



Second National Forum on Climate Change Cambodia 3-5 October 2011

Key highlights of recent CC negotiations

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About Presentation



- UNFCCC: background, objectives, principles, key landmarks, negotiations processes and institutions
- Cancun agreement and issues for Durban
- Challenges
 - Complexity of issues and institutional inter-linkage
 - Emission gaps

UNFCCC: Background



- Climate Change for the first taken by the UN General Assembly in 1988
- It has adopted resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988 on the “Protection of the Global Climate for Present and Future Generation of Mankind”
- UN General Assembly established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) for negotiating a framework convention on climate change in 1990.
- The INC adopted by consensus the UNFCCC on 9 May 1992 at New York and Open for signature at the “Earth Summit” in Brazil.

UNFCCC: The Ultimate Objective



- Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient
 - to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change,
 - to ensure that food production is not threatened and
 - to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

UNFCCC: Principles



- On the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Developed country Parties should take the lead.
- The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties should be given full consideration.
- The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.
- The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development.
- The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties

UNFCCC: Kyoto Protocol, 1997



- To meet the commitment (5.2 % reduction) Kyoto Protocol has devised three flexible mechanisms for reducing greenhouse gases
 - Article 6 : Annex I may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such party emission reduction unit (ERU).
 - Article 12 : CDM shall have to assist parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development.....and to assist parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments.
 - Article 17 : Annex-B parties may participate in emission trading to fulfill their commitments. This is a non-project based activity.

UNFCCC: Bali Action Plan, 2007



- Established a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012
- Five key building blocks
 - A shared vision for long-term cooperative action
 - Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change
 - Enhanced action on adaptation
 - Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation
 - Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation

Copenhagen Accords



- *The Conference of the Parties takes note of the Copenhagen Accord of 18 December 2009*
 - *Since the Conference of the Parties neither adopted nor endorsed the Accord, its provisions do not have any legal standing in the UNFCCC Process even if some Parties decide to associate themselves with it (Ref, DBO/drl, 25 January 2010, Bonn, UNFCCC).*
- However, the Accord can be seen as an important political step that can guide the process for developing a binding post 2012 agreement but obviously it will depend on the negotiation process;
- The Conference at Copenhagen demonstrated unprecedented worldwide attention, an extraordinary mobilization of public opinion and action and the highest level of political engagement from countries.

Copenhagen Accords



- **Emission reduction targets for industrialized countries:**
 - Annex 1 Parties commit to implement, individually or jointly, quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020;
 - Pledges are not close to the 25-40% reduction by 2020 from 1990 baselines – a reduction that is likely to be needed to remain temperature increase below 2 degree
- **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries:**
 - Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention will implement mitigation actions and will list their voluntary pledges;
 - A number of key countries such as China and India proposed their own “carbon intensity” targets as a first step towards deviation from business as usual growth.

Copenhagen Accords



- **Financial and technological resources to assist developing countries in mitigation and adaptation:**
 - The Accord includes commitment by developed countries to provide US\$30 billion over the next three years to support developing country adaptation and mitigation efforts;
 - The Accord also includes a commitment to the goal of mobilizing US\$100 billion a year by 2020, and a Panel to study potential sources of revenue for these funds.
- **Institutional setup and on the governance structure to channel financial and other support to developing countries:**
 - The Accord calls for the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention to support projects.

Copenhagen Accord: UN System mobilizing financing



- UN Secretary General has established a high-level panel to design and oversee a \$100 billion fund annually by 2020 for climate mitigation and adaptation financing in poor countries
- It will design a mechanism to channel cash from developed nations to projects aimed at protecting agriculture and infrastructure from rising seas and weather extremes
- It will propose strategies for boosting renewable energy and clean technology investments in poor nations
- Funding would include both public and private sources

Cancun agreement: key elements and issues for Durban



Build on Cancun agreements

Finance

- Make Green Climate Fund operational;
- Identify sources of Long term funding.

Technology

- Progress on the Technology Mechanism: agree on a process for host of CT Center and operationalising the CT Network.

Mitigation

- Agreed to take NAMAP in the context of SD, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building

REDD

- Agree on safeguards, reference levels, MRV and forest monitoring (SBSTA);
- Produce recommendations on financing options for REDD+ (LCA).

Adaptation

- Make the Committee and Framework operational

Agree on pending issues

Future of the Kyoto Protocol

- Clarity on the second commitment period.

Legal Form of the Bali Road Map outcome

- Agree on the form of the outcome (global agreement including all major emitters vs binding targets for industrialized countries and voluntary actions for developing countries).

Legally binding nature of pledges

- Top down vs bottom up (pledge and review) nature of pledges.

How to close the Emission Gap?

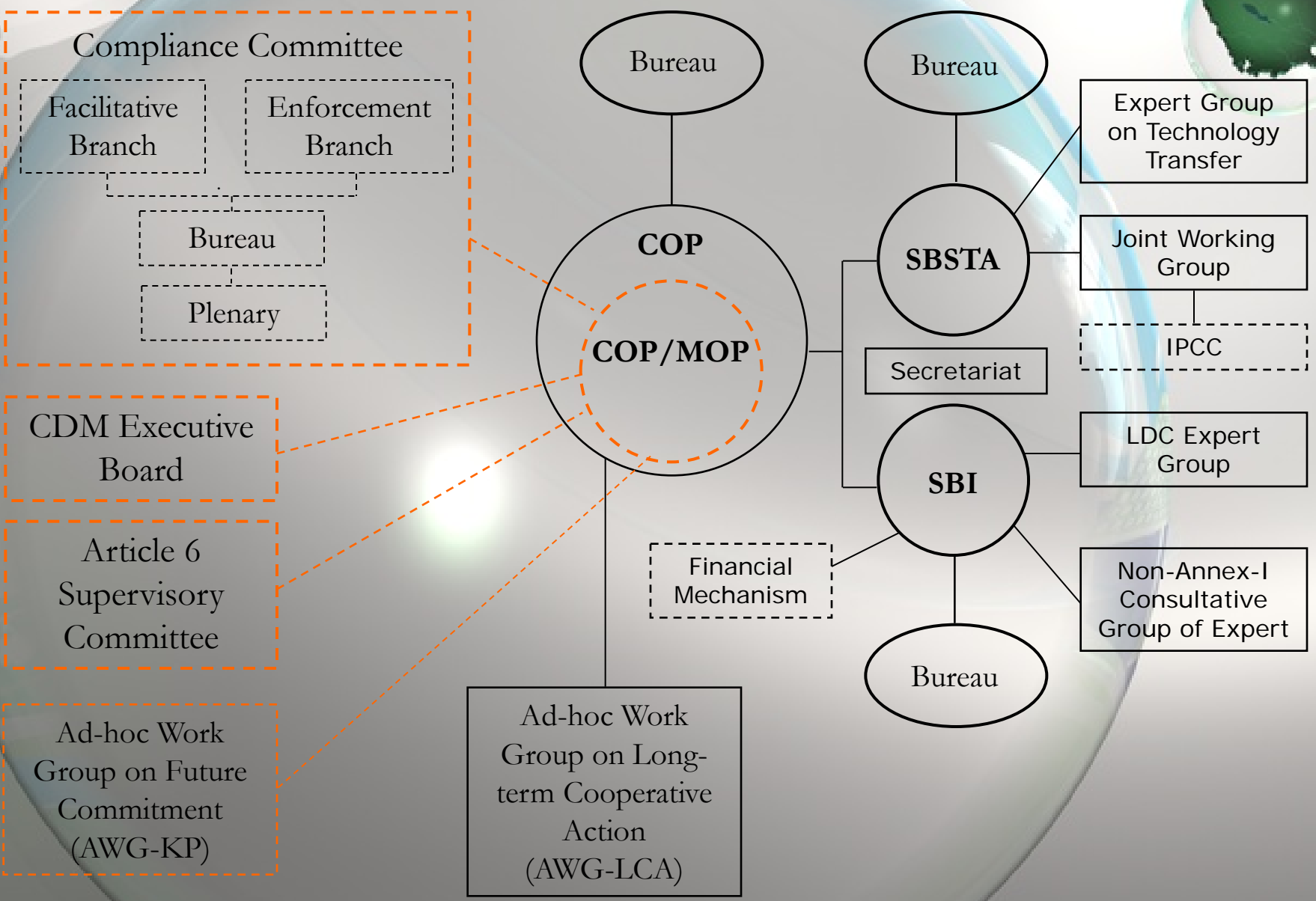
- Process for closing gap between pledges and what is needed to keep below 2°C.

UNFCCC: Multiple Institutions



- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)
- Conference of the Parties
- Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA and SBI)
- Ad-hoc Working Group on Berlin Mandate (AGBM)
- Bureaux
- LDC Expert Group (LEG)
- Consultative Group of Expert (CGE)
- Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)
- CDM Executive Board
- Compliance Committee
- Financial Mechanism : GEF
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-KP)
- Ad-hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)

UNFCCC: Institutions



UNFCCC: Key Negotiating Blocks



- Annex-I and Non-Annex I under convention
 - Responsibility and Commitment
- Five Regional Groups
 - Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean states (GRULAC), and the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG)
- In the negotiations
 - G77 and China
 - AOSIS
 - LDC
 - EU
 - Umbrella
 - OPEC
 - Others
- Observer Organizations and Media
 - Environment, Business, Research

Copenhagen Accord: mitigation pledges



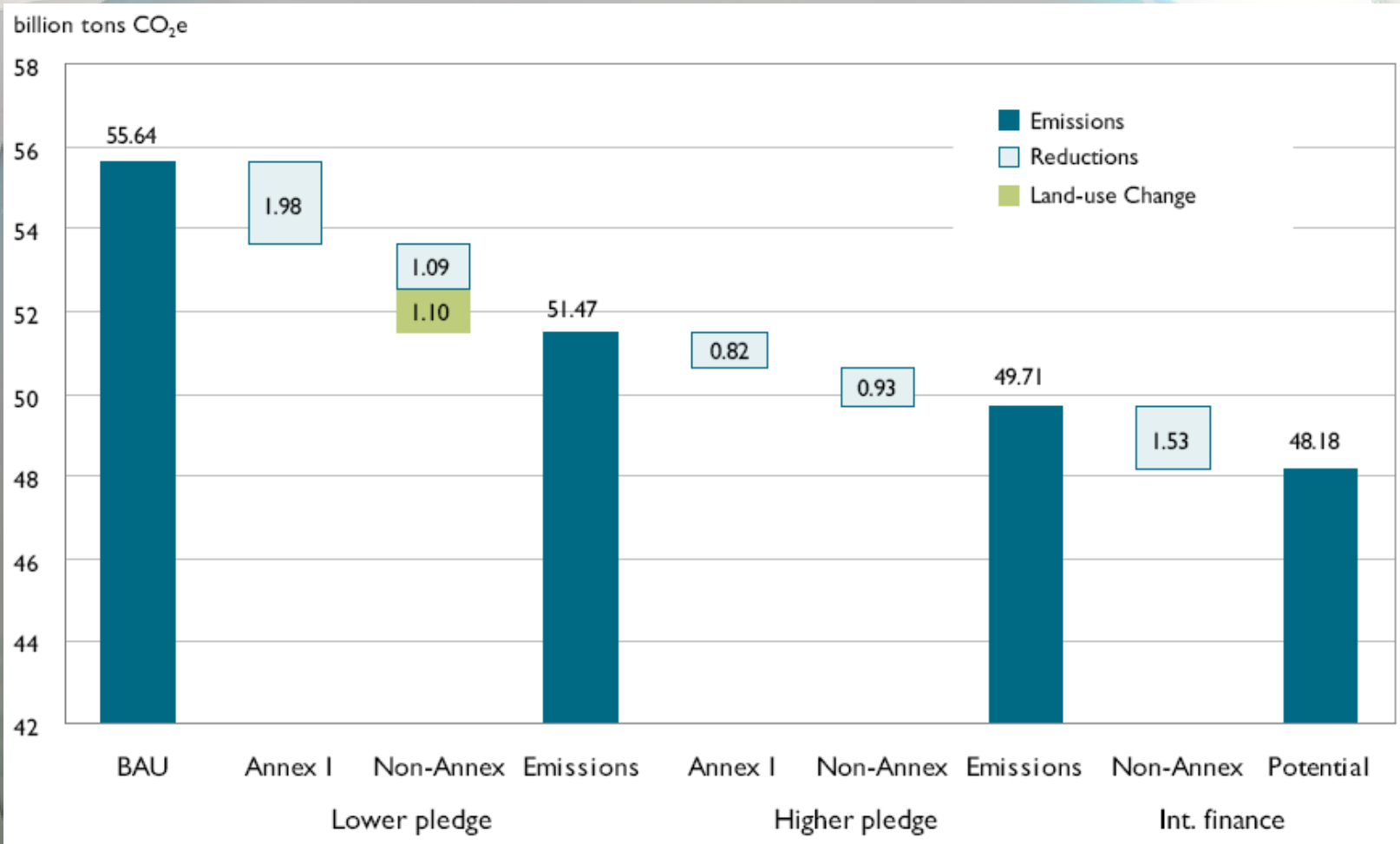
- 106 Countries supported Copenhagen Accord (40 developed and 66 developing) initially which has grown to 117;
- 72 have listed specific national emission reduction plans;
- The national pledges currently listed in the Copenhagen Accord would reduce emissions to between 49.7 and 51.5 billion tons in 2020;
- \$50 billion international financial assistance for mitigation could reduce emissions to as low as 48 billion tons.

Source:

Trevor Houser, March 2010

UNFCCC, November 2010

Copenhagen Accord: Mitigation Potential

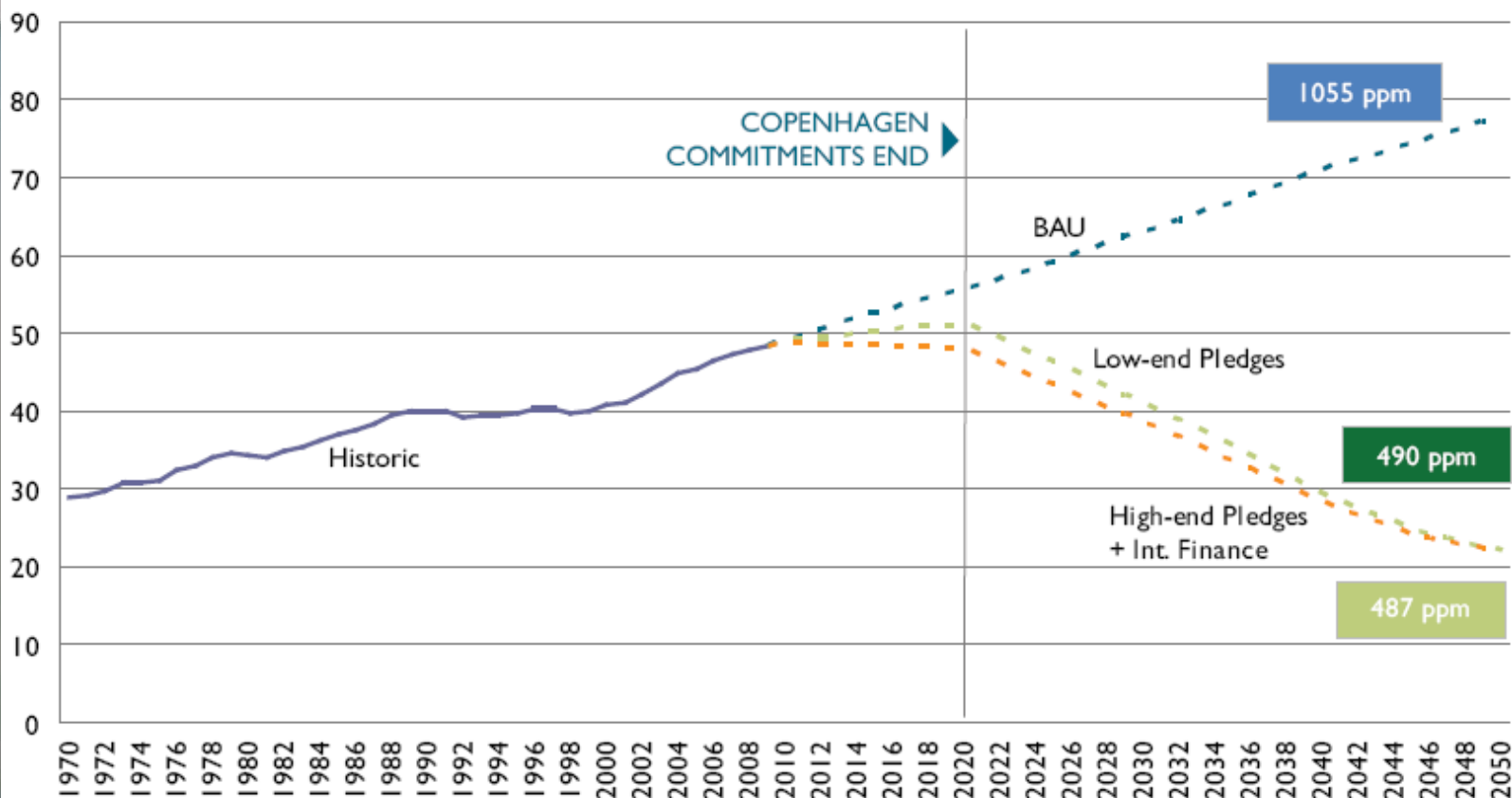


Source: Trevor Houser, March 2010

Copenhagen Accord: Mitigation up to 2050

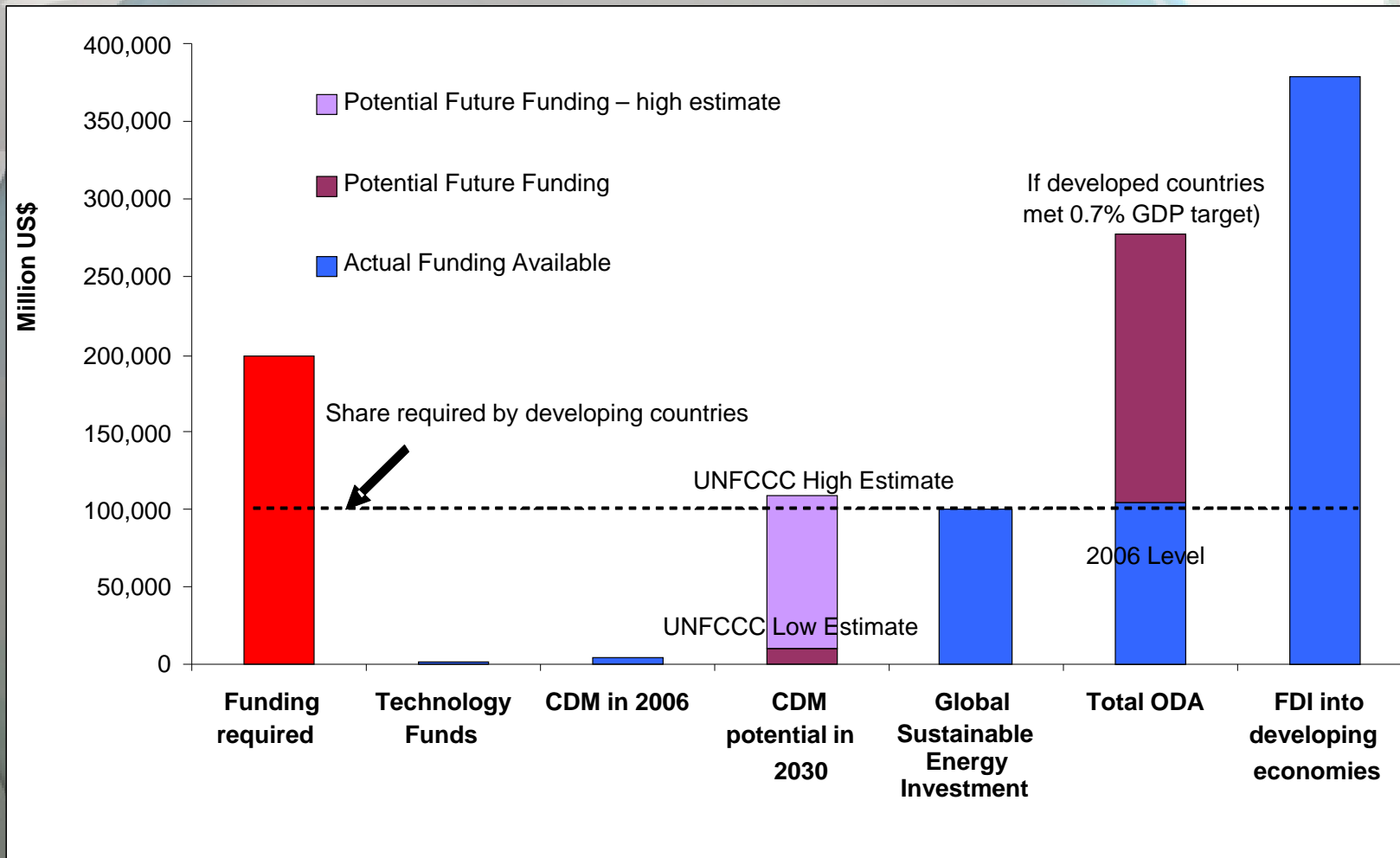
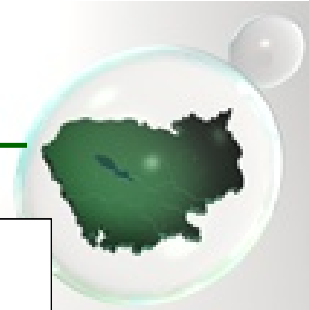


billion tons CO₂e - potential emission reductions following the pledges in the Copenhagen Accord and resulting atmospheric concentrations in 2100.



Source: Trevor Houser, March 2010

Climate mitigation investment – how much will be needed?



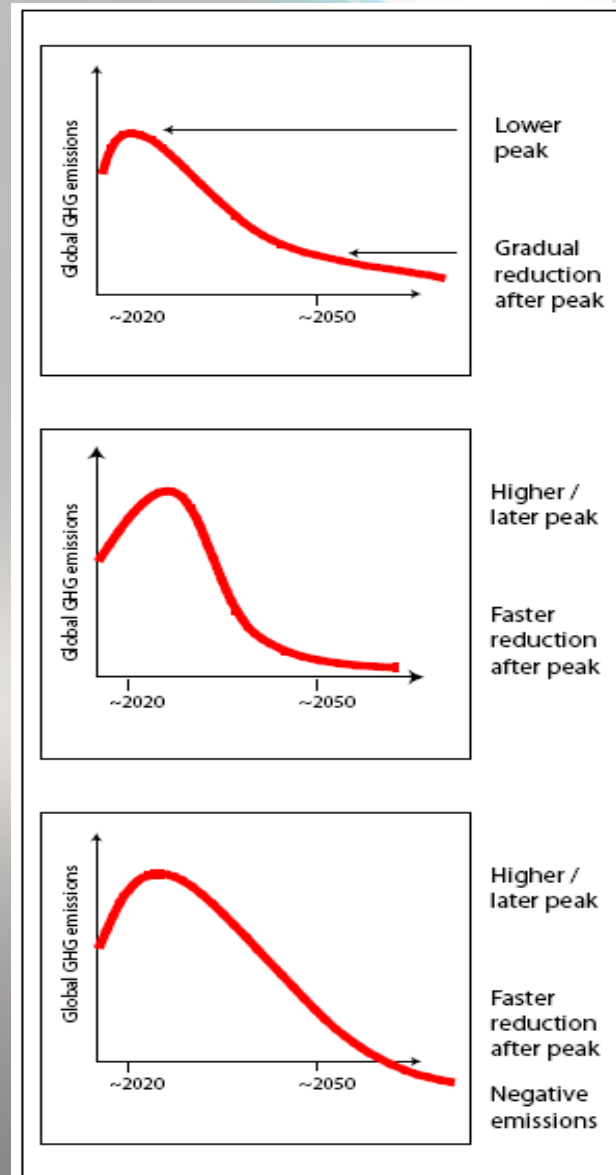
Source: p11, UNEP PFM

Global additional annual investment needs for mitigation by 2030

What are we aiming for?



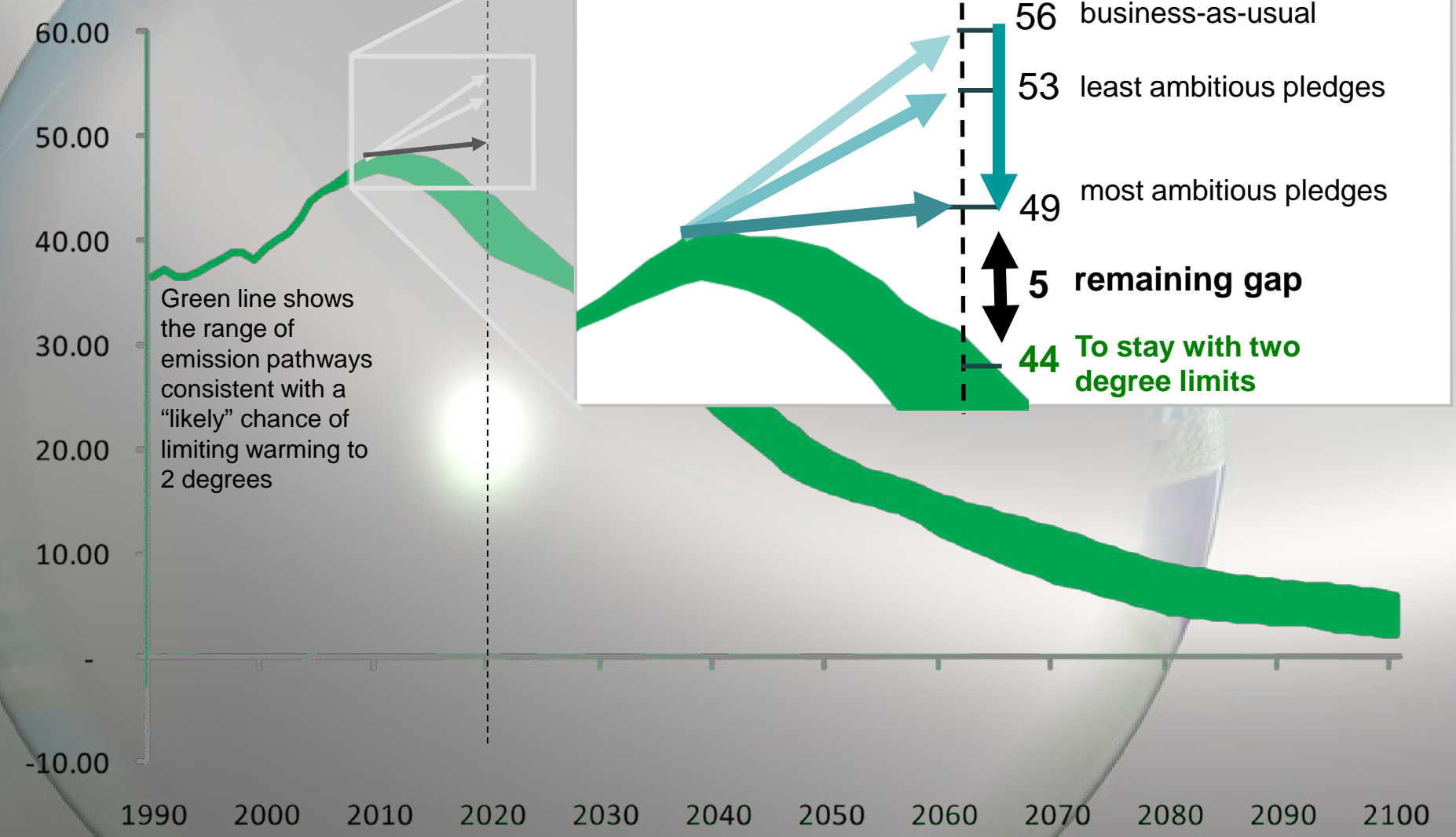
1. Meeting a temperature target depends largely on *cumulative* emissions
2. Different pathways correspond to same cumulative emissions



Where are we heading?



Global emissions, GtCO₂e



UNEP thanks Joeri Rogelj (ETHZ) and the European Climate Foundation for graphics

1 This is the median estimate of modelling groups, estimates range from 47-51 GtCO₂e (20th to 80th percentile)
 Source: Adapted from The Emissions Gap report, UNEP, 2010

What does the gap consist of?

- Gap without action (business-as-usual)
- Move from business-as-usual to unconditional pledges (lower ambition)
- Moving from unconditional (lower ambition) pledges to conditional (higher ambition)
 - Ambitious action from other countries
 - Provision of climate finance
 - Passing of domestic legislation
- Ensuring 'strict' rules surrounding:
 - Land use/forest accounting
 - Surplus emissions units

→ Remaining gap of ~5 GtCO₂e



12 GtCO₂e

- 3 GtCO₂e

- 2 to -3 GtCO₂e

- 1 to -2 GtCO₂e

**Total reduction
approx. -7 GtCO₂e**

Main Options for Reducing the Gap



- **Increase in ambition** of country targets from those with targets
- **National emissions outperforming targets** due to policies not reflected in national targets, international finance beyond that required to deliver the existing pledge
- **Mitigation in sectors not covered by national targets** –e.g. international aviation and maritime

And essential complimentary actions

- **Addressing short lived climate forcers**, e.g. black carbon, tropospheric ozone and other gases such as HCFCs, HFCs

THANK YOU !

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