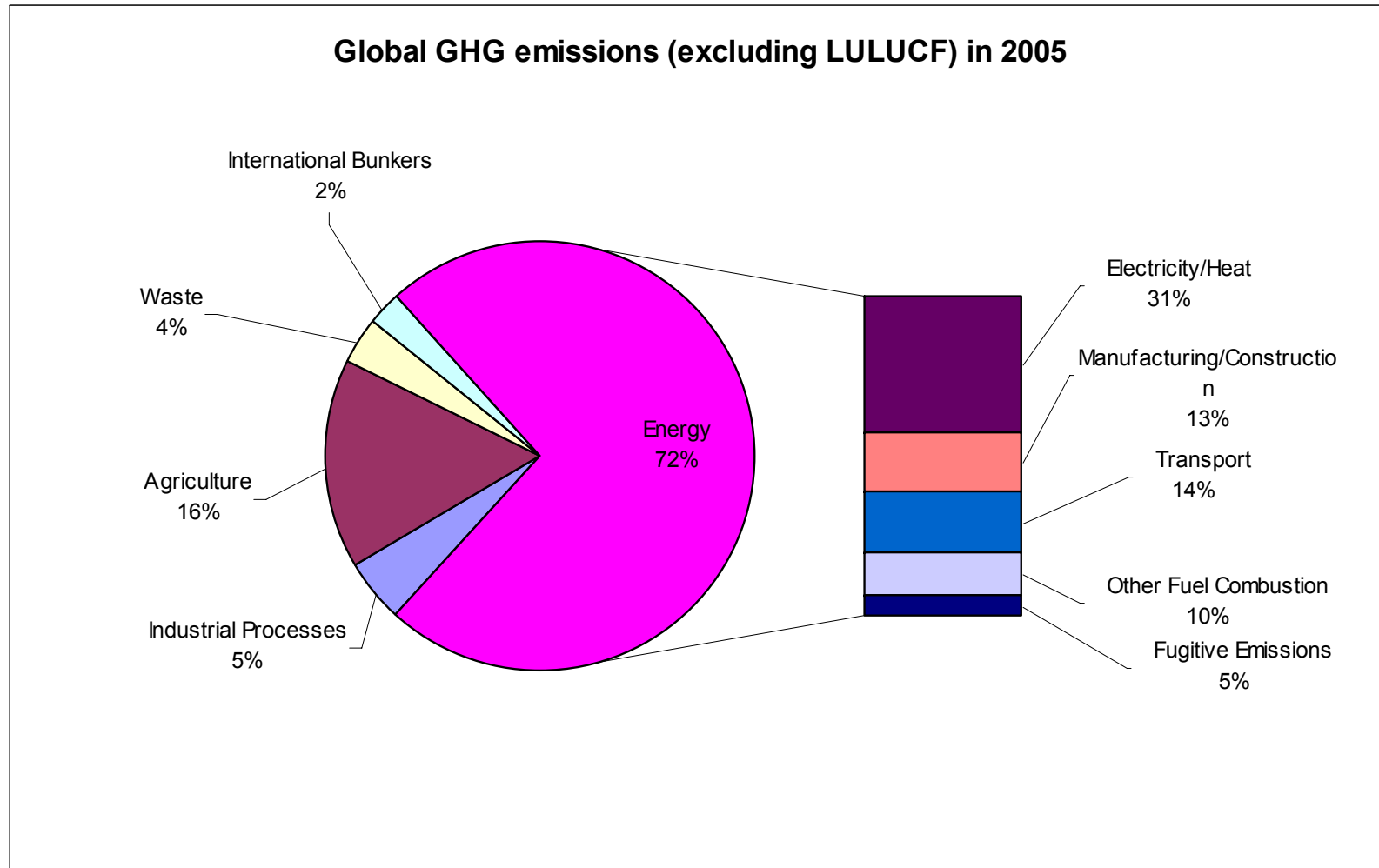
- 25 000 People die of hunger or hunger-related causes every day
- 1.1 Billion people have inadequate access to water; 2.6 Billion people lack basic sanitation
- 1.6 Billion people — a quarter of humanity — live without electricity
- These existing stresses may be exacerbated by climate change
- Overriding concerns of developing countries:
poverty eradication and sustainable development
(impossible without reliable access to energy)



Atmospheric CO₂ at Mauna Loa Observatory



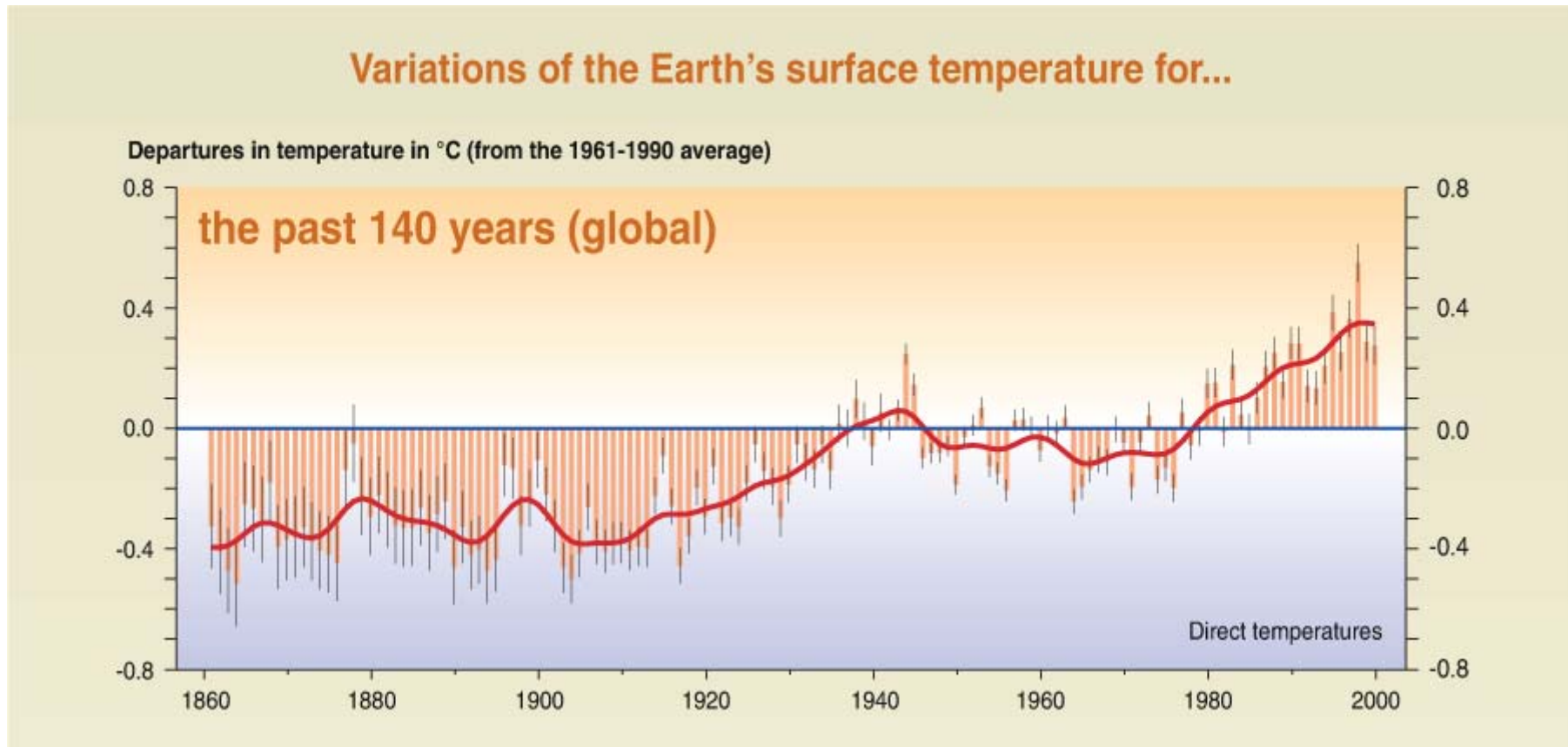
Share of global greenhouse gas emissions by major sectors



Source: WRI



Warmth of the last 140 years is unusual



Source: IPCC 2007



Observed changes

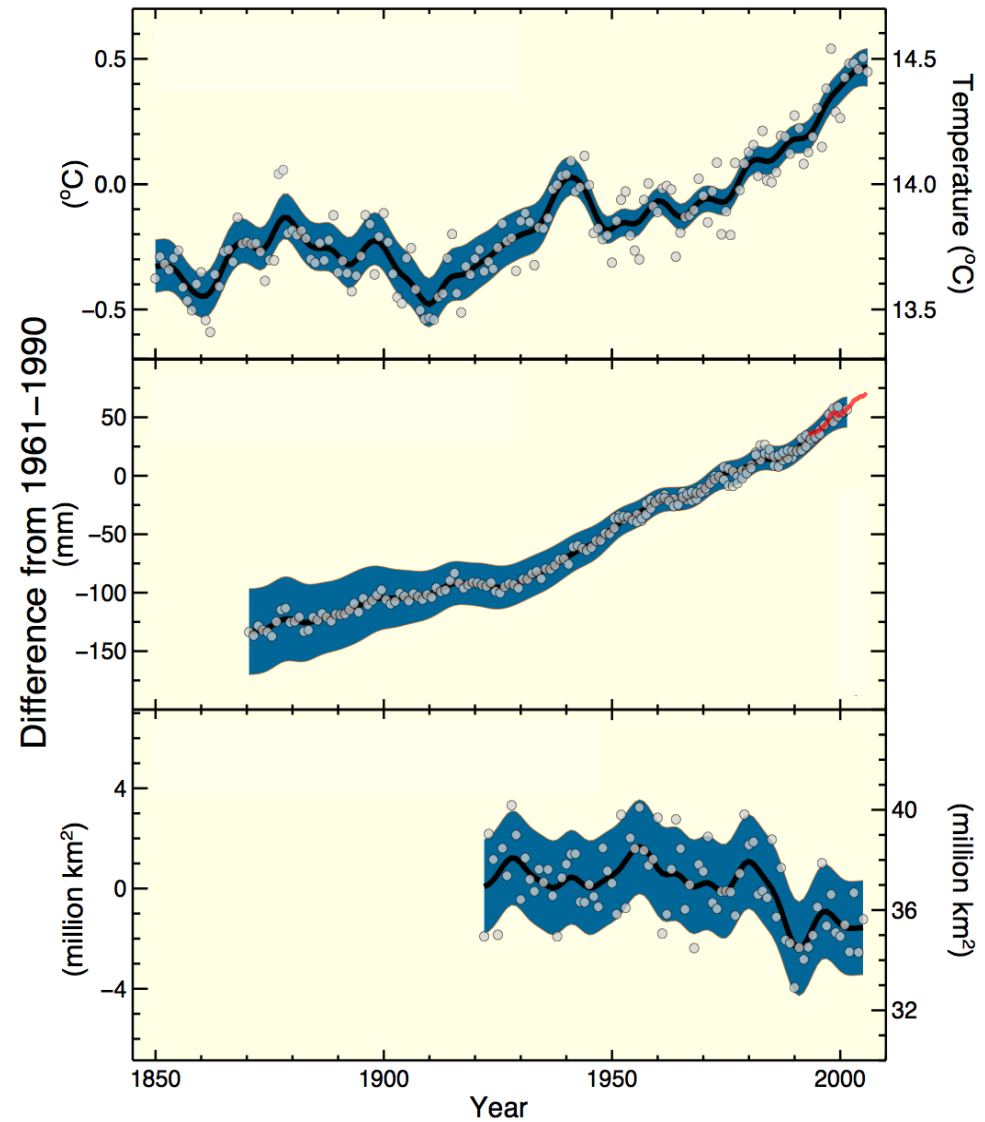
Global average temperature



Global average sea level



Northern hemisphere snow cover



Source: IPCC 2007



Stabilisation scenarios

Global mean temp. increase (°C)	Stabilization level (ppm CO₂-eq)	Year CO₂ needs to peak
2.0 – 2.4	445 – 490	2000 – 2015
2.4 – 2.8	490 – 535	2000 – 2020
2.8 – 3.2	535 – 590	2010 – 2030
3.2 – 4.0	590 – 710	2020 – 2060

Source: IPCC 2007



Climate change impacts

Poor and least developed regions:

- People exposed to possible yield reduction in agriculture by 2020:
 - » 30% by 2050 in Central and South Asia
 - » 30% by 2080 in Latin America
 - » 50% by 2020 in some African countries

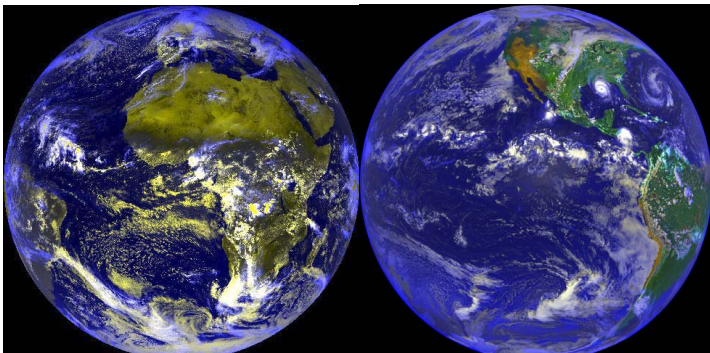


Source: IPCC 2007



The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

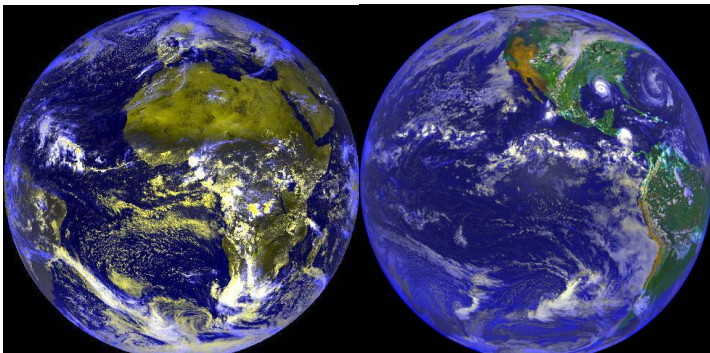
- 194 Parties – near universal membership
- **The ultimate objective of the Convention:**
“... stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” (Art. 2)



The Kyoto Protocol

- Entry into force on 16 February 2005
- **191** Parties
- **37** nations with legally binding emission reduction commitments
- First commitment period **ends 2012**

- For developed countries: -5% emission reduction against 1990 baseline = **first small step**



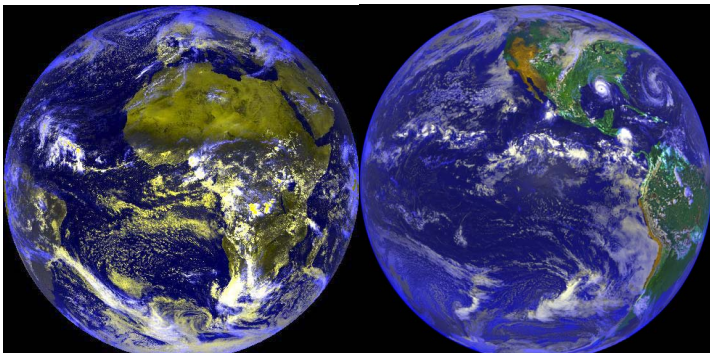
The overarching themes in the intergovernmental climate change negotiations

Mitigation

- Involves human interventions to reduce the sources of GHGs or enhance their sinks.

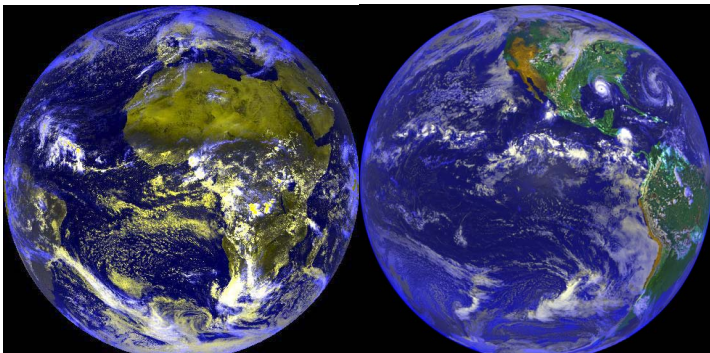
Adaptation: coping with climatic change – taking measures to reduce the negative effects, or exploit the positive ones, by making appropriate adjustments.

- Adaptation is inevitable
- Developing countries will be most affected.



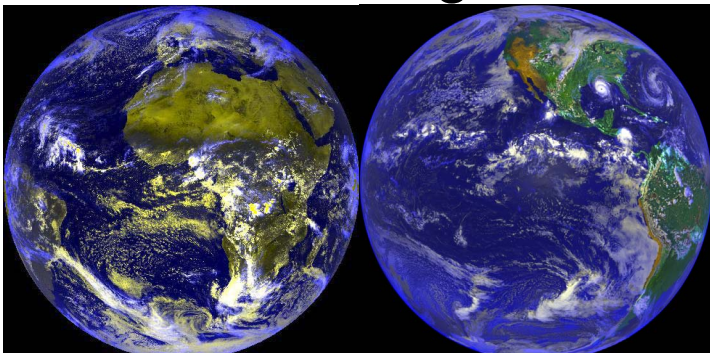
Bodies under the UN

- **COP:** Conference of the Parties (full Convention membership)
- **CMP:** Conference serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (KP membership)
- **AWG-LCA:** Working group on Long-term cooperative Action (with Convention membership)
- **AWG-KP:** Working group under the Kyoto Protocol
- **SBSTA:** Interface between scientific community and political process
- **SBI:** Subsidiary body dealing with implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol



2007: Climate change science goes mainstream

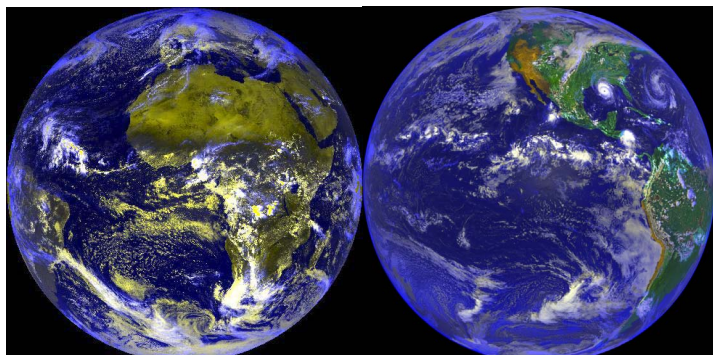
- IPCC's fourth assessment report: recognition that current efforts are not commensurate with the scale of the problem
 - **Mitigation:** One IPCC scenario: industrialised countries to reduce by **25 – 40% below 1990 by 2020 = 50% chance of keeping to below 2 degrees Celsius**
 - **Adaptation:** options exist
 - Recognition of the urgency to act;
- Huge political momentum and increased public awareness on climate change



The UN Climate Change Conference in Bali 2007

Launch of negotiations to respond to momentum of 2007: the **Bali Road Map**, which includes

- Convention negotiations: strengthen the international response up to and beyond 2012
 - Negotiations on **key building blocks**: adaptation, mitigation, including REDD, technology, capacity building and finance
- Kyoto Protocol negotiations
- 2 Years of negotiations towards an “agreed outcome” in 2009

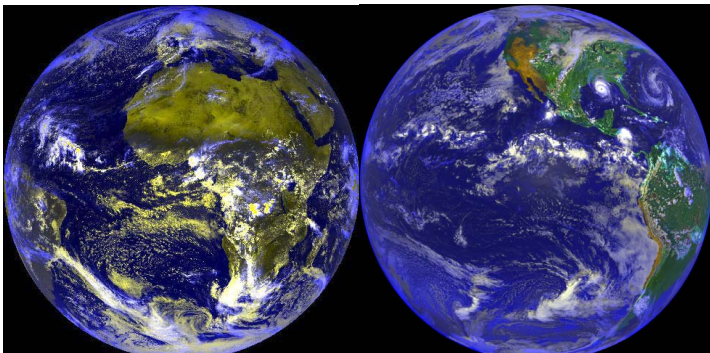


- no consensus on the legal nature of an “agreed outcome”



Different interests and concerns in the negotiations

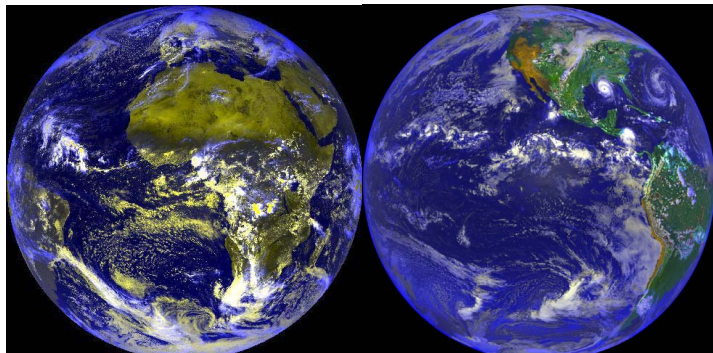
- **Developed countries:** fear the price tag of action, loss of competitiveness and carbon leakage
- **Developing countries:** fear targets imposed through the backdoor
- **Small Island developing countries:** fear that too little ambition will lead to their demise
- **Oil producing countries:** fear the adverse effects of response measures
- **ALBA countries:** fear that a solution based on capitalist principles will not translate into a solution



The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen 2009

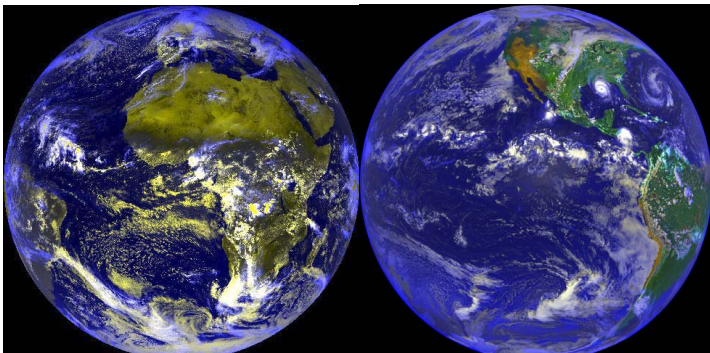
No agreed outcome. But while disappointing to many, the **conference was important** because:

- It raised climate change policy to where it belongs: the **highest political level**;
- It **advanced critical technical issues** in the Bali Road Map negotiations
- **Mandate for negotiations** on agreed outcome **extended** by one year
- It produced the Copenhagen Accord



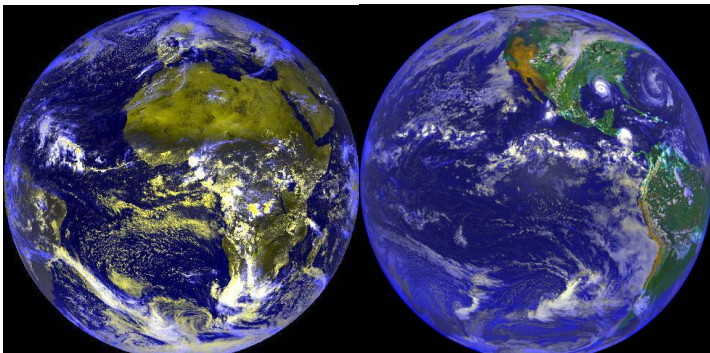
Copenhagen Accord

- not legally binding; a **letter of political intent**
 - 2°C max temperature rise
 - **short-term finance - USD 30 billion** through 2010
 - **Long-term finance - USD 100 billion** annually by 2020
 - a **review** by 2015
- **127 countries** have associated
- **37** developed countries have submitted mitigation targets
- **38** developing countries have submitted mitigation actions



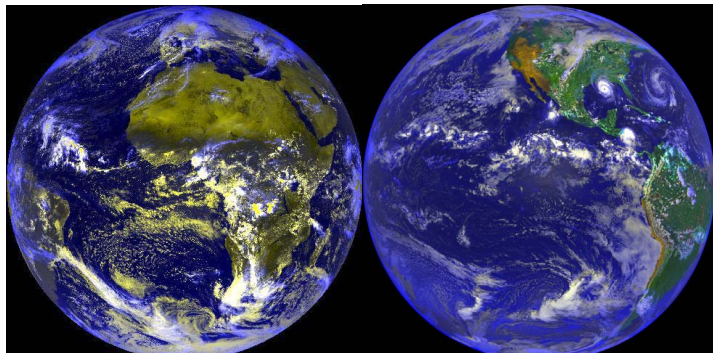
Priorities during 2010

- **Rebuild confidence** in the process
- Progress is needed on finance:
 - the **30 billion USD need to flow**
 - **clarity** needed on how to generate the 100 billion USD
- Clarity on what “**legally binding**” could entail
- High-level engagement



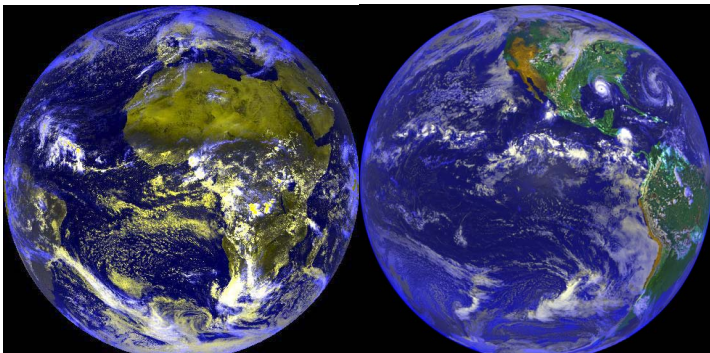
The UN Climate Change Conference in Mexico 2010

- Objectives for Mexico need to take current political realities into account
- The needs of developing countries need to be addressed
 1. **Fully operational architecture** that makes it possible for developing countries to act on climate change
 2. Clear **leadership by industrialised** countries
 3. **Conclusion of the negotiations** under the Bali Road Map
- Progress could lead to consensus to turn the outcome into a **legal treaty in the future**



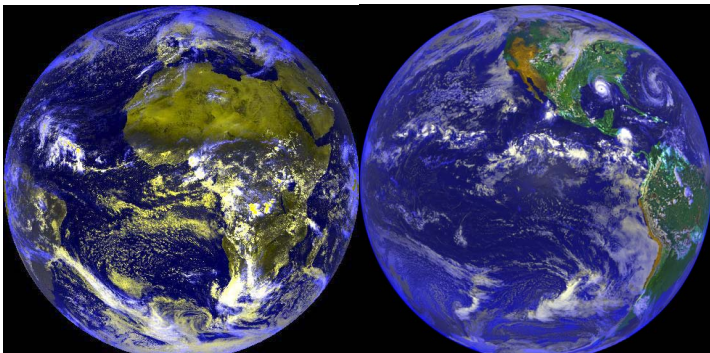
Work at Bonn UN Climate Change Talks

- **Work on LCA negotiating text that was not concluded in Copenhagen and can be adopted at Cancún** = draft decisions on “implementation architecture” relating to adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology, forests and capacity building
- **Work on tools and means** for industrialised countries to achieve **greater ambition** (AWG-KP)
- Preparation of **draft decisions relating to technical matters**, e.g. review of Kyoto Protocol’s adaptation fund, measurement of emissions from deforestation in developing countries (SBI and SBSTA)



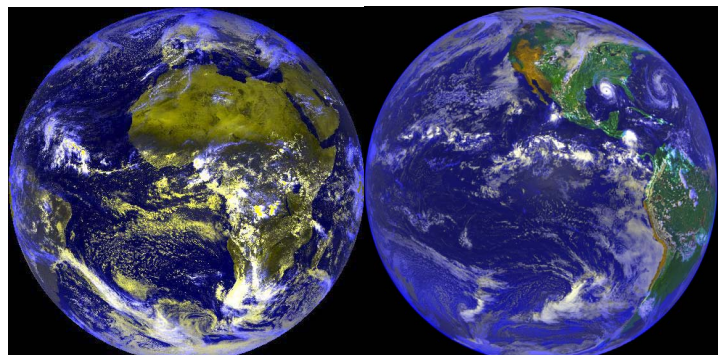
What has happened up to now in Bonn

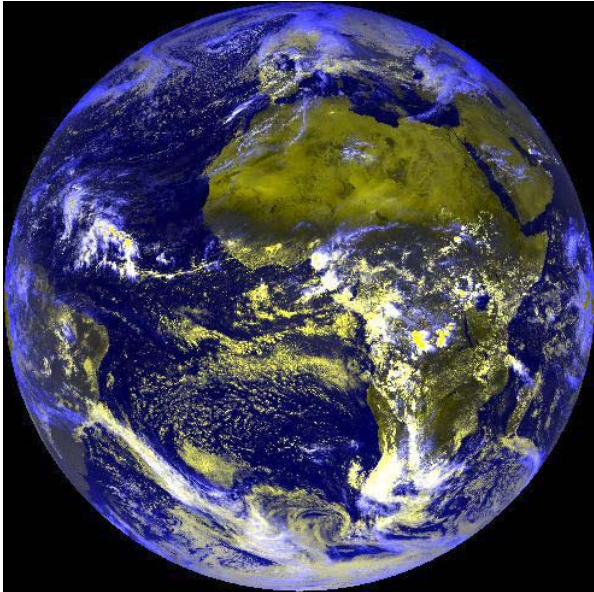
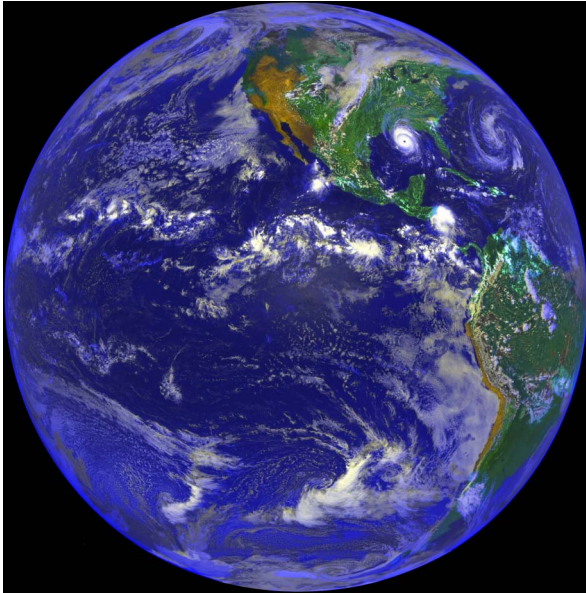
- Negotiations taking place in **constructive atmosphere** and in **fully transparent and inclusive** manner
- Governments working in **contact groups and informal meetings**
- **New negotiating text in preparation** reflecting views of all countries
- **Already good progress on a number of technical issues**



Next steps on the road to Cancún

- Next **UNFCCC** gathering **2-6 August** in Bonn
- **Further one-week** UNFCCC gathering beginning of October
- Further **high-level engagement** by Ministers and HOS/G required
- **COP 16** in Cancún 29 November – 10 December





Thank you

