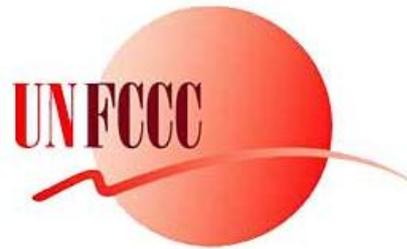


UNFCCC

Negotiations in Cancun

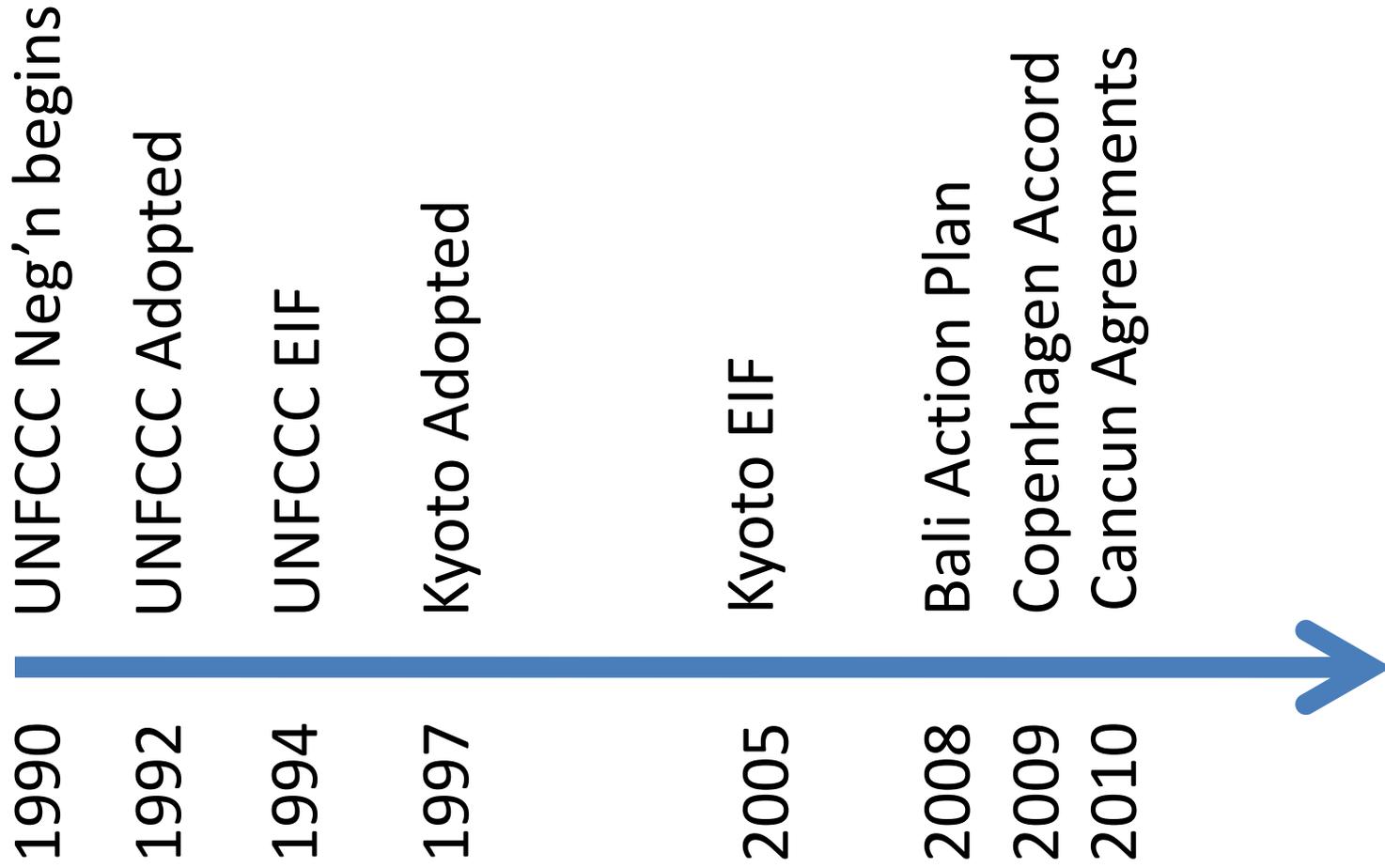


Dr Jonathan Pershing

Deputy Special Envoy for Climate Change, US Department of State

January 5, 2010

Timeline of the Negotiations



Key Elements Of the Cancun Agreements

- Shared Vision
- Adaptation
- Enhanced Action on Mitigation
- Transparency
- Finance
- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation
- Technology

Shared Vision

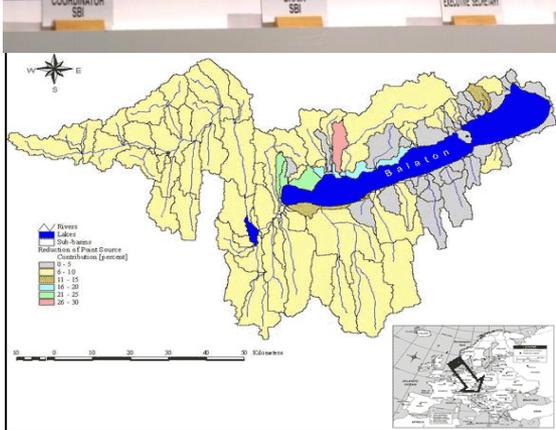
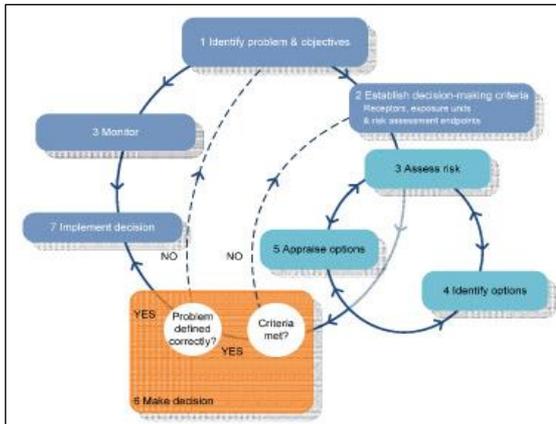
- Climate change is a great challenge of our time
- Climate change is unequivocal, with most of the 20th century increase very likely due to human activity
- Deep cuts required to hold temperature increase below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- Balanced package of mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building needed
- Agreement to work toward identifying a global goal for 2050 and to cooperate in achieving peaking of global emissions as soon as possible
- Need to engage a broad range of stakeholders (business, civil society, youth) with effective participation of women and indigenous peoples

Adaptation (1)

- Challenge for all
- Establish an “Adaptation framework” to include:
 - Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions
 - Preparing impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments
 - Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environment for adaptation
 - Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems enhancing climate related disaster risk reduction strategies
 - R, D, D, D of climate technologies for adaptation



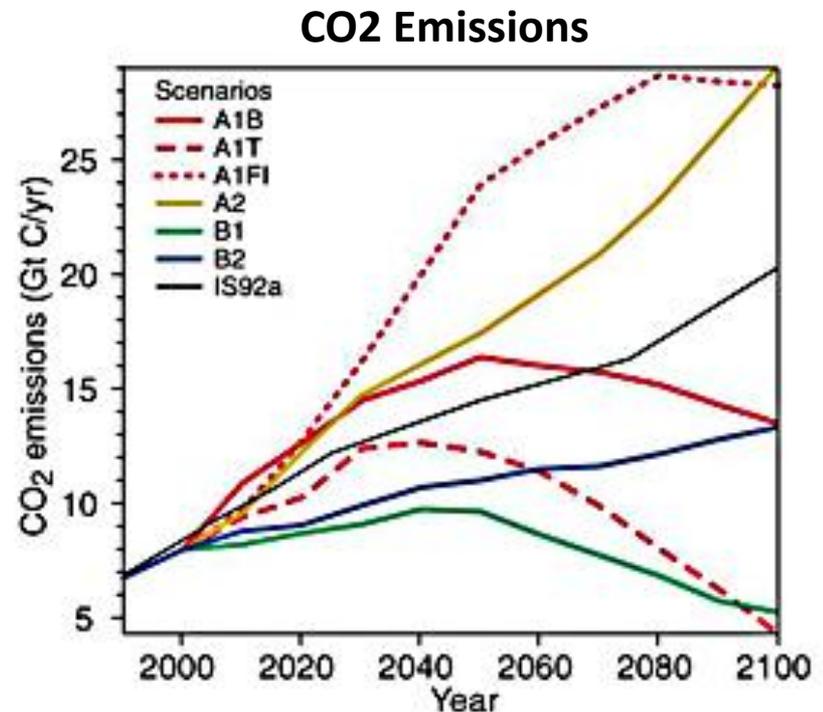
Adaptation (2)



- Establish a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement adaptation plans
- Establish an Adaptation Committee to:
 - promote coherent implementation of adaptation,
 - provide technical support and guidance to Parties,
 - Strengthen information sharing and development of good practice
- Invites the strengthening, and where necessary, establishment of new regional centers and networks to enhance adaptation
- Calls for further input from Parties on adaptation work program, including for further development of Adaptation Committee

Mitigation (1)

- Parallel structure for developed and developing countries
 - Both groups communicate targets or actions, and these will be recorded in formal UNFCCC document
 - Both groups subject to reporting, review and oversight
 - Enhanced guidelines to be developed to improve quality of reporting, review and verification



Mitigation (2): Actions Already Listed

- **Brazil** : 36 – 39% below BaU by 2020
- **China** : 40-45% reduction in emissions intensity below 2005 by 2020
- **EU**: 20 – 30% below 1990 levels by 2020
- **India** : 20-25% reduction in emissions intensity below 2005 by 2020
- **Indonesia**: 26-41% below BaU by 2020
- **Japan**: 25% below 1990 by 2020 contingent on others acting
- **Mexico** : up to 30% below BaU by 2020
- **USA**: 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 in the context of US legislation

Transparency : MRV and ICA

- Objective: to build confidence around the world that developed and developing nations are implementing the targets and actions they have committed to.
- For developing countries
 - Domestic MRV for unsupported actions (actions that do not receive international aid)
 - International Consultations and Analysis (ICA) on these domestic actions
 - International MRV for supported actions
- For developed countries:
 - Strengthen reporting of emissions and of progress toward achieving reduction targets
 - Information on financing and technology transfer
 - New process for international assessment of economy-wide emission reduction targets for developed countries.
- Ambitious work program for 2011 to elaborate modalities and guidelines for both developed and developing countries

Finance (1)

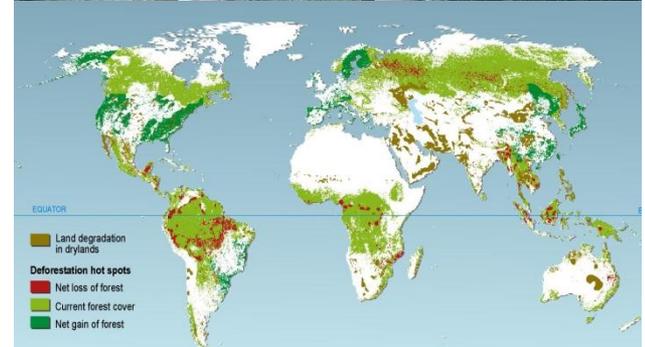
- Confirms and elaborates the three major finance components of the Copenhagen Accord:
 - Provision of resources approaching \$30 billion in "**fast start**" finance for 2010-12
 - Mobilizing **\$100 billion** from private and public sources by 2020
 - Establishment of a new **Green Fund**
- **Fast Start:** decisions on how funds would be directed would be left to the discretion of the individual donors and not allocated by the UNFCCC or an international process.
- **Long term finance** (\$100 B): decision recognizes the Copenhagen commitment, notes that funding would come from a variety of sources, including public and private, bilateral and multilateral.

Finance (2)

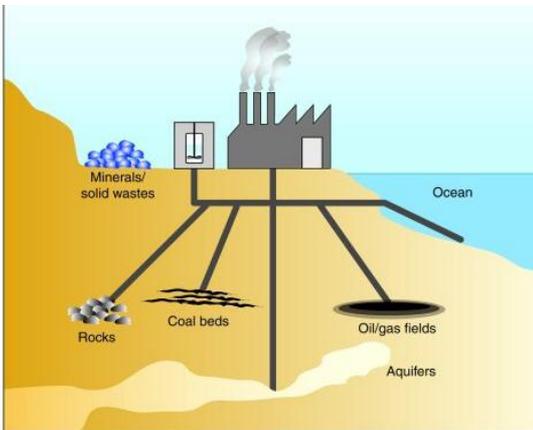
- **Green Fund:**
 - Fund is to operate under the guidance of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP)
 - Fund to have independent Board with membership equally split between developed and developing countries.
 - World Bank to be Fund Trustee,
 - Fund to be supported by independent secretariat
 - 40-member Transitional Committee of finance and climate experts will work next year to draft the Fund's detailed operational guidelines
- **Standing Committee on Finance** created, envisioned as a kind of COP sub-committee tasked with preparing recommendations and analysis on finance related issues.

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation

- Agreement on framework for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
 - Framework to include consideration of the role of conservation, the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks" (known as REDD+).
- The decision offers guidance on:
 - Social and environmental safeguards
 - Development of national REDD strategies
 - Development of transparent monitoring systems.
- Sets out a robust work program over the next year to discuss:
 - analysis of the drivers of deforestation;
 - forms of financing
 - modalities for setting reference levels as well as for measurement, monitoring, and verification of emissions reductions.



Technology



- Parties agreed to launch a technology mechanism.
- Mechanism will consist of:
 - Technology Executive Committee (TEC) : high-level body identifying how to better deploy and diffuse technology in the developing world.
 - Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN): operational arm, helping to build capacity and deploy clean technology and adaptation projects.
- Issues still to be addressed, include the relationship between these two bodies and their funding arrangements
- No text in Cancun Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights

Next Year's Agenda



- 17th Session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Durban, South Africa, December 2011
- Three preparatory meetings (likely April, end June and October)
- Parties to provide formal submissions to the UNFCCC in the first three months of 2011 to define views on the nature of the work through Durban.
- Cancun decisions reflect that Parties will implement actions on mitigation, fast start finance, and other actions even as the arrangements to give effect to other Cancun outcomes are further developed and elaborated.