

**MATRIKS CATATAN HARIAN
DELRI KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN DAN PARTNERS
UNFCCC COP-16, CANCUN, MEXICO, 29 NOVEMBER-10 DESEMBER 2010**

disusun oleh:
Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan



**KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN
DESEMBER, 2010**



26 & 28 NOVEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : International Workshop on Enhancing Coordinated Delivery of REDD+: Emerging Lessons, Best Practices and Challenges</p> <p>Waktu : 26 November 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshop dimaksudkan untuk berbagai pengalaman dan pembelajaran dari sejumlah negara yang telah melaksanakan REDD+ tentang "significant REDD+ actions and financing (Indonesia)"; "safeguards" (Brazil dan Tanzania), "multi-stakeholders consultations" (DRC dan Paraguay) dan "benefit sharing mechanisms" (Vietnam dan Equador). 2. Dari presentasi dan diskusi, workshop juga mengidentifikasi prioritas kerjasama (partnership) baik multilateral maupun bilateral serta kerjasama selatan-selatan dan "network" regional. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Lampiran: Concept note dan agenda workshop</p>
2	<p>Nama Acara : Interim REDD+ Partnership meeting on 2011-2012 work program</p> <p>Waktu : 28 November 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pertemuan membahas "Work Program" 2011-2012 yang konsepnya telah disiapkan sejak pertemuan di Tianjin. 2. Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri di Nagoya 28 Oktober 2010 telah menyetujui 5 Komponen Program, masing-masing dengan beberapa "Operational Measures". 3. Partners menindak lanjuti dengan elaborasi ke dalam "actions", "key deliverables" dan "rationals". 4. Mengingat beberapa program tahun 2010 merupakan program yang berkelanjutan, maka diakomodir pada kelima komponen. 5. Berdasarkan masukan selama pertemuan, Sekretariat Partnership menyempurnakan draft WP, dan ditargetkan sudah dapat disepakati sebelum akhir sesi di Cancun. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Iwan Wibisono, Muh.Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Lampiran :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary Co-Chairs pada Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri di Nagoya, • Work Programme 2011-2012 menyusul.

HARI PERTAMA, SENIN, 29 NOVEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : Pembukaan COP-16, CMP-6, AWG-LCA</p> <p>Waktu : 10.00 – 19.00</p> <p>Tempat : Plenary Ceiba, Moon Palace Resort</p>	<p>Nur Masripatin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ancaman dampak negative perubahan iklim merupakan hal yang nyata. Science dan teknologi untuk mengurangi dampak PI telah tersedia, argumentasi tentang tingginya biaya pengurangan konsentrasi GHGs tidak rasional bila dibandingkan dengan resiko kerugian yang akan timbul bila tanpa melakukan pencegahan. Untuk penanganan PI jalur multilateral adalah jalur yang paling dapat dipercaya, dan karenanya COP-16 harus menghasilkan keputusan untuk operasionalisasi BAP serta kelanjutan KP. 2. Baik Presiden COP/CMP, Chair AWG-LCA dan sebagian besar parties (melalui group statements) mengharapkan “balanced-package” keluaran/keputusan Cancun baik antara BAP-KP maupun antar elemen dalam BAP, dengan menghasilkan “legally binding measures” pada COP-17 di Durban. Tentang proses, presiden COP/CMP, Chair AWG-LCA dan sebagian besar parties (melalui group statements) meyakini bahwa jalur multilateral merupakan jalur yang paling terpercaya untuk menghadapi tantangan PI. Sebagian besar Parties juga mengharapkan agar negosiasi merupakan proses yang transparan, “country driven”, inclusive dan pengambilan keputusan berdasar konsensus. <p>Usman:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presiden COP 16 terpilih: Ms. Patricia Espinosa (Menlu Meksiko). Preident COP ini memimpin sidang Plenary sampai sekitar jam 6 pm, dengan memberi kesempatan kepada semua delegasi Parties menyampaikan pandangannya mengenai isu global perubahan iklim 2. Hampir semua delegasi (Parties) menyampaikan bahwa 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja, Laksmi Banowati, Usman, Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Usman</p>

2	<p>Nama Acara : Launch of the Rio Conventions' ecosystems and climate change pavilion: enhancing synergies (Side Event)</p> <p>Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40</p> <p>Tempat : Mamey, Hall C, Cancun Messe</p>	<p>pentingnya melakukan tindakan nyata dalam menyelamatkan bumi dari dampak buruk perubahan iklim sebagai satu-satunya planet tempat manusia tinggal.</p> <p>3. Perlunya semua delegasi merujuk dan berkomitmen dalam tindak nyata mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim, dengan antara lain mengacu pada mekanisme Bali Action Plan dan Copenhagen Accord.</p> <p>4. Delegasi PNG meminta agar paling tidak tanggal 10 Desember 2010 di Cancun ini Parties dapat mengadopsi REDD+ sebagai legally binding hasil negosiasi yang relatif panjang (3 tahun).</p>	
	<p>1. <i>Side event</i> ini merupakan bagian dari <i>The Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion</i>, yang merupakan paviliun <i>virtual</i> dan berupa serangkaian <i>side events</i>, yang dimulai di COP10-CBD di Nagoya, Oktober 2010.</p> <p>2. Terdapat dua presentasi, yang pertama oleh Hideki Minamikawa, <i>Vice Minister for Global Environment, Japan</i>, tentang "Relevant decisions from COP10 as actions for the UNFCCC". Presentasi kedua oleh Hyunju Lee, <i>Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, Korea Forest Service</i>, tentang "Expected outcomes of UNCCD COP10 as they relate to the Rio conventions".</p> <p>3. Pada dasarnya kedua presentasi tersebut mendorong pengembangan sinergi antara UNCBD, UNCCCD, dan UNFCCC, yang merupakan tiga konvensi yang dihasilkan di KTT Bumi di Rio de Janeiro, 1002.</p> <p>4. Dalam diskusi, delegasi Indonesia menyarankan agar langkah UNFCCC merancang dan mengukur upaya pencapaian target penurunan emisi dikembangkan pula di dalam pencapaian target biodiversity 2020 yang sangat ambisius yang baru saja disepakati di COP10-CBD dan target semacam yang akan dirumuskan di COP10-CCD tahun 2011.</p> <p>5. Isu lain yang muncul dalam diskusi adalah (i) perlunya mereplikasi <i>Satoyama initiative</i> dari CBD dalam kedua konvensi yang lain, (ii) perlunya memberi perhatian pada ekosistem yang</p>		<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>



3	<p>Nama Acara : The missing link to success: Women in REDD (Side Event)</p> <p>Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40</p> <p>Tempat : Sandia, Hall C, Cancun Messe</p>	<p><i>high biodiversity but low carbon</i>, dan (iii) kemungkinan mengembangkan <i>monetary unit</i> dari <i>carbon</i>, <i>biodiversity</i> dan <i>desertification</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Side Event Women and REDD+ diselenggarakan oleh wocan (Woman Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management). 2. Paparan disampaikan diantaranya oleh IUCN, CARE, HIMAWATI tentang beberapa proyek di Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nepal dan Philliphina. 3. Bahasan utama adalah perlunya <i>mainstreaming Gender</i> dalam pelaksanaan mekanisme REDD (<i>carbon income pro poor gender sensitive</i>). Hal ini mengingatkan bahwa wanita adalah yang paling rentan terhadap kerusakan hutan yang ada seperti berkurangnya sumber air, kayu bakar yang akan berpengaruh terhadap kehidupan keluarga. 4. Secara ringkas pada dasarnya mekanisme REDD diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi, akses/kesempatan dan peluang serta, benefit/keuntungan kepada wanita selain juga perlunya peningkatan kapasitas. Untuk itu REDD sebaiknya di design secara sistematis dengan memperhatikan keterlibatan wanita mulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan bahkan sampai kepada evaluasinya. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>
4	<p>Nama Acara : Japan's contribution on REDD+ (Side Event)</p> <p>Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40</p> <p>Tempat : Pitaya, Hall C, Cancun Messe</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pelaksanaan kegiatan berupa penyampaian paparan singkat dari beberapa pembicara, diantaranya JICA dan Ministry of Trade. 2. Tidak terdapat sesi diskusi dikarenakan waktu yang sangat singkat. 3. Dari beberapa project yang dilaksanakan oleh JICA, terdapat beberapa lesson learnt dan challenges, yaitu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspek Kelembagaan → kapasitas negara dalam menghadapi meningkatnya jumlah mitra/donor, mekanisme koordinasi dalam negeri negara penerima donor, mekanisme koordinasi penerimaan donor, dan countries' ownership. • Aspek Teknis → kesesuaian tingkat teknologi termasuk 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>

	<p>forest carbon monitoring, keseimbangan antara biaya dan output, sumberdaya manusia (baik negara maju maupun berkembang)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aspek Finansial → Peran ODA dan pendanaan swasta, dampak dari mekanisme up-front payment / performance-based payment.	
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--



HARI KEDUA, SELASA, 30 NOVEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	Nama Acara : Opening SBSTA Waktu : 10.00 - 15.00 Tempat : Cenote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seperti lazimnya pertemuan dibuka dengan adopsi agenda dan pengorganisasian pertemuan. Pada sesi-33 agenda SBSTA mencakup 6 topik yaitu : (1) Nairobi Work Program tentang dampak, kerentanan dan adaptasi PI, (2) Transfer dan pengembangan teknologi, (3) Riset dan observasi sistematis, (4) Isu terkait Article 2.3 Kp, (5) Metodologi di bawah UNFCCC, (6) Metodologi di bawah KP. • Sebagian besar Parties menginginkan bahwa semua agenda items dapat mencapai kemajuan. Negara berkembang umumnya menekankan pentingnya mengembangkan "Nairobi Work Programme", "global observing system", peningkatan kapasitas dan transfer teknologi, standarisasi baseline dalam CDM, aksi adaptasi. • Beberapa negara pulau kecil menambahkan penekanan pentingnya analisis ekonomi terkait batas maksimum kenaikan temperature 1,5°C. • Negara maju sependapat dan menekankan pentingnya peningkatan kapasitas, penggunaan "common matrix" dalam inventarisasi GHGs, Standarisasi baseline dalam CDM, kerjasama dalam riset dan observasi systematic. • Tidak seperti pada sesi-sesi sebelumnya, SBSTA-33 tidak membahas REDD+ karena belum ada mandat baru dari COP-15 di Copenhagen. • Terdapat agenda baru untuk kehutanan sejak SBSTA-32 yaitu "Forest Exhaustion in A/R CDM". • Sidang ini membuka kesempatan kepada peserta sidang untuk memberi pandangannya terhadap isu-isu dan progres SBSTA. Sebagian besar peserta sidang menyatakan perlunya negara-negara yang tergabung dalam COP, termasuk negara Annex 1 menunjukkan komitmennya terhadap pengembangan metodologi dan transfer teknologi dalam mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim akibat dari meningkatnya konsentrasi gas-gas 	Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Usman, Teguh Rahardja, Laksmi Banowati, Ristiananto Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Usman

2	<p>Nama Acara : Informal Meeting LULUCF Waktu : 11.00 – 13.00 Tempat : Manati</p>	<p>rumah kaca di atmosfer, yang saat ini dampak negatifnya terlihat signifikan terhadap biosfer kehidupan manusia di seluruh dunia, misalnya dalam bentuk banjir besar, kekeringan, dan meningkatnya temperatur bumi, serta ada indikasi mencairnya/berkurangnya luasan permukaan es di kutub utara dan selatan. Isu-isu lain yang mengemuka adalah afforestasi dan reforestasi, metodologi, CDM (under Kyoto Protocol), REDD+, penangkapan (capture) dan penyimpanan (storage) karbon dioksida, standarisasi base line dalam mekanisme pembangunan ramah lingkungan (clean development mechanism), aspek ilmiah, teknikal dan sosio-ekonomi dari mitigasi perubahan iklim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untuk membahas isu-isu tersebut, sidang membentuk kontak group, yang harus menyerahkan hasil kerjanya pada tgl 3 Desember 2010 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co chair LULUCF menginformasikan bahwa text chair yang baru sudah dikeluarkan pada tanggal 29 November 2010. • Dalam pertemuan informal meeting ini telah disampaikan beberapa perubahan dalam chair text yang baru yaitu menyetujui bahwa kategori “force majeure” harus didefinisikan dengan tujuan untuk mengeluarkan perhitungan emisinya. • Kemudian adanya permintaan kepada Annex 1 untuk memasukkan informasi reference level dari forest manajemennya sesuai dengan pengaturan yang disepakati dalam lampiran 2. • Selain itu dalam perhitungan reference level dalam forest manajemen, pilihan Capping telah dihilangkan. • Bentuk baru dari teks force majeure memberikan peluang kepada Annex 1 untuk mengeluarkan perhitungan emisinya. • Review ulang dari proposal annex 1 mengenai reference level memberikan peluang pengurangan perhitungan emisi. • Dalam pertemuan ini, Singapore mengajukan agar peatland menjadi salah satu pools karbon untuk diperhitungkan emisinya. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Muh. Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Muh. Farid</p>



3	<p>Nama Acara : Draft Group on Mitigation Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00 Tempat : Maguway Room</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sesuai guidance Chair AWG-LCA Co-Facilitators (New Zealand dan Tanzania) mengajak parties untuk focus pada pembahasan mitigasi oleh Negara maju dan mitigasi oleh Negara berkembang yang masih banyak mengandung “outstanding issues”, sedangkan untuk elemen mitigasi lainnya termasuk REDD+ diagendakan waktu berikutnya mengingat kemajuan yang telah dicapai. Negosiasi REDD+ dan isu lainnya diharapkan focus pada “cross-cutting issues”. • Berkenaan dengan NAMAs, New Zealand sebagai Chair of Drafting Group on Mitigation menyampaikan bahwa dalam Possible Element of the Outcome (doc. CRP.1), bab IIIA tentang NAMAs negara maju dan IIIB tentang NAMAs negara berkembang belum diuraikan sebagaimana bab-bab lain. Berdasarkan konsultasi dengan berbagai pihak, maka Chair akan menyiapkan Non-paper tentang substansi kedua sub-bab tersebut untuk dibahas hari Rabu, 31 Nop jam 16.30. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja, Muh.Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja</p>
4	<p>Nama Acara : Side Event Working with Community in Costarica Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40 Tempat : Cancunmesse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side event ini dilaksanakan oleh Meso Carbon (Mesoamerica Community Carbon). • Pertemuan menjelaskan tentang bagaimana hubungan sejarah antara Mesoamerica indigenous people dan kegiatan kehutanan seluas 50 juta ha dimana pemerintahannya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap kelestariannya akan tetapi dijaga kelestariannya oleh indigrenous community. • Masyarakat dengan peraturan tradisional dan budayanya telah berhasil memberikan input yang positif terhadap hutan dengan menetapkan hutan sebagai buffer zone untuk menghindari konflik akibat pengembangan pertanian diantaranya untuk pengembalaan dan juga terjadinya illegal logging. • Terkait dengan REDD+, mereka siap untuk melaksanakan dengan catatan bahwa kegiatan harus menghormati hak teroterial, budaya serta hak-hak berpolitik. Masyarakat menyampaikan bahwa REDD+ bisa dilaksanakan asal memperhatikan kondisi region melalui proses konsolidasi 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>

5	<p>melalui the Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests. Melalui organisasi ini kegiatan REDD+ dapat diusulkan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam kesempatan side event ini, disampaikan mengenai pentingnya peran sains (termasuk observasi) dalam kaitannya dengan pengembangan kebijakan perubahan iklim. • Kendala utama yang dihadapi negara berkembang adalah mengenai pendanaan atau pembiayaan pengembangan perangkat observasi. 	<p>Nama Acara : Systematic climate observations for the UNFCCC (Side Event) Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40 Tempat : Sandia, Cancunmesse</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>
6	<p>CCInet merupakan akses internet yang dibangun oleh Sekretariat UNFCCC untuk memberi kesempatan baik kepada Parties maupun users lainnya mengenai kemajuan-kemajuan yang dicapai dalam negosiasi perubahan iklim di bawah payung UNFCCC. CCInet dapat diakses melalui situs UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Nama Acara : CCInet Side Events Waktu : 18.30 – 20.00 Tempat : Cancunmesse</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
7	<p>Koordinasi dimaksudkan untuk membahas paragraph-paragraph yang masih belum dapat disepakati meski dalam lingkup G77+China terutama setelah Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia mengusulkan perubahan yang signifikan pada pertemuan Bonn Juni 2010,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan hanya dapat membahas sebagian paragraph tentang “safeguards”, mengingat perbedaan yang tajam tentang isu “Indigenous People”. Pertemuan akan dilanjutkan dengan mempertimbangkan hasil/arahan pertemuan AWG-LCA berikutnya. 	<p>Nama Acara : Koordinasi Internal G-77 & China on REDD+ Waktu : 19.00 – 22.30 Tempat : Azatec</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
8	<p>Dalam kesempatan side event ini, salah satu pembicara adalah Dr. Taufik Alimi yang menyampaikan mengenai kegiatan Clinton Foundation di Kalimantan Tengah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pada kesempatan diskusi, pembicara menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah Indonesia, LSM dan masyarakat lokal telah berkolaborasi jauh lebih baik dibanding 20 tahun yang lalu. • Dr. Taufik Alimi juga menjelaskan bahwa perlunya keseimbangan antara pengembangan usaha REDD+ dan bisnis tradisional dalam kaitannya dengan pengembangan ekonomi lokal. 	<p>Nama Acara : Applying safeguards and enhancing co-benefits in Ecuador, and REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards Waktu : 18.30 – 20.00 Tempat : Cancunmesse</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>



9	<p>Nama Acara : REDD+ Partnership (Side Event) Waktu : 18.30 – 20.30 Tempat : Westin Hotel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentasi dipaparkan oleh FAO tentang protokol Voluntary Data Base REDD+ information yang disepakati pada High Level Meeting di Nagoya dan presentasi tentang Study tentang Gap dan Analisis pendanaan REDD + di tingkat global oleh Markku Simula (konsultan). • Pada paparan pertama terkait dengan sharing data dan informasi terkait dengan kegiatan REDD+ hal-hal yang perlu dilakukan adalah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Membangun proses pemeliharaan data yang up to date. - Bagaimana menghubungkan dengan data-data yang ada - Fungsi penyampaian supaya pemakai gampang dalam mengakses data dan informasi - Mengeksplor rencana implementasi dan hasilnya. • Paparan terkait Analisis of REDD+ Financing Gaps and Overlaps (masih belum selesai studynya) • Studi dilakukan dalam rangka memberikan masukan upaya meningkatkan atau mempercepat pelaksanaan kegiatan REDD+ dengan pendanaan yang ada dengan cara melakukan identifikasi dan analisis pembiayaan REDD+ dengan melihat gap dan overlappnya, untuk selanjutnya memberikan rekomendasi untuk menyelesaikan gap dan overlap tersebut. • Dasar menganalisis dilakukan dengan melihat tahapan dalam REDD+ yaitu Readiness, Implementation of REDD+ National Strategy dan Implementation of Performance based payment system. • Analisis dilakukan dengan melihat beberapa aspek yaitu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bagaimana melihat pembiayaan/pendanaan REDD+ sebagai Cross Cutting Issue, - Komponen apa saja yang dibiayai, - kebutuhan masing-masing negara, dan distribusi pendanaan saat ini - jenis-jenis pendanaan (bilateral, multilateral, etc), - preposisi tentang pendanaan untuk REDD+ dan pendanaan 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati, Teguh Rahardja, Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>
---	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - untuk kegiatan lain, pendanaan REDD+ memakai dana nasional - keterlibatan private sektor baik sebagai investor maupun buyer • Rekomendasi yang diberikan diantaranya adalah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+ harus memiliki vis yang jelas, - harmonisasi dan koordinasi antar pendanaan, - berdasarakan kebutuhan masing-masing negara, - transparansi, efisien, - mekanisme penyaluran dana harus jelas, - pelaksanaan sesuai aturan - penggabungan dengan pendanaan nasional - mempertimbangkan pelaksanaan REDD+ di tingkat lapangan - kemitraan dan melibatkan private sektor - aliran pendanaan yang jelas - dihindari penghitungan pendanaan yang double counting 	
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--



HARI KETIGA, RABU, 1 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : G77+China Plenary Waktu : 09.00 – 10.00 Tempat : Maguey (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang plenary G77+China ini merupakan sidang rutin yang dilaksanakan setiap harinya pada pukul 09.00-10.00. • Dalam sidang plenary kali ini pada umumnya anggota G77+China menyampaikan informasi mengenai beberapa pertemuan dan pentingnya untuk menambah agenda pertemuan internal G77+China untuk membahas isu tertentu. • Sebagai contoh penambahan agenda untuk membahas mitigation dan REDD+ pada draft agenda yang diajukan oleh Chair G77+China. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Kabadan Litbang, Teguh Rahardja, Laksmi Banowati, Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>
2	<p>Nama Acara : SBSTA/SBI - Joint Contact Group on Development and Transfer of Technologies Waktu : 11.00 – 11.30 Tempat : Mar (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang ini hanya sempat membahas laporan progres pelaksanaan Poznan Strategic Programs, yang dibuat oleh Global Environment Fund (GEF), yang antara lain struktur transfer teknologi mekanisme di bawah AWG-LCA, antara lain memperhatikan mekanisme yang kompetitif. Dalam konsultasi informal group ini, belum terjadi kesepakatan, hanya sampai baru tahap memperhalus/kesesuaian kalimat/bahasa (text wording) dari draft text yang disusun oleh GEF tersebut. Dengan demikian, timbul pertanyaan apakah negosiasi pembangunan dan transfer teknologi untuk mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim ini dapat diselesaikan dalam COP 16 ini di Cancun? Indonesia sebaiknya mengikuti proses-proses ini, jika tidak kita akan kehilangan satu alur dalam mekanisme negosiasi mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
3	<p>Nama Acara : SBI - Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism (CDM) Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00 Tempat : Rana (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standarisasi baselines emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) dalam mekanisme CDM sebaiknya dapat diterapkan secara luas dan mempunyai integritas lingkungan (<i>environmental integrity</i>) dengan memperhatikan kondisi spesifik nasional. Penerapan standar baselines dapat mereduksi biaya transaksi, meningkatkan transparansi, objektivitas & prediktabilitas, fasilitasi ke CDM, khususnya dalam kaitannya dengan 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>

		<p>keterwakilan tipe proyek dan region, pengurangan konsentrasi GRK, serta menjamin integritas lingkungan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sebagian besar Parties belum mencapai titik temu mengenai standar baselines (additionality & reductions of GHG emissions), yaitu apakah ditetapkan dalam skala proyek, nasional atau regional, serta pendekatan bottom up atau top down. Dengan adanya ketidaksepahaman di antara Parties ini, Uni Eropa mengajukan 3 paragraf baru yang pada intinya mengakomodasi perbedaan tersebut. Dengan demikian, peluang diadopsinya standar baselines dalam COP 16 ini menjadi berkurang, padahal negosiasi ini telah berjalan 5 tahun. 	
4	<p>Nama Acara : G77 + China Coordination on Mitigation Waktu : 11.30 – 12.30 Tempat : Balena (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koordinator G77+China untuk Mitigasi (Brazil) mengajukan draft teks tentang NAMAs (BAP 1b(i) dan 1b(ii)). Negara-negara anggota menghargai upaya tersebut, namun yang dapat disepakati barulah bullet point, itu pun minus point tentang komitmen NAMA negara maju. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>
5	<p>Nama Acara : G77 + China Coordination on Shared Vision Waktu : 13.00 – 14.30 19.00 – 21.00 Tempat : Cielo & Colibri (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dalam pertemuan yang dipimpin oleh Phillipina, pembahasan tentang Shared Vision mengalami perbedaan pandangan prinsip yang tidak bisa disatukan yaitu tentang pencantuman numbers/angkat. Arab Saudi tidak mau mencantumkan angka (numbers) pada paragraph : “Hence, the increase in global average temperature should be limited (to well below...degree C above pre-industrial levels) through the stabilization of anthropogenic atmospheric GHG Concentration level (to well belowppmv) resulting from the peaking and eventual reduction of global emmissions (to arrive atpercent below 1990 levels by 2050)”. Dan paragraph: “Developed country parties taking the lead to reduce their emissions (below 1990 levels bypercent by 2010 and.....percent by (2040)(2050).....” Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut maka tidak ada Posisi sama dalam hal Shared Vision di G77 + China, sehingga masing-masing negara dapat menyampaikan posisinya masing-masing. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>



6	<p>Nama Acara : Update on IPCC Activities – Side Event Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40 Tempat : Mamey (Cancunmesse)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yang akan disampaikan sebagai hasilnya adalah Draft Text yang berisi 9 butir paragraph yang telah disepakati di Tianjin. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kegiatan ini diselenggarakan oleh WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) yang menyampaikan laporan perkembangan terkini beberapa laporan IPCC yang sedang disiapkan khususnya terkait dengan AR5. • Pada September 2013 working group I IPCC akan menyelesaikan hasil “the physical science basis” dalam AR5 (the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC). • Working Group I telah memilih 258 ilmuwan dari 44 negara dalam bekerja. • Direncanakan pada 18 Maret 2011 telah diselesaikan draft “no1” kontribusi working group I kepada AR5. • Selanjutnya working group II merencanakan akan menyelesaikan draft keduanya pada Januari 2011 dan memfinalkannya pada November 2011. • Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (SREEN) diharapkan dapat disetujui pada Mei 2011 serta kontribusi working group III pada AR5 IPCC dapat disetujui pada tahun 2014 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>
7	<p>Nama Acara : China’s Policies, Measures, and Achievement in Combating Climate Change – Side Event Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40 Tempat : Jaguar (Cancunmesse)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sejak reformasi tahun 1979 Cina, negara terencana ketat dan sangat sentralistik ini, telah mengalami transformasi ekonomi pasar yang dinamik, dengan pertumbuhan GDP rata-rata 9.8%/tahun, pendapatan per kapita meningkat 50 kali, dan sekitar 500 juta orang terbebas dari kemiskinan. • Walaupun demikian, Cina tetap memperhatikan keseimbangan ekonomi dan lingkungan untuk merespon isu perubahan iklim. • Cina mencanangkan ekonomi karbon rendah dan ekonomi hijau melalui komitmen politik Presiden Hu Jintao dalam pertemuan UN Climate Change September 2009. • Ini ditunjukkan dengan adanya komitmen Cina untuk menurunkan level CO2 sampai tahun 2020 sebesar 40-50% per 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>

8	<p>Nama Acara : Biodiversity and Climate Change: Regional View on REDD+ readiness and Forest Governance in Amazon Basin – Side Event</p> <p>Waktu : 16.45 – 18.15</p> <p>Tempat : Mamey (Cancunmesse)</p>	<p>unit produk domestik bruto (PDB). Komitmen Cina ini dalam mitigasi dan perubahan iklim ditopang secara penuh oleh PBB melalui UNDP.</p>	
	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dalam upaya mengatasi masalah deforestasi di Brazil, pemerintah membentuk Amazon Fund sebagai mekanisme pendanaan yang bertujuan mengkonservasi hutan sejalan dengan prinsip sustainable development. o Amazon Fund bertujuan untuk mempercepat proyek-proyek yang berkontribusi secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dalam upaya konservasi hutan tanpa re-imbursable. Lebih dari 20 % digunakan untuk monitoring dan control laju deforestasi selain di Amazon bahkan di negara lain. o Amazon Fund dapat dikategorikan sebagai model yang praktis dan efektif dari mekanisme insentif REDD. Amazon Fund dikelola oleh the BNDES yaitu Bank Pembangunan di Brasil. Kategori proyek yang disupport adalah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Forest dan Protected Forest (PES) - Sustainable Productio Activities - Scientific and Technology Development - Institutional Development and Improvement of Control Mechanism • Dari institusi atau negara yang berkontribusi dalam Amazon Fund akan diberikan sertifikat yang berisi jumlah dana yang dikontribusikan dalam upaya penurunan emisi. • Jumlah emisi yang berhasil direduksi per tahun akan diverifikasi oleh Komite teknis (CFTA) yang terdiri dari para tenaga ahli. • Tim Pengarah (COFA) terdiri dari berbagai wakil pemerintah dan CSO. • COFA tidak hanya membangun petunjuk pelaksanaan akan tetapi juga menilai proposal yang diajukan. • Sampai October 2010 sudah terdapat 9 proyek dengan total nilai proyek US\$ 99 million dengan masing-masing proyek berkisar antara US\$1, 5 million-US\$ 35,3 million, baik untuk level state /negara bagian maupun NGO. 	



9	<p>Nama Acara : G77 + China Drafting Group on Mitigation Waktu : 16.30 – 19.00 Tempat : Azteca</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja, Muh. Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melanjutkan pertemuan sebelumnya, pembahasan dimulai dengan penyampaian laporan singkat Mexico yang mencoba melakukan konsultasi bilateral dengan negara/Kelompok negara untuk mencari solusi terhadap “outstanding issues” terkait mitigasi negara maju dan mitigasi negara berkembang. • Co-Facilitators menyampaikan “non-paper tentang mitigasi oleh negara maju (NAMAC, Item 1 b i) dan mitigasi oleh negara berkembang (NAMAS, Item 1 b ii). • Atas konsultasi bilateral oleh Mexico sebagian besar negara berkembang menegaskan bahwa proses negosiasi harus tetap melalui jalur multi-lateral, sebaliknya negara maju menyambut positif atas prakarsa Mexico tersebut. • Tanggapan terhadap ‘Non-paper’ yang disiapkan “Co-facilitator” beragam namun sebagian besar negara berkembang menginginkan bahwa Item 1 b i dan 1 b ii akan menjadi bagian integral “Cancun outcomes”; pentingnya keseimbangan antara komitmen dari Parties dan non-Parties KP (antara negara maju selain USA dengan USA), pentingnya perbedaan antara MRV mitigasi oleh negara maju dan MRV mitigasi oleh negara berkembang, pentingnya mempertegas persyaratan MRV mitigasi oleh negara maju. • Negara maju menanggapi positif “non-paper” dimaksud, namun dengan sejumlah catatan termasuk pada MRV mitigasi oleh negara berkembang, perlunya registry untuk me-record informasi aksi mitigasi. • Co-chair Drafting Group on Mitigation (Afrika) menyampaikan bahwa karena kompleksnya hasil konsultasi di koridor, non-paper baru dapat disiapkan dalam bentuk bullet points. Brazil menyampaikan posisi G77, dan berbagai menara, termasuk anggota G77. Masih sangat besar perbedaan keinginan negara berkembang dan negara maju, antara lain tentang pentingnya komitmen periode ke-2 Kyoto Protokol, dan MRV untuk NAMAS. • Berbagai istilah juga dipertanyakan, seperti mitigation mechanism, dan mekanisme review multilateral. Diskusi akan
---	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

10	<p>Nama Acara : The Malaysian Approach: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Measures by the Oil Palm Industry – Side Events Waktu : 18.30 – 20.00 Tempat : Pitaya (Cancunmesse)</p>	<p>dilanjutkan hari berikutnya, Kamis 2 Desember 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Malaysia merupakan negara produser dan eksportir terbesar kedua di dunia, dengan produksi minyak sawit rata-rata per tahun sekitar 17 juta ton per tahun, pendapatan devisa mencapai 13 miliar US dollar, penyumbang ekonomi nasional keempat terbesar (8% dr PDB). o Dalam tahun 2009 Malaysia mempunyai 4.69 juta ha kebun sawit dan perluasan diarahkan pada lahan pertanian dan lahan bukan untuk produksi pangan. o Malaysia mengklaim bahwa 56% total areanya adalah hutan. Strategi mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim Malaysia melalui peningkatan produktivitas dan sustainability hilir (up stream), yaitu melalui percepatan penanaman sawit, perbaikan produksi buah tandan segar, peningkatan produktivitas pekerja, peningkatan laju ekstrasi minyak, pembangunan fasilitas biogas di pabrik sawit, dan melalui pemanfaatan derivatif oleo resin dan komersialisasi generasi kedua biofuel. o Dalam kegiatan presentasi tersebut, Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia menyampaikan memorandum tertulis kepada instansi Malaysia yang dibagikan kepada peserta presentasi, a.l.: Kementerian Industri dan Komoditas, Malaysian Palm Oil Board. o Walhi mengklaim bahwa 162 industri sawit Indonesia terkait dengan industri sawit Malaysia, dengan total areal sawit sekitar 2.2 juta ha atau 30% dari luas total kebun sawit Indonesia. o Menurut Walhi, perluasan kelapa sawit Malaysia di Indonesia memberi dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan dan sosial, terutama di Sumatera dan Kalimantan. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
11	<p>Nama Acara : G77 + China Coordination on Mitigation Waktu : 19.00 – 21.00 Tempat : Rana (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koordinasi G77+China dilakukan dan melanjutkan pembahasan bullet points G77+China dan pengembangannya menjadi teks. • Konsultasi akan dilanjutkan hari berikutnya, Kamis 2 Desember 2010. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>



12	<p>Nama Acara : Roundtable: How to ensure that REDD+ readiness and implementation do not adversely affect forest communities?</p> <p>Waktu : 14.00 – 16.00</p> <p>Tempat : Norwegian Delegation Office (Tequilla)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan diselenggarakan oleh Rainforest Foundation Norway atas kerjasama EU-Philippines, dengan tujuan mencari cara terbaik menangani/memecahkan isu yang pending terkait dengan “forest governance” dan “human rights” dalam REDD+, dengan mengundang 35 negara (pelaku REDD+ dan donor) termasuk Indonesia. • Pertemuan dimulai dengan presentasi CIFOR (review mengenai berbagai isu terkait REDD+ dan hak masyarakat) dan AIPP (review tentang pengalaman pelibatan Indigenous Peoples (IPs) dalam REDD+ di 10 negara termasuk Indonesia). • Untuk Indonesia diambil kasus komunikasi STRANAS REDD+ yang dianggap cukup transparan dan melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan. • Karena diskusi mengkait dengan isu yang sedang dinegosiasikan, disamping terkait implementasi REDD+, maka Indonesia menyampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya tidak ada perbedaan fundamental antar negara tentang pentingnya melindungi hak IPs (dan masyarakat lokal), namun harus dipahami tentang konstitusi yang berlaku di masing-masing negara dan kebijakan pengelolaan SDA dan SDH termasuk kebijakan implementasi REDD+ dimana di dalamnya juga mengatur distribusi manfaat/insentif REDD+. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
13	<p>Nama Acara : G77+China Coordination on REDD+</p> <p>Waktu : 19.00 – 21.00</p> <p>Tempat : Agave (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan melanjutkan pembahasan sebelumnya tentang ‘safeguards’ yang menyangkut kepentingan “IPs”; biodiversity, dan Fase implementasi REDD+ termasuk di dalamnya isu “market-non market” dalam mekanisme REDD+; • Sampai akhir pertemuan tidak dapat disepakati posisi bersama tentang ketiga hal ini karena Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia tidak bersedia merubah posisinya (Saudi Arabia : tidak mengakui/menerima IPs dan “biodiversity safeguards”; baik Bolivia maupun Saudi Arabia tidak menerima adanya “pasar” di REDD+). • Posisi Indonesia untuk ketiga hal di atas masih tetap, tentang IPs berpegang pada konstitusi masing-masing negara dan 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Kabadan Litbang, Nur Masripatin, Muh.Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>

		<p>mempertimbangkan kesepakatan internasional dimana negara ybs meratifikasi; safeguards tentang biodiversity dapat diterima, dan yang menyangkut Fase serta pasar-non pasar, Indonesia (dan kebanyakan negara lain) tetap berpegang pada posisi semula, implementasi REDD+ bertahap dengan membuka ruang bagi Parties untuk memilih antara market-non market sesuai tingkat kesiapan masing-masing.</p>	
--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--



HARI KEEMPAT, KAMIS, 2 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : Koordinasi DELRI terkait posisi Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia</p> <p>Tempat : Moon Palace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duta Besar RI Berlin mengundang Tim negosiasi REDD+ dan isu lain yang terkait untuk membahas tentang kemungkinan pendekatan bilateral dengan Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia, mengingat kedua negara ini telah menjadikan negosiasi REDD+ tidak mencapai kemajuan sejak pertemuan di Tianjin, Kepada Duta Besar kami sampaikan beberapa perbedaan fundamental posisi Saudi Arabia – Bolivia – negara berkembang lainnya. Perbedaan dengan posisi Indonesia terutama menyangkut Fase implementasi REDD+ (implikasi : fund-market-kombinasi fund-market base). Isu lain yang cukup sensitif adalah tentang “safeguards” terutama tentang safeguard terhadap konversi hutan alam ke hutan tanaman dan hak “Indigenous People” yang konsep dan perlakuan menurut konstitusi sangat berbeda di setiap negara. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Iwan Wibisono</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
2	<p>Nama Acara : Rapat Delegasi RI</p> <p>Waktu : 17.00</p> <p>Tempat : Maiz (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapat DELRI dipimpin oleh Dubes RI untuk Jerman dan Dubes RI untuk Mexico, merupakan acara rutin untuk melaporkan perkembangan negosiasi dan konfirmasi posisi dengan justifikasinya atau pengarahannya posisi terutama bila “fall back position” perlu dilakukan. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
3	<p>Nama Acara : G77+China Internal Coordination on REDD+</p> <p>Waktu :</p> <p>Tempat :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertemuan bertujuan untuk menentukan bagaimana group akan moveforward. Diskusi diarahkan pada teks yang mana yang akan diperjuangkan yaitu chair teks atau teks dari Tianjin. Kalau teks dari Tianjin, bagaimana mendiskusikan option 1 dimana terdapat posisi Saudi Arabia and Bolivia. Setelah 3 kali koordinasi internal, karena perbedaan pandangan diantara anggota (aspek prosedural dan substansi/posisi negara) tidak bisa dipecahkan, maka disepakati bahwa untuk negosiasi REDD+ belum ada posisi bersama G77+China (Catatan : sejak pertama negosiasi RED/REDD/REDD+ belum pernah ada posisi bersama G77+China). 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Teguh Rahardja, Iwan Wibisono, Muh.Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Muh.Farid</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India menyatakan bahwa Concern Saudi Arabia yang menekankan bahwa participasi terhadap pelaksanaan REDD+ adalah merupakan voluntary basis, seharusnya komitmen negara maju yang dikedepankan. REDD+ adalah bagian kecil dari NAMA dan atau low carbon strategy. • Brazil menyebutkan bahwa low carbon strategy itu bukan tentang hutan, tapi semua sector. Sedangkan REDD+ adalah focus pada hutan. Saudi Arabia menyatakan bahwa pemahaman Annex 1 tentang low carbon strategy harus di bangun di level nasional, REDD adalah salah satu aspek di dalamnya. Apabila Annex 1 tidak memiliki komitmen dalam mitigasi, maka uang tidak akan diberikan. Tidak perlu ada komitmen yang harus dibangun berkaitan dengan REDD+ karena sudah termasuk dalam program low carbon strategy. • PNG menyatakan bahwa keikutsertaan dalam REDD+ adalah optional karena sangat berkaitan dengan national circumstances masing-masing negara dalam menerapkannya. Namun demikian sangat susah menerapkannya apabila tidak ada kompherensive strategy. Di dalam teks disebutkan bukan “must” but “should” part of NAMA/Low carbon strategy. • Co chair menekankan bahwa kalau kita setuju dengan low carbon strategy bukan berarti kita akan mengeluarkan driver of deforestation. • Brazil: kita memang harus mengaddress Driver of Deforestation dan juga emisi dari sector lainnya agar prinsip environment integritinya masuk. REDD+ hanya mengcover driver of deforestation, kenapa kita harus mencover emisi sector lain, kenapa kita harus mencover so many issue. Kenapa kita tidak memiliki low carbon strategy on energy, waste and etc. Kita harus membangun REDD low carbon strategy yang juga sekaligus dapat mencover Driver of deforestation walaupun diluar sector kehutanan. • Guyana melihat bahwa ada ambiguity di dalam teks ini sehingga perlu dirubah. Tapi “voluntary” sudah menjelaskan apakah kita akan memasukkan REDD sebagai program nasional low carbon 	
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--



		<p>strategy atau tidak. Sedangkan India menginginkan penggunaan kata “as appropriate” . Lebih jauh India mengingatkan bawah hamper semua negara memisahkan REDD dari Nama karena REDD sudah lebih advance diskusinya. Sekarang banyak negara ingin memasukkan REDD ke dalam NAMA karena sudah jauh lebih mengerti (Bolivia misalnya). Dengan keadaan ini, India mengusulkan agar diberikan pilihan kepada negara masing-masing sesuai dengan nat circumstancesnya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru dan Thailand meminta agar teks mengenai NAMA dan Low carbon strategy dihapus saja. • Chile mengusulkan agar menggunakan option 1 dari Teks Tianjin. Chile setuju karena harus membahas yang most acute dan disetujui Venezuela, Philipina, PNG dan Saudi Arabia (Saudi menyatakan chair teks adalah illegal). Namun demikian Indonesia menekankan bahwa menyetujui usulan yang most acute dibahas dalam option one tapi setelah mendengarkan Saudi Arabia, mereka juga tidak ingin mengubah posisinya. Ini akan menyusahkan group membuat common posisi. 	
4	<p>Nama Acara : G77+China Internal Coordination on Shared Vision Waktu : 13.00 – 14.00 Tempat : Cielo (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam pertemuan koordinasi G77+China tentang shared vision ini disampaikan beberapa elemen yang penting bagi anggota G77+China yang mana text ini telah dinyatakan dalam “Tianjin Text” • Beberapa delegasi anggota kelompok G77+China mengharapkan untuk tidak terus mengeluarkan text baru yang hanya akan menciptakan isu baru dan menghabiskan waktu. • Disisi lain, perwakilan AOSIS tetap bersikukuh untuk tetap mencantumkan “angka” dalam text dan menyatakan apabila “angka” tersebut tidak muncul, maka lebih baik untuk tidak mengeluarkan text sama sekali. • Pernyataan AOSIS tersebut didukung oleh perwakilan kelompok Afrika yang berkeinginan sama serta mengharapkan kejelasan akan apa yang akan dikerjakan kedepan dengan hasil yang nyata. • Pembahasan akan dilanjutkan dalam forum “drafting group on a shared vision for LCA” pada hari ini juga pukul 16.30-18.00. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>

<p>5</p> <p>Nama Acara : G77+China Plenary Waktu : 14.00 – 15.30 Tempat : Maguey (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secara garis besar agenda yang dibahas dalam pertemuan koordinasi G77+China ini adalah membahas penilaian proses negosiasi dan strategi yang memungkinkan. • Dalam kesempatan pertama, chairman G77+China menyampaikan mengenai pentingnya nilai dan aspek transparansi dalam negosiasi. • Selanjutnya Ketua G77+China menjelaskan tentang konsultasi bilateral yang dilakukan Mexico pada tanggal 1 Desember 2010 adalah untuk membantu memecahkan isu krusial yang akan mempengaruhi keputusan COP-16, dan hasil konsultasi akan dilaporkan ke Parties melalui Koordinator Group. • Meskipun sebagian besar Parties dapat menerima pendekatan tersebut sepanjang transparansi tetap terjaga, namun Bolivia menolak semua inisiatif di luar proses multilateral. • Ketua G77+China juga menyampaikan bahwa President COP-16 akan mengundang makan malam Para Menteri tanggal 4 Desember untuk membicarakan “text” yang akan disusun berdasarkan hasil konsultasi informal di atas. Terdapat kekhawatiran semua anggota G77+China bahwa para Menteri yang akan hadir tidak mendapatkan masukan yang cukup sebagai dasar membahas text dimaksud. Hal ini salah satunya disampaikan oleh delegasi Nigeria dengan alasan level menteri adalah bukan level sebagai negotiator, namun sebatas sebagai pengarah saja. • Dari hasil pertemuan membahas berbagai elemen Bali Action Plan terutama tentang “Shared Vision”, mitigasi negara maju dan negara berkembang, financing, dan REDD+ yang dalam tanda kutip tersandera oleh isu lainnya, banyak Parties mengkhawatirkan hasil COP-16 bahkan lebih buruk dari hasil COP-15. • Lebih lanjut delegasi Venezuela juga mengingatkan kepada forum agar insiden negosiasi yang terjadi di Copenhagen tidak terulang kembali. Delegasi Venezuela tetap percaya kepada presiden COP-16 untuk tetap menjaga transparansi. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Ristianto Pribadi</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



6	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA Drafting Group on Shared Vision Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00 Tempat : Mar (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam pertemuan drafting group on a shared vision for long-term cooperative, sebagian besar parties sependapat mengenai pencantuman target angka (numerical) dalam draft text walaupun tidak spesifik delegasi negara yang tergabung dalam kelompok AOSIS serta sebagian besar sependapat bahwa draft text juga disusun dalam format ringkas. • Terjadi perbedaan pandangan terhadap target negosiasi draft text, beberapa delegasi menginginkan agar draft text bisa disepakati menjadi Legally Binding Instrument (LBI) dalam kesempatan di Cancun ini, namun hal ini tidak disetujui oleh delegasi USA. Delegasi USA berpendapat bahwa target yang ditentukan dan ingin dicapai harus menyesuaikan dengan waktu negosiasi yang tersisa tinggal 7 hari lagi. • Hampir di penghujung pertemuan, delegasi Indonesia menyampaikan pentingnya party driven dan acuan BAP dalam penyusunan draft text. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>
7	<p>Nama Acara : SBSTA - Informal consultations on the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change Waktu : 10.00 – 11.30 Tempat : Rana (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairobi Work Programme lebih memfokuskan pada adaptasi perubahan iklim dengan melibatkan secara luas organisasi, stakeholders, khususnya dari negara-negara sedang berkembang, termasuk negara-negara belum berkembang dan negara kepulauan kecil, dan dari komunitas dan group masyarakat yang rentan untuk mengkatalisis target yang telah dicantumkan dalam memenuhi keperluan adaptasi perubahan iklim. Implementasi Nairobi work program ini dilaksanakan melalui: peningkatan kemitraan dan kesempatan untuk berkolaborasi antara Parties dan dengan partner organisasi; pengembangan dan diseminasi produk pengetahuan yang terkait adaptasi perubahan iklim. • Tidak seperti penetapan standardized baselines, sidang pembahasan Nairobi work programme cenderung berlangsung lancar dan lembut, tanpa banyak intervensi dari peserta sidang (Parties dan negara-negara pengamat). Tampaknya draf teks yang diajukan dalam sidang ini mempunyai peluang yang besar untuk segera diadopsi pada high level meeting secara legally 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>

8	<p>Nama Acara : SBSTA - Informal consultations on implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with "forest in exhaustion" as A/R CDM project activities</p> <p>Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00</p> <p>Tempat : Cascada (Azteca)</p>	<p>binding, paling tidak pada COP 17 di Durban, Afrika Selatan tahun depan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam sidang ini banyak intervensi atau proposal yang diajukan Parties, sehingga sampai sidang berakhir tidak ada putusan atau gambaran yang menggambarakan dari negosiasi aspek ini. Ada Parties, yang meningkatkan sejarah pembasan materi sejak dari Poznan, sehingga diusulkan agar Parties lebih fleksibel untuk mencapai konsesus dalam menyelesaikan perbedaan yang ada untuk menghasilkan draf teks yang siap diadopsi secara legally binding. • Chair mengajukan draft keputusan SBSTA untuk (1) mengundang submisi para Pihak, (ii) meminta Sekretariat menyelenggarakan Workshop, dan (iii) membahas lebih lanjut di SBSTA-35. • Banyak Negara yang meminta klarifikasi tentang konsep "forest in exhaustion" ini, yang menunjukkan perlunya proses 1-3 di atas. Namun demikian banyak pula Negara yang mempertanyakan: (i) apakah layak membahas satu isu ini saja dalam Workshop yang tentunya memerlukan biaya besar, (ii) apakah layak menyelenggarakan proses pembahasan tersebut ketika periode-1 komitmen KP akan segera berakhir. • Akhirnya disepakati untuk menyetujui langkah 1 yaitu mengundang submisi dengan batas waktu akhir Maret 2011, dan membahasnya pada SBSTA-35, mengingat SBSTA-34 akan membahas CDM secara keseluruhan. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja, Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuah Oleh: Teguh Rahardja, Usman</p>
9	<p>Nama Acara : SBSTA - Informal consultations on standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism</p> <p>Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00</p> <p>Tempat : Rana (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sebagian besar Parties sepakat bahwa standarisasi baselines emisi gas-gas rumah kaca (GRK) dlm mekanisme CDM sebaiknya dapat diterapkan secara luas dan mempunyai integritas lingkungan (<i>environmental integrity</i>) dengan memperhatikan kondisi spesifik nasional. Penerapan standar baselines dapat mereduksi biaya transaksi, meningkatkan transparansi, objektivitas & prediktabilitas, fasilitasi ke CDM, khususnya dalam kaitannya dengan keterwakilan tipe proyek dan region, pengurangan konsentrasi GRK, serta menjamin integritas 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuah Oleh: Usman</p>



10	<p>Nama Acara : Delivering as One: Achievements and lessons learned from REDD+ readiness activities As countries - UN-REDD Side Event</p> <p>Waktu : 13.20 – 14.40</p> <p>Tempat : Mamey (Cancunmesse)</p>	<p>lingkungan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sama seperti sidang pembahasan materi ini kemarin (1 Des 2010), sebagian besar Parties belum mencapai titik temu mengenai standar baselines, malah muncul tambahan kata baru, yang masih diminta untuk dibraket, <i>standardized baselines approaches</i>. Draf teks ini masih banyak mengandung kata atau kalimat yang masih dibraket, artinya masih belum diterima. Sidang pembahasan ini berlangsung banyak intervensi, sehingga co-chair meminta suatu fleksibilitas delegasi untuk mencapai konsesus. Dengan demikian, peluang diadopsinya standard baselines dalam COP 16 ini menjadi berkurang, padahal negosiasi ini telah berjalan 5 tahun. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side event ini diselenggarakan oleh UNREDD global program yang pada dasarnya menyampaikan tentang kolaborasi antar organisasi internasional dengan tujuan yang satu atau sama. • Paparan disampaikan oleh Indonesia, Pak Heru Prasetyo dan World Bank, serta Yame Katerere dari UNREDD Global Program. Pak Heru menceritakan pengalaman bahwa dalam rangka rekonstruksi Ach, 19 UN Agency, banyak negara, NGO dan berbagai pihak bersama-sama merekonstruksi nya sehingga dalam waktu hanya 4 tahun pembangunan yang dilakukan sudah sangat significant. Sesuai yang kelihatannya tidak mungkin ternyata mungkin dilakukan. Beliau juga menyampaikan bagaimana mapping kerjasama baik bilateral, multilateral maupun voluntary yang bekerja di Indonesia terkait dengan REDD+ seharusnya bekerja bersama sehingga kegiatan yang dilakukan efektif dan bersinergi. Indonesia yang sangat luas memerlukan dukungan semua pihak dan apabila dilakukan bersama, akan dilakukan. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati, Heru Prasetyo (UKP4)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>

11	<p>Nama Acara : FPIC in UN-REDD country programs: First-hand experience from Asia – Side Event</p> <p>Waktu : 15.00 – 16.30</p> <p>Tempat : Mamey (Cancunmesse)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side event diselenggarakan oleh RECOFTC bertujuan untuk berbagi pengalaman tentang implementasi FPIC di Vietnam dan Indonesia. Indonesia presentasi disampaikan oleh Laksmi Banowati, UNREDD Indonesia sedangkan Vietnam disampaikan oleh UNREDD Vietnam Program serta RCOFTC Vietnam yang melakukan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaan program. • Pengalaman yang dilakukan Vietnam adalah bagaimana membangun dan meningkatkan kapasitas bagi masyarakat untuk mengambil keputusan secara musyawarah terkait dengan kegiatan konservasi. Substansi yang diberikan tidak langsung REDD+ akan tetapi bertahap sesuai dengan apa yang mereka hadapi saat ini. Tahapan-tahapan yang dilakukan dalam bagaimana membangun konsesus dan menyelesaikan masalah disampaikan sebagai salah satu bentuk FPIC. • Indonesia masih dalam tahap awal dalam melaksanakan FPIC karena UNREDD baru mulai dilaksanakan bulan Juli 2010 dan launching di Palu baru dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2010. Saat ini sudah dihire konsultan untuk menyusun design FPIC di Palu dan dalam penyusunannya akan melibatkan proses multi pihak. Framework kegiatan UNREDD di Palu akan didasari dengan pembentukan Kelompok Kerja REDD+ . FPIC di Indonesia akan dilakukan sesuai dengan peraturan dan kondisi yang ada di lapangan. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>
12	<p>Nama Acara : ITTO and partners at UNFCCC COP 16 – Side Event</p> <p>Waktu : 16.45- 18.15</p> <p>Tempat : Mamey, Cancun Messe, Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITTO dan beberapa lembaga mitranya saat ini sedang mempromosikan project terkait REDD+ di beberapa negara tropis untuk menurunkan emisi , meningkatkan kondisi hutan melalui jasa lingkungan (environmental services) dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Melalui thematic REDDES –Reducing Emission from deforestation and degradation and enhancing environmental services ITTO telah mendukung 10 project di negara tropis anggota ITTO, diantaranya dua project on going project REDDES ada di Indonesia. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yetti Rusli, Tachrir Fathoni, Yani Septiani, Laksmi Banowati, Heru Prasetyo (UKP4)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Yani Septiani</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam side even ini, beberapa contoh REDD+ initiatives dan feasibility studynya presentasikan, termasuk diskusi mengenai peran dan relevansinya keterlibatan sektor swasta (private sector). Presentasi pertama disampaikan oleh Steve Johnson (ITTO) REDD+ and tropical forest. Presentasi kedua dari Marku Simulla tentang “The role of the private sector in implementing REDD+ “. Presentasi ketiga tentang “ REDD+ environmental services and private sector participation” disampaikan oleh Manager Merubeni. Inti yang disampaikan terkait overview pelaksanaan FS selama 6 bulan terkait emisi GRK melalui proyek REDD+ yang dilakukan oleh Perusahaan Merubeni, JICA dan Kementerian Kehutanan (eEcuting Agencynya Ditjen Planologi). Presentasi terakhir dari JICA tentang cooperation project di Indonesia. Concluding remark dari Ms. Jan Mc Alpine Director, UNFFF . Peluang keterlibatan private sector dalam pelaksanaan REDD+ adalah melalui : (1)investment in emission reduction in forest, (2) investment in activities for emission reduction to reduce pressure on forest and (3) purchasing REDD+ offsets • Di dalam diskusi ada penyampaian khusus dari wakil satgas REDD+ Indonesia yang diwakili oleh Bapak Heru Prasetyo tentang lawas pelaksanaan REDD+ di Indonesia. Terkait Financing— ada 3 tipe financing yaitu loan, grant, market, sehingga menyarankan dalam pelaksanaan proyek agar mempertimbangkan ketiga type financing tersebut. Pertanyaan dari peserta diskusi diantaranya terkait bagaimana project deal dengan leakage issue, methodology, evaluasi untuk environmental service. • Dalam Concluding remark disampaikan 4 hal yang diperlukan untuk suksesnya pelaksanaan REDD+ sbb : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Public funding is necessary 2) Require enabling investment environment 3) Full participation diperlukan dalam National REDD+process 4) Partnership adalah kunci sukses dalam pelibatan private sector untuk pelaksanaan RED+ 5) Diperlukan better interface antara private sector , NGO dan pemerintah dan stakeholder lainnya
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HARI KELIMA, JUMAT, 3 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : Pertemuan Koordinasi Coalition for Rain Forest Nations (CfRN) : REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia bukan merupakan bagian dari Koalisi negara pemilik hutan tropis (CfRN). Partisipasi pada pertemuan koordinasi Kelompok CfRN dilakukan sebagai tindak lanjut diskusi informal seaisi pertemuan koordinasi G77+China pada malam sebelumnya yang tidak dapat menghasilkan posisi bersama dan terdapat beberapa isu dimana Indonesia memiliki pandangan yang sama dengan CfRN, sehingga diharapkan dapat saling mendukung dalam negosiasi. Beberapa kesamaan pandangan antara lain pada : (1) dukungan terhadap text negosiasi yang disiapkan oleh Chair AWG-LCA sebagai basis untuk melanjutkan negosiasi karena dalam text tsb Chair AWG-LCA sudah mencoba mengakomodir berbagai kepentingan, (2) REDD bukan bagian dari NAMAs, dan (3) perlunya kombinasi antara mekanisme fund dan market based pada REDD+. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
2	<p>Nama Acara : AWGLCA Drafting group on enhanced action on mitigation (para. 1b(iii) of the Bali Action Plan) dikenal dengan REDD+ Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00 Tempat : Tortuga (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertemuan difokuskan pada penjarangan pandangan Parties terhadap sejumlah isu yang masih terdapat perbedaan tajam antar Parties, terutama dengan Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia. Hasil pertemuan akan menjadi bahan masukan Chair AWG-LCA yang akan menyiapkan text baru pada hari berikutnya (4 Desember). Isu yang dimintakan pandangan Parties antara lain : (a) Referensi ke “global goal”, (b) kaitan REDD+ dan NAMAs, (c) Monitoring-reporting safeguards, (d) National-sub national, (e) Scope, (f) pendanaan (market-non market), Isu Indigenous Peoples. Umumnya parties yang mendukung digunakannya chair teks menghendaki tidak ada perubahan yang major dalam teks baru yang akan dikeluarkan oleh chair. Parties juga pada umumnya mendukung pendekatan accounting di tingkat nasional, dan tetap memberi ruang untuk implementasi di tingkat sub nasional meski sebagian parties 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Iwan Wibisono, Muh. Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Iwan Wibisono</p>

		<p>berpandangan bahwa hal tersebut sebagai aksi interim atau bersifat transisional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRV safeguards, EU dan beberapa negara maju menginginkan MRV safeguards yang didukung oleh beberapa negara maju lainnya seperti Swiss. Namun ide penerapan MRV untuk safeguards ditolak oleh kelompok negara berkembang (Brazil, Malaysia, China, dll) • Driver of deforestation, EU meminta adanya komponen dalam teks yang membahas driver of deforestation tidak terbatas hanya pada supply side driver of deforestation tetapi juga “demand side” driver of deforestation atau international driver of deforestation. • Mengingat keterbatasan waktu dan banyaknya Parties yang ingin menyampaikan intervensi maka Fasilitator meminta Parties untuk focus ke isu krusial masing-masing. Untuk ini Indonesia menyampaikan pandangan tentang : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) mendukung text Chair AWG-LCA sebagai basis untuk negosiasi (sebagian besar Parties mendukung Chair’s text kecuali Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia karena Chair text dianggap tidak procedural), (2) referensi terhadap global goal sebaiknya tidak di REDD+ tetapi di lingkup yang lebih besar (Shared Vision) → (sama dg posisi Idn : India, Kelompok Africa), berbeda dg posisi Idn (EU), (3) Scope REDD+ harus berpegang pada Bali Action Plan → sama (India, Costarica, Guyana, China), berbeda (Saudi Arabia); (4) agar REDD+ tidak dikaitkan dengan NAMAs karena konsep dan hasil negosiasi tentang NAMA (mitigasi oleh negara maju dan negara berkembang) masih belum jelas, → sama (sebagian besar negara berkembang), berbeda (negara maju) (5) mekanisme pendanaan REDD+ harus membuka ruang untuk result-based actions sehingga perlu kombinasi fund-market based → sama : a.l. CfrN, India, China, Philippine, Malaysia,
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3	<p>Costarica, Guyana, Chile, Peru, Australia/Umbrella Group), berbeda (sejumlah negara Africa, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Tuvalu, Brazil)</p>	<p>Costarica, Guyana, Chile, Peru, Australia/Umbrella Group), berbeda (sejumlah negara Africa, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Tuvalu, Brazil)</p>		
<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA - Drafting group on finance, technology and CB Waktu : 15.00- 16.30 Tempat : Cascada (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membahas draft text Enhanced Action on Capacity Building. Text yang sudah disepakati (clear and clean) hanya preamble 1 : reaffirming dan 2: Recalling (walupun ada ada sedikit amandemen dari USA pada bagian ini). • Untuk item Acknowledging, Tanzania mengamandemen semua text menjadi [" Acknowledging also the need to build upon and cale up the succesfull program to build capacity undertaken by various multilateral and bilateral agencies and the need to sustain those efforts"]. Selanjutnya Jepang menyarankan kalimat tersebut untuk di braket • Pada darft text keputusan atau Decides1.f, Burkina Paso menambahkan wording REDD+ and MRV menjadi "supporting capacity building needs identified in areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology development on REDD+ and MRV and access to financial resources" • Tanzania kembali menyarankan ada "bis decides" setelah text decides1 dan sebelum decides 2 dengan text sbb "Decides that technical panel on Capacity Building shall be established in a legally binding instrument to further develop modalities and procedure and enhanced action on CP in developing countries parties shall be provided [as annex II parties] through the operating entities [including the new fund] and through various bilateral, regional and multilateral channels; • Bagian draft text selanjutnya belum dibahas lagi karena acara harus segera ditutup 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yetti Rusli, Yani Septiani, Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Yani Septiani</p>		
4	<p>Nama Acara : Dialogue tentang Fast Start Financing untuk Perubahan Iklim Waktu : Tempat :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue diinisiasi oleh Belanda dan Peru dengan mengundang Jerman, Australia, Norway, Swedia, Perancis, TNC, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, dan Marshal Island, dengan maksud bertukar-pandangan tentang beberapa isu terkait dengan "Fast Start Financing" a.l : manfaat, ekspektasi negara berkembang/negara 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Suzanty (DNPI)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>	



		<p>maju, modalities, transparansi (pemanfaatan dan reporting).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masing-masing negara berbagi pengalaman dan menyampaikan saran untuk perbaikan ke depan. Untuk Indonesia wakil DNPI menyampaikan untuk seluruh sektor dan wakil kehutanan khusus terkait REDD+. 	
5	<p>Nama Acara : SBI Contact group on CP under the convention Waktu : 17.30- 19.00 Tempat : Iguana (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membahas draft text decision CP 16 Capacity building under the convention Dimulai dengan membahas langsung para 12,13,14 dan 15. Terjadi debat alot dari Jepang, Amerika, EU, G77 , Tanzania dan Liberia untuk mengamandemen para 12 terkait financial mechanism melalui Global environment Facility. Pembahasan alot juga terjadi pada saat pembahasan text selanjutnya sehingga terjadi dead lock. Tanzania dan Liberia menyatakan frustrasi membahas isu ini karena selalu tidak terjadi kesepakatan. Selanjutnya facilitator menyatakan pembahasan daft akan dibawa ke SBI tahun depan bulan Juni di Jerman. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Annggota Deliri dari LH dan Yani Septiani</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Yani Septiani</p>
6	<p>Nama Acara : CMP: Informal consultations on the adaptation fund Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00 Tempat : Cascada (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol</i> memutuskan untuk melaksanakan, pada pertemuan keenamnya, pengkajian terhadap seluruh aspek yang terkait dengan Dana Adaptasi (Adaptation Fund), termasuk pengaturan institusional (institutional arrangements) dalam kerangka review efektivitas dan kecukupan dana dalam kelembagaan Dana Adaptasi. Dalam pertemuan keenamnya, CMP memutuskan untuk menunjuk Global Environment Facility (GEF) untuk membantu sekretariat dalam memberi pelayanan kepada Badan Dana Adaptasi (Adaptation Fund Board), termasuk pengaturan tata institusional (institutional arrangements) dengan Bank Dunia. Selain itu, CMP meminta Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) untuk melakukan penilaian, dengan tujuan untuk menilai efektivitas dan kecukupan dana adaptasi serta untuk penilaian terhadap institusi, sehingga CMP pada pertemuan keenamnya 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>

7	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter III Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00 Tempat : Cascada (Azteca)</p>	<p>dapat mengambil keputusan yang tepat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dalam mekanisme pengaturan institusi (institutional arrangements), GEF bertindak sebagai Sekretariat Interim dan Bank Dunia sebagai Interim Trustees. Saat ini Dana Adaptasi belum beroperasi secara penuh. Dalam sidang ini, review terhadap intitutional arrangements dibahas secara mendalam, dan belum tuntas, sehingga peserta sidang memutuskan untuk melanjutkan pembahasannya pada sidang besok pagi (Sabtu tgl 4 Desember 2010). o Dalam sidang terlontar isu dana amanah (trust fund) dalam mekanisme dana adaptasi. Untuk Indonesia, ide dana amanah tampaknya terbentur pada aturan, karena belum ada peraturan perundang-undangan kita yang mengatur tentang dana amanah. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chapter III membahas tentang Perdagangan emisi dan mekanisme berbasis project, yang didasarkan pada Articles 6, 12, dan 17 Kyoto Protocol dan decision 2/CMP.1, paragraph 1. Dalam sidang hari ini Parties mendiskusikan mekanisme pembangunan bersih (clean development mechanism), yang difokuskan pada penangkapan (capture0 dan penyimpanan (storage) karbon dioksida. o Paragraf yang dibahas secara intensif adalah paragraf 12, yang masih banyak mengandung braket, yaitu banyak kata atau phrases yang masih dibraket (menandakan masih terbuka untuk dinegosiasikan. Parties mengajukan satu proposal baru sebagai alternatif/opsi paragraf tersebut. Dalam sidang ini belum ada keputusan yang dibuat mengenai status paragraf tersebut. o Selain paragraf tersebut di atas, Parties juga membahas aspek diskon faktor, yang diberikan dalam 2 opsi, yaitu opsi 1: paragraf 15, tidak ada keputusan yang diambil dari isu tersebut, dan opsi 2: paragraf 2, mengenai reduksi emisi tersertifikasi (certified emissions) hasil dari kegiatan proyek spesifik. Belum ada keputusan yang dibuat mengenai status paragraf ini. o Dalam sidang juga terlontar isu mengenai pembangunan berkelanjutan (sustainable development), yang sebaiknya 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>



8		<p>disesuai atau diterapkan sesuai karakteristik atau kondisi spesifik negara yang bersangkutan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sidang memutuskan untuk melanjutkan pembahasan Chapter III pada Sabtu besok pagi, jam 10 am (4 Des 2010) di tempat yang sama. 	
<p>Nama Acara : SBSTA Informal consultations on the revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention</p> <p>Waktu : 15.00 – 16.30 16.30 – 18.15</p> <p>Tempat : Ballena (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalam pertemuan yang berlangsung selama kurang lebih 3 jam ini, lebih banyak membahas masalah wording text. • Secara umum, pembahasan text ini didominasi oleh delegasi USA, Uni Eropa dan Brazil. • Berikut disampaikan proses text negotiation pada para 4 sebagai fokus pertemuan: <p>Para 4 (setelah memperoleh masukan dari beberapa delegasi)</p> <p>4. [The SBSTA took note of the summary of the co-chairs' of the IPCC expert meeting on harvested wood products, wetlands and N2O emissions from soils <u>4</u>. Noting that science has developed <u>[in some [many] areas]</u> with regard to wetlands, the SBSTA invited the IPCC to undertake further methodological work <u>[, including on wetlands [with a focus on the areas listed in the co-chairs summary, especially] on the rewetting and restoration of peatland [emissions from fires, ditches and waterborne carbon: and constructed wetlands for wastewater disposal]], with a view to fill in the gaps in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) [in these areas] and to complete this work for the thirty-ninth session of the SBSTA].</u></p> <p>Para 4 (final hasil negosiasi)</p> <p>4. The SBSTA took note of the summary of the co-chairs of the IPCC expert meeting on harvested wood products, wetlands and N2O emissions from soils. 4. Noting that science has developed in some areas with regard to wetlands, the SBSTA invited the IPCC to undertake further methodological work on wetlands, focusing on the rewetting and restoration of peatland, with a</p>	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>	

9	<p>Nama Acara : Climate Action and UNEP Reception</p> <p>Waktu : 17.00 – 19.00</p> <p>Tempat : Riviera Hotel</p>	<p>view to filling in the gaps in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) in these areas and to complete this work for the thirty-ninth session of the SBSTA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resepsi diselenggarakan dalam rangka launching buku Climate Action edisi ke empat tahun 2010/2011 atas undangan Climate Action dan UNEP. • Bekerjasama dengan UNEP, Climate Action menghasilkan buku yang berisi informasi yang bermanfaat, praktis dan memberikan masukan tentang perkembangan isu terkini serta bagaimana menanganinya terkait Climate Change yang memiliki dampak kepada setiap individu baik manusia biasa, ketua organisasi dan pada pemimpin dunia. • Buku Climate Action edisi 2010/2011 terdiri dari 176 halaman yang berisi artikel yang mendalam serta informatif oleh penulis yang terdiri dari unsur pemerintah, swasta, CSO dan intergovernmental organization. Penulisnya adalah Achim Steiner-UNEP, Daniel Kreeger – the association of CC officers, Greg Baker-Minister of State for CC, UK, Rudy Provoost, CEO of Philips, Andrew Steer, the WB, Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister Brazil, Anne Larihahti-Nokia Siemens, Marcelo Ebrand, Mayor of Mexico City dan James P Leape, DG of WWF. • Apabila ingin mendapatkan informasi lebih lanjut dapat menghubungi Diva Rodriguez diva@climateactionprogramme.org 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yetti Rusli, Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuah Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>
10	<p>Nama Acara : Drafting Group on Mitigation</p> <p>Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00</p> <p>Tempat : Maguey/Azteca</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-facilitators membagikan non-paper kedua tentang NAMA negara maju (BAP 1.b.(i) dan NAMA negara berkembang (BAP 1.b (ii)). Non-paper ini melengkapi non-paper yang dibagikan pada tanggal 1 Desember 2010. • Berbagai komentar disampaikan oleh negara-negara, antara lain mengeluarkan kurang seimbang teks. Dalam hal ini co-facilitator mengingatkan agar keseimbangan jangan dilihat dari jumlah kata dalam teks. • Kedua non-paper tersebut akan disampaikan kepada Chair of AWG-LCA sebagai dasar penyiapan reviset Chair's Proposal. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p> <p>Catatan Dibuah Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>



11	<p>Nama Acara : G77+China Coordination on Mitigation</p> <p>Waktu : 19.00 – 21.00</p> <p>Tempat : Ballena/Azteca</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group ini membahas non-paper yang dibagikan oleh co-fasilitator Drafting group. • Antara lain dipertanyakan bagaimana bisa sekaligus: (i) tetap memberlakukan Kyoto Protocol, (ii) membuat daftar komitmen negara-negara maju dalam kerangka LCA, dan (iii) mengharuskan kesepakatan periode kedua Kyoto Protocol. Daftar komitmen di LCA memang bersifat sementara, namun Dikhawatirkan akan membuat negara-negara maju merasa nyaman dan enggan menyepakati komitmen periode kedua Kyoto Protocol. Kekhawatiran kedua adalah adanya penghitungan ganda dengan adanya dua track tersebut. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>
12	<p>Nama Acara : CMP: Informal consultations on LULUCF</p> <p>Waktu : 13.00 – 15.00</p> <p>Tempat : Cascada (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pertemuan ini sifatnya informal untuk memahami lebih jauh berbagai isu terkait LULUCF dalam negosiasi AWG-KP. Pertemuan ini dipimpin India dan dibantu oleh Brazil sebagai focal point G-77+China untuk negosiasi LULUCF o Perlu dicatat bahwa LULUCF merupakan urusan Annex-1 countries, namun negara-negara Non-Annex-1 perlu mengawalinya agar kegiatan-kegiatan LULUCF tidak dijadikan peluang bagi Annex-1 untuk mengurangi target reduksi emisinya o LULUCF pada hakekatnya berkaitan dengan masalah isu hitung menghitung emisi dari negara maju yang bisa dikredit sehingga tidak dianggap sebagai sumber emisi. Beberapa isu penting dalam LULUCF adalah penentuan <i>Reference level</i>, <i>Harvested Wood Product</i>, <i>Natural Disturbance</i>, dan <i>Force Majeur</i>. o Akan dibentuk <i>Expert Review Team</i> (ERT) yang akan menilai perhitungan emisi ini agar konsisten dan transparan, ERT terdiri dari wakil-wakil negara maju dan negara berkembang. Review oleh ERT dilakukan secara reguler setiap dua tahun sekali 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Tachir Fathoni dan Doddy Sukadri</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Doddy Sukadri</p>

HARI KEENAM, SABTU, 4 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter III Waktu : 10.00-10.45 Tempat : Manati (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidang ke-3 SBSTA-33 mensahkan sejumlah keputusan, termasuk tentang “forest in exhaustion”, yaitu bahwa Parties diminta menyampaikan submisi sampai Maret 2011, untuk dibahas pasca SBSTA-35 yang akan berlangsung selama COP-17 di Durban, 2011. Kiranya submisi Indonesia perlu dipersiapkan sesuai COP-16 ini. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Delri Kementerian Kehutanan</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>
2	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter III Waktu : 10.00-10.45 Tempat : Manati (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter III membahas tentang Perdagangan emisi dan mekanisme berbasis project, yang didasarkan pada Articles 6, 12, dan 17 Kyoto Protocol dan decision 2/CMP.1, paragraph 1. Dalam sidang hari ini Parties mendiskusikan mekanisme pembangunan bersih (clean development mechanism), yang difokuskan pada pembahasan proposal baru (3 paragraf) yang diajukan oleh Papua New Guinea (PNG). Tiga paragraf baru yang diajukan mengenai status Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) dan Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) sesuai Articles 6 dan 17 Kyoto Protocol dan Removal Units sesuai Article 3 yang telah diterbitkan dapat digunakan dalam perdagangan karbon setelah 31 Desember 2012. Paragraf baru lainnya yang diusulkan oleh PNG: ERUs dapat dilanjutkan setelah 31 Desember 2010 dengan menggunakan AAUs yang ditetapkan selama periode komitmen pertama, dan CDM akan dilanjutkan setelah 31 Desember 2010. Banyak intervensi dari Parties mengenai proposal yang diajukan oleh PNG tersebut, antara lain dari Uni Eropa, Australia, Russia, Swiss, dan India. Parties dalam sidang ini belum membuat keputusan yang mengenai status paragraf tersebut. DNPI berpendapat bahwa ini adalah proposal yang baru diusulkan, masih banyak perdebatan, maka Delri mengambil posisi tidak memberi pendapat. Ini dimaksudkan agar posisi kita tidak terbaca/terlihat oleh delegasi lainnya. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman (Kemenhut), Dicky Edwin (DNPI), dan Dr Hardiv Situmeang (World Energy Council)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>



3	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP Spin-off group on Chapter IV Waktu : 10.45 – 11.30 Tempat : Manati (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang Chapter IV (<i>Green house gases, sectors and sources categories, common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and other methodological issues</i>) kali ini membahas mengenai gas-gas rumah kaca (green houses gases) baru, antara lain hidrofluorokarbon, perfluorokarbon. Eter fluorinated untuk periode komitmen ke-2 Kyoto Protocol, yang merupakan hasil studi Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. • Dalam sidang ini tidak banyak/sedikit intervensi dari Parties. Mungkin karena ini sifatnya masih baru dan baru akan dioperasionalkan pada periode ke-2 Kyoto Protocol. Menurut DNPI pun bagi kita ini tidak menjadi masalah, malahan memberi peluang baru dalam mekanisme perdagangan karbon secara luas. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman (Kemenhut), Dicky Edwin (DNPI)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
4	<p>Nama Acara : COP Informal Stocktaking Plenary Waktu : 15.00 – 16.30 Tempat : Ceiba (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presiden COP-16 menyampaikan bahwa secara umum ada “good progress” di Subsidiary Bodies, sedangkan di Ad hoc Working Groups berlangsung “active process”. Selanjutnya disampaikan bahwa ada proses penunjang yaitu konsultasi yang diinisiasi oleh Mexico sebagai Presiden COP-16, namun diyakinkan bahwa konsultasi tersebut berlangsung transparan, dilakukan dengan Pihak yang terkait dengan isu, dan tidak akan berinisiatif membuat “hidden text”. Diyakinkan pula bahwa dinner malam harinya hanya merupakan social event untuk menyambut kedatangan para menteri, sedangkan informal session baru dilakukan hari Minggu, 5 Desember 2010. • Presiden COP16 juga menyampaikan bahwa CRP2 untuk AWG-LCA telah diedarkan, yang merupakan revisi dari CRP1 yang diedarkan hari Senin kemarin. CRP2 akan dinegosiasikan minggu depan, namun Parties diberik kesempatan memberikan pandangan umum. • Wakil Groups menyampaikan pandangan, yang umumnya bahwa CRP2 akan dibahas dalam koordinasi groups terlebih dahulu. Selanjutnya banyak negara juga menyampaikan pandangannya, termasuk Indonesia. Secara umum parties menyambut baik CRP2, namun juga menyampaikan pandangan khas group 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Delri Kementerian Kehutanan</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Teguh Rahardja</p>

		<p>masing-masing. Yang menonjol adalah tentang perlunya “balance package”, dan perlunya 2nd commitment of Kyoto Protocol dengan beberapa menuntut agar lebih ambisius dengan target penurunan 1.5 C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia menekankan pentingnya Cancun Output mengacu ke Bali Action Plan secara utuh, terintegrasi, koheren, dan seimbang antar semua building blocks, baik di level visi maupun langkah-langkah untuk mewujudkannya. Semula Presiden COP16 mengusulkan untuk dilakukannya konsultasi dengan koordinasi oleh Presidensi Mexico, namun atas penolakan Grenada maka konsultasi selanjutnya akan dilakukan di Contact Group dengan partisipasi Presidensi Mexico. Cina mengingatkan bahwa sesi ini bersifat informal dan tidak dapat mengambil keputusan, sehingga pimpinan Sidang tidak lagi menyetujui pengambilan keputusan. 	
5	<p>Nama Acara : Plenary Conference of the Parties (COP) dan Conference of the Parties serving as the plenary meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) Waktu : 16.30 – 18.00 Tempat : Ceiba (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kedua sidang (plenary) ini dipimpin oleh Presiden COP, yang mendengar dan membahas laporan dari Ketua AWG-LCA dan Ketua AWG-KP. Presiden COP memberi kesempatan kepada Parties untuk memberi pandangan-pandangannya terhadap hasil kerja AWG-LCA dan AWG-KP. Dokumen dalam bentuk proposal hasil kerja AWG-LCA disiapkan oleh Ketua AWG-LCA dengan kode FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/CRP.2. Sedangkan dokumen AWG-KP sampai pada saat persidangan belum selesai, dan dijanjikan akan dibagikan pada hari Senin tgl 6 Desember 2010, jam 9 pagi. Sebagian besar Parties, termasuk Indonesia dalam kesempatan tersebut, menyambut baik hasil kerja keras AWG-LCA dan AWG-KP dalam menyiapkan dokumen, yang nantinya diharapkan dapat segera diadopsi oleh semua Parties dalam bentuk legally-binding. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Agus Sarsito, Yuyu Rahayu dan Usman</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
6	<p>Nama Acara : Rapat Koordinasi Delegasi RI Waktu : 10.30 – 11.30 Tempat : Cenote (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delri Kehutanan sejak hari-1 telah mengadakan pertemuan koordinasi harian. Rapat tanggal 4 Desember 2010 berlangsung lebih intensif dengan telah hadirnya seluruh Delri Kemhut, dan membahas berbagai isu pokok yang memerlukan posisi 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Delri Kementerian Kehutanan</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh:</p>



7	Catatan Progres REDD+ s/d 4 Desember 2010	<p>Indonesia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isu yang dibahas adalah: (i) force majeure, harvested wood products, dan natural disturbances dalam konteks LULUCF/Kyoto Protocol, (ii) peatland dalam LULUCF/KP, (iii) Elemen plus dalam REDD+, (iv) perkembangan negosiasi REDD+ di COP16, (v) koordinasi dengan DELRI keseluruhan, (vi) Indonesia di Forest Day 4, dan (vii) langkah koordinasi sesuai COP16. 	Teguh Rahardja
		<p>(1) Berdasarkan laporan Facilitator negosiasi BAP 1 b (iii) (Norway) dan progress negosiasi elemen BAP lainnya, Chair AWG-LCA mengeluarkan notes by Chair (possible elements of outcomes) yang tertuang dalam Dokumen FCCC/AWG/LCA/2010/CRP.2.</p> <p>(2) Posisi Indonesia yang disampaikan melalui intervensi pada drafting group meeting tanggal 3 Desember yang telah terakomodasikan dalam Dokumen CRP.2 adalah sbb :</p> <p>(2) Referensi terhadap global goal sebaiknya tidak di REDD+ tetapi di lingkup yang lebih besar (Shared Vision) → muncul paragraph baru yang lebih lunak, namun masih perlu cross check dengan paragraph serupa di “shared vision”</p> <p>(3) Scope REDD+ sesuai Bali Action Plan → telah terakomodir</p> <p>(4) Agar REDD+ tidak dikaitkan dengan NAMAs karena konsep dan hasil negosiasi tentang NAMA (mitigasi oleh negara maju dan negara berkembang) masih belum jelas, → baru sebagian,</p> <p>(5) Mekanisme pendanaan REDD+ harus membuka ruang untuk result-based actions sehingga perlu kombinasi fund-market based → dibuka opsi baru (total 3 opsi paragraphs), masih harus diperjuangkan lagi pada pertemuan berikutnya.</p>	Catatan oleh : Nur Masripatin

HARI KETUJUJUH, MINGGU, 5 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	<p>Nama Acara : Forest Day 4 – CIFOR (Side Event)</p> <p>Waktu : 08.00 - selesai</p> <p>Tempat : Cancun Center</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidak terdapat jadwal sidang/negosiasi pada hari ketujuh UNFCCC COP-16. • Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan memenuhi undangan CIFOR untuk menghadiri acara Forest Day 4. • Presiden Mexico, HE Mr. Felipe Calderón berkesempatan untuk memberikan sambutan pada acara pembukaan Forest Day 4. • Forest Day merupakan acara tahunan yang diselenggarakan oleh CIFOR pada setiap penyelenggaraan COP, dimana Forest Day yang pertama dilaksanakan pada UNFCCC COP-13 di Bali, Indonesia yang pada saat itu dihadiri oleh kurang dari 500 peserta. • Forest Day 4 kali ini dihadiri oleh kurang lebih 1200 peserta dari lebih dari 100 negara. • Terdapat 12 materi yang dipresentasikan dalam acara Forest Day 4. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Seluruh Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianito Pribadi</p>



HARI KEDELAPAN SENIN, 6 DESEMBER 2010

No.	Uraian	Butir Penting	Keterangan
1	Nama Acara : Koordinasi G77 + China Waktu : 9.00 – 10.00 Ruang : Maguey (Maya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan dibuka dengan adopsi agenda dan laporan Chair G77+ china tentang pertemuan informal yang sedang dilakukan di tingkat Menteri, juga penyampaian jadwal harian “internal G77+China consultation” • Disebutkan pula bahwa Indonesia (diwakili oleh Focal Point Bpk Rahmat Witoelar) bersama dengan NZ (Menteri Lingkungan) memfasilitasi President COP-16 untuk konsultasi dibidang mitigasi, MRV dan “pledges” oleh negara maju. • Pertemuan dilanjutkan laporan dari masing-masing koordinator isu (a.l. finance : Philippines, mitigasi : Brazil, dll). Perkembangan negosiasi ini sangat lamban dan keduanya masih terdapat perbedaan yang besar meski antar negara berkembang. • Chair menghimbau agar G77+China dapat mempersempit perbedaan posisi dalam group sehingga posisi negosiasi sebagai group dapat kuat. 	Dihadiri : Nur Masripatin Catatan dibuat oleh : Nur Masripatin
2	Nama Acara : Koordinasi kegiatan utama Satgas REDD+ Waktu : 12.00 Ruang : Azteca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terdapat 3 kegiatan utama yang diarrange Stagas REDD+ di Cancun ini adalah : (1) High-level Dinner Briefing on Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership yang akan diadakan di Westin Regina Resort & Spa, Cancun (2) Pertemuan bilateral dengan negara/mitrasi mitra (baik donor dan negara berhutan) (3) Technical meeting Indonesia-Norwegia pada Kamis, 9 Desember, pukul 8.30-10.00 di Le Meridien Cancun. • Pertemuan no (2) diharapkan di hadiri oleh anggota Satgas REDD+ dan tidak dapat diwakilkan. Sedangkan pertemuan (1) dan (2) dapat diwakilkan oleh Tim Kehutanan. 	Dihadiri Oleh: Agus Sarsito, Yani Septiani Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Yani Septiani
3	Nama Acara : Plenary G77+China Coordination Waktu : 14.00 – 15.00 Tempat : Maguey (Maya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang koordinasi G77+China dibuka dengan menyepakati agenda meeting. • Selanjutnya chair G77+China menyampaikan isu transparency dan inclusiveness menanggapi kekhawatiran beberapa party 	Dihadiri Oleh: Ristiano Pribadi Catatan Dibuat Oleh:

		<p>terhadap ministerial level meeting yang difasilitasi oleh pemerintah Mexico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebih lanjut dinyatakan bahwa proses negosiasi hanya akan dilakukan pada 2 track, yaitu AWG-KP dan AWG-LCA. • Seluruh party berhak mengikuti seluruh proses negosiasi yang akan dilaksanakan. • Pada bagian akhir sidang, delegasi Palestina menyampaikan kesulitan dalam mengikuti negosiasi yang disebabkan oleh warna badge yang berbeda (baca: bukan party). • Menyikapi situasi ini, seluruh party yang melakukan intervensi menyatakan dukungannya dan meminta UNFCCC memberikan perlakuan yang sama kepada Palestina. • Sebagai penutup sidang, Chair G77+China, setelah meminta persetujuan forum, memutuskan untuk meminta UNFCCC Secretariat untuk memberi perlakuan kepada Palestina sesuai dengan ketentuan sistem PBB yang berlaku, serta meminta agar Palestina paling tidak diperlakukan sebagai observer seperti Vatican. 	Ristiananto Pribadi
4	<p>Nama Acara : Drafting group on enhanced action on mitigation (para. 1b (iv) of the Bali Action Plan)</p> <p>Waktu : 10.00-12.00</p> <p>Ruang : Mar (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang membahas tentang struktur general framework on cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions, in order to enhance implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention. Beberapa party (negara) menyarankan untuk membahas general framework dahulu sebelum masuk ke diskusi sector specific action. • Ada 3 elemen yang akan didiskusikan berikutnya secara lebih specific yaitu <u>agriculture, international aviation bunker fuels, hydrofluorocarbons (hfc)</u>. Diskusi panjang terjadi diantaranya untuk meminta klarifikasi mengenai struktur general framework ini. Pada sesi ini Fasilitator hanya mengumpulkan atau menampung view (pandangan) tapi belum mempresentasikan option. • Selanjutnya dibahas text Tianjin article 4 tentang cooperation sectoral approach and sector-specific action para 54. Sementara para 55 dan 56 harus didiskusikan pada AWG-KP. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Agus Sarsito, Yani Septiani</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Yani Septiani</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pembahasan draft tex akan dilanjutkan pada acara sore hari pukul 16.30-18.00 di ruang Pavoreal (Azteca) . <p>Catatan : <i>Seharusnya yang lebih terkait mewakili DELRI dalam sidang ini dari Kementerian Pertanian , namun tidak terlihat group lain DELRI sehingga kami diminta oleh Deplu (kedubes berlin) untuk membawa bendera</i></p>	
5	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA Drafting Group on Enhanced Action on Mitigation (para. 1b(v) of BAP) Waktu : 10.00 – 11.30 Tempat : Manati (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidang ini difasilitasi oleh delegasi DRC sebagai fasilitator. Fasilitator mengumumkan bahwa telah ada draft text group. Namun demikian, setelah dimulainya sidang, sebagian besar delegasi party belum menerima dokumen dimaksud sehingga menuai protes karena party kesulitan untuk mempelajarinya dalam waktu singkat. Delegasi Venezuela, Grenada, Peru, Etopia, Australia, PNG, Brazil dan EU menyampaikan perlunya prosedur dan mekanisme negosiasi yang jelas. Delegasi Grenada dan Bolivia menyampaikan bahwa aspirasi negaranya belum tercakup dalam draft text yang baru, sehingga akan menolaknya. Lebih lanjut Bolivia mempertegas bahwa tidak ada pihak manapun yang berhak untuk mengeliminir pernyataan party dan harus diakomodir. Delegasi Grenada juga menyampaikan bahwa G77+China tidak memiliki posisi untuk para 1b(v) BAP. Menjelang perempat akhir waktu pertemuan beberapa delegasi menyampaikan bahwa negosiasi harus terus berjalan, terutama dengan membahas substansi draft text yang baru dikeluarkan. Di akhir pertemuan, fasilitator menyampaikan bahwa pada sidang berikutnya akan dibahas “text” yang akan ditampilkan dalam layar. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yetti Rusli, Yuyu Rahayu, Laksmi Banowati, Ristianto Pribadi</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>

6	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA: Drafting group on enhanced actions on adaptation Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00 Tempat : Mariposa (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang ini dihadiri oleh banyak Parties dan negara-negara pengamat, sehingga ruangan menjadi sesak dengan berjejalnya peserta di ruang sidang. • Sidang kali ini membahas mengenai <i>enhanced action on mitigation</i>, yaitu membahas proposal yang diajukan negara Cook Island (anggota <i>Alliance of Small Island States/Asis</i>), yaitu mengenai <i>loss and damage</i> dampak dari perubahan iklim. Dalam sidang ini banyak intervensi dilakukan, termasuk dari Indonesia melalui juru bicara dari Deplu. Cook Island menyatakan negaranya sebagai negara dengan kepulauan kecil rentan (<i>vulnerability</i>) dengan adanya perubahan iklim, antara lain naiknya permukaan air (<i>water sea level rises</i>) yang berpotensi dapat menenggelamkan negara kepulauan kecil tersebut. Mekanisme yang diusulkan antara lain adanya lembaga keuangan yang mengelola, antara lain diusulkan melalui perusahaan asuransi yang dapat diklaim untuk adanya <i>loss and damage</i> dampak dari perubahan iklim. Cook Islands menginginkan agar <i>loss and damage</i> ini masuk SBI bukan SBSTA, sebagaimana diusulkan oleh USA. • Dalam usulan Cook Islands ini, yang masih dipertanyakan adalah bagaimana baselines dari <i>loss and damage</i> untuk dasar kalkulasi kehilangan dan kerusakan karena perubahan iklim, dan bagaimana kriteria <i>vulnerability</i> suatu negara. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman, Delegasi Deplu, DNPI dan Kementerian UKP</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
7	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA: Drafting group on a shared vision for LCA Waktu : 15.00 – 16.30 Tempat : Guacamaya (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervensi pertama dilakukan oleh delegasi Filipina atasnama kelompok G77+China. Disampaikan bahwa kelompok G77+China mengacu pada Tianjin Text untuk dijadikan sebagai dokumen negosiasi pada drafting group shared vision ini. • Secara garis besar pandangan umum delegasi party berkisar terkait dengan pencantuman target “numerical” dan target yang jelas secara waktunya. • Hal ini lebih dipertegas lagi oleh delegasi Bolivia yang menginginkan diakomodirnya isu human right+indigineous 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi, Iwan Wibisono</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Ristianto Pribadi</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people, mother nature, dan target 1,5 derajat celcius. • Hal spesifik selanjutnya disampaikan oleh Islandia, yang menganggap dokumen CRP2 belum mengakomodir isu gender. • Sidang berikutnya akan membahas text. 	
8	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA: Drafting Group on Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developed country parties</p> <p>Waktu : 11.30 – 13.00</p> <p>Tempat : Maguey (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan mengumpulkan pandangan tentang komitmen Negara maju terhadap draft teks yang terdiri dari 10 paragraph (a- j). masih terdapat beberapa opsi terkait dengan artikel a. apakah Negara maju dalam penurunan emisinya berupa target atau komitmen, selain itu pada artikel b. infomasi komitmen tersebut akan dilampirkan dalam annex atau information paper. • Artikel c, masih cukup signifikan perbedaan opsi/ pandangannya terkait dengan penurunan emisi oleh Negara maju tersebut hanya sebagai bentuk keinginan (level terendah), atau sudah menetapkan target penurunan emisinya dalam bentuk persentase (level tengah) serta Negara maju berkomitmen terhadap implementasinya (level komitmen yang tertinggi). Sedangkan pada artikel e. terkait dengan review dan pelaporan masih terdapat perbedaan pandangan mengenai prosedur review dan pelaporannya. Pada artikel (j) terkait dengan NatCom terdapat 2 opsi melalui multilateral proses atau melalui compliance proses. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Yuyu Rahayu, Laksmi Banowati, Yani Septiani</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>
9	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-LCA: Drafting Group on Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country parties</p> <p>Waktu : 15.00 – 17.00</p> <p>Tempat : Maguey (Maya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan ini adalah mengumpulkan pandangan dari negara terhadap Draft teks yang terdiri dari a-n (14 paragraph). Masih terdapat beberapa opsi (pilihan paragraph) terkait dengan article (c) isu masalah submisi informasi, apakah akan dicantumkan dalam annex, information paper, registry atau national communication; artikel (e) National Communication akan tergantung dari emission level, karakteristik dari kegiatan atau berdasarkan grouping dalam konvensi, artikel j dan k tentang MRV baik di Negara maju maupun berkembang, dan article (n) perlunya dalam national communication atau biennial submission perlu melalui proses international consultation. • Posisi Indonesia dalam hal ini adalah mempertanyakan tentang masalah registry dan recognisi terkait dengan NAMAs. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yetti Rusli, Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Laksmi Banowati</p>

10	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter IV Waktu : 10.00 – 11.30 Tempat : Tortuga (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidang Chapter IV (<i>Green house gases, sectors and sources categories, common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and other methodological issues</i>) merupakan lanjutan sidang hari Sabtu tgl 4 Desember 2010, yaitu membahas emisi aktual gas-gas rumah kaca (green houses gases) baru, antara lain hidrofluorokarbon, perfluorokarbon. eter fluorinated, serta sulfur heksafluorida, nitrogen trifluorida, dan trifluorometil sulfur pentafluorida untuk periode komitmen ke-2 Kyoto Protocol, yang merupakan hasil studi Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Chapter IV in didasarkan pada Article 3, paragraf 9, Article 5, 7,8,20 dan 21 Kyoto Protocol. • Dalam sidang ini intervensi dilakukan antara lain oleh Australia, Brazil dan Russia, yang masih mempertanyakan opsi 1 dan mengusulkan agar ada perbaikan bahasa, yaitu dengan. Dengan demikian,tidak ada perubahan prinsipil terhadap opsi gas-gas rumah kaca baru ini. Sedikit dibahas dalam tersebut adalah Common Metrics mengenai pengukuran karbon dioksida ekuivalen dari kegiatan antropogenik yang berpotensi menimbulkan pemanasan. Dari sisi perdangan karbon, proposal gas-gas rumah kaca baru ini memberi peluang baru dalam mekanisme mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Usman, Dicky (DNPI)</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>
11	<p>Nama Acara : AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter II Waktu : 15.00 – 16.30 Tempat : Ballena (Azteca)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter II A WG-KP membahas tentang Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, yang didasarkan pada paragraf 1 decision 16/CMP.1, dan Article 8 Kyoto Protocol. • Peserta sidang meminta kehadiran Ketua A WG-KP dalam ruang sidang untuk meminta klarifikasi, mengapa banyak paraagraf/bagian dari teks dokumen yang hilang/tidak tercantum dalam Draf teks yang disiapkan oleh Chair/Ketua. Ketua A WG-KP memberi penjelasan, namun tampaknya Delegasi dari Tuvalu tidak puas dengan penjelasan tersebut, dan keluar ruangan dengan alasan adanya pertemuan contac group, walaupun Sekretariat bersedia melanjutkan sidang dengan memberi tambahan waktu dan tempat Akhirnya sidang tidak 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Yuyu Rahayu, Dobby Sukadri, Usman, M.Farid</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Usman</p>



12	<p>Nama Acara : Legal Form Waktu : 16.30 -18.00 Tempat : Maguey (Maya)</p>	<p>jadi dilaksanakan hari itu, dan akan dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa tgl 7 Desember 2010 jam 16.30-18.00.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertemuan (lanjutan dari sesi-sesi sebelumnya) membahas berbagai bentuk keputusan yang ditargetkan untuk dihasilkan pada COP-16 dan selanjutnya, serta payung Keputusan COP-16, • Seperti pertemuan-pertemuan sebelumnya, intervensi Parties masih seputar bentuk keputusan di COP-16 (balanced packaged antara hasil AWG-LCA dan AWG-KP dan antar elemen dalam Bali Action Plan). Sebagian besar Parties menginginkan ada “legally binding measure” berupa Protocol di COP-17, namun demikian tidak mudah karena penolakan USA. • Indonesia (yang diwakili Kemlu) menyatakan pentingnya kedua target outcomes COP-16 dan COP-17 seperti pada point 2. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>
13	<p>Nama Acara : Rapat DELRI Waktu : 20.00 – 22-00 Tempat : Colibri (Azteka)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapat dipimpin oleh Ketua DELRI (Bpk Rahmat Witalar), dihadiri oleh Dubes RI Berlin, Dubes RI Mexico, dan anggota DELRI dari berbagai Kementerian dan organisasi lain, • Rapat dimulai dengan penjelasan Ketua Delri tentang tugas yang diemban dan apresiasi terhadap kerja anggota DELRI. • Ketua DELRI menyampaikan bahwa beliau diminta menjadi fasilitator dalam menyusun Format Penyelesaian Cancun Outcome baik secara substansi maupun performance. Terdapat trauma terhadap pertemuan di Copenhagen terkait dengan transparansi sehingga saat ini Presiden COP 16 menyampaikan bahwa merupakan tantangan di Cancun untuk berkonsentrasi terhadap trust building, inclusive serta transparency. • Indonesia diminta menjembatani komunikasi dengan Negara-negara yang sulit diantaranya USA, Brasil, India dan China untuk substansi: mitigasi, Nairobi program work dan pledges negara maju. Ketua DELRI menyampaikan arahan bahwa posisi Indonesia adalah menjadi bagian dari solusi ‘part of the solution’, meskipun tantangannya cukup berat. • Kementerian Kehutanan (sebagai Lead Negotiator REDD+) melaporkan perkembangan negosiasi REDD+. Disampaikan oleh 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin, Yuyu Rahayu, Laksmi Banowati</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin & Laksmi Banowati</p>

14	<p>Dari waktu ke waktu : Koordinasi Informal dengan Ketua Group (misal CfrN) dan Delegasi terkait serta NGOs yang ingin berkontribusi</p>	<p>wakil Kementerian Kehutanan bahwa selama 1 minggu baru ada 1 kali pertemuan formal (negosiasi) mengingat draft REDD+ dianggap sudah paling maju dan isu yang “outstanding’ tidak dapat dipecahkan sebelum agenda lain yang terkait (shared vision, mitigasi negara maju dan negara berkembang, financing, dll mencapai kesepakatan tertentu). Dari 1 kali pertemuan tersebut pandangan Parties termasuk Indonesia dicoba diakomodir dalam text revisi. Wakil Kementerian Kehutanan juga meminta informasi ke pimpinan rapat tentang scenario negosiasi keseluruhan sebagai basis menentukan strategi negosiasi isu ini mengingat ada beberapa isu krusial terkait posisi Indonesia sementara agenda khusus REDD+ sangat terbatas. Beberapa isu tersebut a.l : isu nasional-sub nasional, financing, kaitan dengan mitigasi oleh negara berkembang (NAMAs), dan referensi ke global goal yang seharusnya ada di shared vision.</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koordinasi dilakukan secara informal di sela-sela agenda sidang untuk mengetahui status negosiasi di berbagai agenda terkait termasuk konsultasi informal yang berlangsung di tingkat Menteri dan oleh Presiden COP-16 dengan para Ketua Delegasi, • Koordinasi ini penting mengingat keterbatasan waktu negosiasi formal REDD+, sementara target Cancun adalah Keputusan REDD+ yang dapat mengakomodir semua fase implementasi REDD+. • NGOs yang menyuarakan posisi dan menyampaikan saran a.l. TNC, Ci, dan CSOs Network Indonesia. 	<p>Dihadiri Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p> <p>Catatan Dibuat Oleh: Nur Masripatin</p>





eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Opening Moves

Cancun should deliver a substantial package of decisions that provides a clear framework for climate action. Such a package will move forward toward a legally binding agreement and put positive pressure on countries to go beyond their current quite inadequate pledges and commitments. The Cancun package must progress both the KP and LCA tracks and secure agreements on all building blocks, namely mitigation/MRV, finance, adaptation, REDD, technology, the legal form, the science review, and a road map for South Africa and beyond.

This means all countries must do their fair share to secure success in Cancun. And so ECO would like to take the liberty of identifying some opening moves that key countries should make so that Cancun starts on a constructive note, open negotiating space for the coming two weeks, and deliver outcomes that will set us on the pathway towards the ambitious, global treaty we need.

ECO supports the **United States** objective of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions by developing countries, but it must be part of a broader framework that includes greater transparency of developed country actions on both mitigation and finance. And so instead of pressurizing others, the US should announce its willingness to increase the transparency of its own actions. The draft decision text being circulated by the EU calling for more detailed information in Annex 1 national communications would be a very good way to start. Making it clear that supporting enhanced transparency for everybody includes the US itself will make adoption of

a balanced package of decisions here in Cancun much more likely. Just say yes!

ECO expects the **European Union** to speak out much more clearly in favour of a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, so that a constructive dialogue between developed and developing countries leading to a legally binding agreement from both tracks can be achieved. To provide further support for the Kyoto Protocol the EU should also help close the loopholes in its own position on AAU surplus and LULUCF. Those helpful moves on the Kyoto track can be bolstered by the EU championing the establishment of the UNFCCC climate fund.

China should take a more progressive role in the international negotiations instead of just continually reacting to provocations from others. That way, China can building strongly on its domestic momentum for low carbon and clean energy development. For Cancun, this means China should now put forth its own views on the form international consultation and analysis should take, as well as challenge the US to clearly commit itself to proper MRV, along with other developed countries.

Japan must show more flexibility about the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Upfront rejection will create an unconstructive atmosphere for the entire negotiations. Kyoto was the product of hard negotiations, not only for the specific targets,

– *Opening Moves, continued on page 2*

A Climate Fund Worth Fighting For

In the lead-up to Copenhagen and since, climate finance ranked has ranked higher and higher on the list of make-or-break issues. It's both vitally important and politically challenging. As COP16 kicks off, however, there are worrying signs that negotiators may be taking their eye off the ball and sleepwalking toward a result that does little to resolve the inadequacies of existing institutional arrangements.

To be sure, there is good news also. Over the course of 2010, talks on a new global climate fund have been productive – and now there are proposals and options on the table to provide for its establishment here in Cancun, with details to be worked out in time for COP17. But the establishment of the Fund and related climate finance decisions are far from a done deal. Many of the emerging 'areas of convergence' on the table may not deliver the fair, legitimate and effective climate fund that's really needed.

For example, many Parties appear ready to accept equal representation between Annex I and non-Annex I on the Fund Board. Because there are roughly three times as many developing countries, this means that each developing country will have one-third the voice in the Fund's governance. This notion of 'equal repre-

– *Climate Fund, continued on page 2*





– *Opening Moves, continued from page 1*

but also for a top-down approach so that aggregate emission reductions are driven by the science. ECO hopes that Japan still remembers the sleepless nights in Kyoto and knows that while the Protocol is not perfect, there is still a lot to be proud of. More openness on Kyoto will signal that it acknowledges that the Kyoto architecture is important to a vast majority of Parties and opens the way forward for securing a stronger global architecture.

India should help broker a solution to the dilemma of international consultation and analysis by tabling its own ICA proposal, unequivocally stating that it will work towards creating a rule-based system of multilateral governance within the UNFCCC and ensuring transparency and accountability. Another constructive move will be to support efforts to identify substantial and innovative sources of public finance for the new global climate fund.

Brazil could come forward as a champion for the creation of a fair climate fund in Cancun, supported through innovative sources of public funding, which fully funds not only mitigation but equally so adaptation. Brazil also should come forward as a leading country fighting for responsible and transparent LULUCF accounting rules to help reduce and close the Gigatonne Gap.

It's time for **Mexico** to play a more creative role in its welcome efforts toward trust-building in the COP 16 presidency. Mexico is well positioned to spur Parties to tackle the issues that could otherwise drive the negotiations into deadlock: legal form, the road map on crunch issues post-Cancun, the Gigatonne Gap, the science review and more.

Russia has an AAU surplus of 6 billion tonnes of CO₂ that is creating grave uncertainty for the negotiations, carbon markets and the environmental integrity of the Kyoto Protocol. It's time for clear statements from Russia that it will not sell its AAU surplus from the 1st commitment period. That kind of good political will can go a long way to ensuring progress can be made in Cancun on dealing with AAU surplus, and give a big boost to closing the Gigatonne Gap.

ECO hopes this list of substantial but manageable first moves will help clarify the middle game on the Cancun chessboard and lead to a solution that makes everyone a winner.

– *Climate Fund, continued from page 1*

sentation' is a big step backward from the precedent established by the Adaptation Fund, which additionally has two seats from each of the UN regional groups plus one each for LDCs and SIDS. It's hard to see how, in the end, this would deliver arrangements that are any different from the GEF. Is this the "balanced" guarantee of interests needed for all UNFCCC members?

Secondly, none of the textual proposals tabled so far guarantee any balance between adaptation and mitigation funding – something most countries agree in principle even though it has not been delivered in practice to date.

Adaptation currently receives scarcely 10% of the overall climate finance portfolio. Unless Parties agree a dedicated adaptation window in the new Fund with at least 50% of the monies channelled to it, we can only assume the current trend will continue. Is this what Parties really mean by 'balance'?

Third, textual proposals for guidelines to ensure that the most vulnerable communities, especially women in rural areas, will ultimately benefit aren't difficult to improve – only because right now there aren't any such proposals. But this is easy to address with a few lines of text and it's hard to imagine any country opposing it. Who is against guarantees that gender equity will receive particular attention in adaptation support?

Finally, everyone knows building another near-empty fund is pointless. Several options to deliver predictable sources of innovative financing – such as a levy on international shipping and aviation as part of an emissions reduction scheme – were presented by the UN Secretary General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Finance less than a month ago.

In fact, it's clear from the AGF Report that raising \$100 billion or more in public finance is possible. But unless Parties work in concert to map out options for putting such proposals into practice, a decision to establish a new Fund could deliver an empty shell. Is this what Parties had in mind in Bali when they agreed to 'improve access to adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources'?

The decisions taken here in Cancun may not result in the FAB deal that is increasingly overdue. But they will have profound, long-standing implications for the institutional architecture of the future international climate regime.

A fair climate fund is definitely within reach, and ECO calls on all Parties to stand up for it.



A New Way to Walk the Talks – And Fabulous Prizes!

COP 16 will be the seventh Conference of the Parties since the Kyoto Protocol entered into force in February 2005. That's a lot of talking. And the physical layout of these meetings means there is also a great deal of walking.

But, lack of progress in the negotiations shows that so far not enough governments are 'Walking the Talk'.

To highlight this disconnect, Greenpeace is hosting More Walk, Less Talk, a competition to find the person – and the country – that covers the most ground in Cancun. And there will be fabulous prizes!

As we all know, walking is very good for us – among its many benefits it is credited with improving circulation, bolstering the immune system, and helping keep us in shape.

It is also, of course, good for the climate.

So, the race to the future starts now. Grab your step-counter . . . reset . . . and go!

Get your pedometer from the Greenpeace booth or Greenpeace representatives around the Moon Palace. Register at morewalklesstalk.org. Winners will be announced on December 10th.

And by the way – did we mention the fabulous prizes?



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

CRP.1: Steps toward a Package

Many parties commented in the COP plenary about this year's record temperatures and extreme weather events. This comes as ECO reflects on the Royal Society's recent treatise on a rapidly warming +4 degree world . . . the kind of world resulting from a lack of ambition. The need for dramatic action on mitigation has never been so clear.

Which brings us to the LCA. ECO welcomes the work by the Chair this year. Her approach to helping parties reach consensus is to be commended. In a spirit of mutual support, we present the following recommendations on the Chair's possible elements.

The **Shared Vision** must safeguard the planet for future generations. Limiting warming to 1.5° C is necessary to avoid severe impacts, such as a loss of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System, a small part of which is off the shores of Cancun, the second longest in the world and a locale for priceless biodiversity. Parties must aim for a 1.5° C temperature threshold, commit to a process that examines this objective, and agree a global peak in emissions no later than 2015. Mere preparation of a review in 2015, as currently proposed, would not be a call to action but a homily to squander a once-only opportunity.

The **Finance** section of the Chair's note is useful in streamlining the text and identifying potential middle ground in some areas. It is also missing some crucial elements, such as a proper balance between mitigation and adaptation finance, participation of vulnerable populations, civil society and women. And yet it is a very promising basis to build on. With additional refinement, it can provide a way forward to a substantive decision on

creation of a new fund under the COP, establishment of an effective oversight body, and a process to decide on sources of funding, including innovative sources of public finance.

The text on **Technology** unfortunately does not ensure that the technology mechanism will be under the authority of and accountable to the COP. This weakens the objectives of setting up the architecture of cooperation through the Technology Executive Committee and Technology Network Centres, as there is no rules-based multilateral mechanism proposed. It also allows an *ad hoc* set of arrangements to emerge that invites prominent roles for the World Bank and regional development banks. Just to be clear, they still fund fossil fuels over conservation, energy efficiency and renewables. Even US clean energy companies are sceptical of the role of the World Bank. They and others would benefit from institutional arrangements that are clearly under the COP's guidance.

CRP.1 as drafted effectively sidetracks CAN's proposed building blocks for **Capacity Building**. The text drops the proposed CB Technical Panel, which should be the front end of a design-and-build programme for new, real and integrated CB to start happening in real places, in real time, backed by real and new resources. Without the front end the entire pathway essentially vanishes. Additionally, the text drops a proposed legal lock creating an obligation on developed countries to adequately support new CB.

The establishment of a strong **Adaptation Framework for Implementation** is essen-

– CRP.1, continued on page 2

The Climate Right-to-Know

As the SBSTA opens today, ECO would like to remind delegates of a crucial item on the agenda: the proposal for a technical review of the science relating to long-term temperature increases of more than 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels.

What's this all about? It's about clarifying what is really at stake here. It's about urgently bringing in the latest science to inform the ongoing negotiations, and spelling out the choice that governments now face – a choice between raising ambition to a level high enough to avoid climate chaos, or accepting the devastating consequences of a failure to act in time and at scale.

This issue was first put on the agenda in Bonn in June. There, AOSIS – alarmed by recent reports suggesting that the future of their nations could be at risk even if global temperature rise is stabilized at 2° C – proposed that the Secretariat produce a summary of recent scientific studies.

During the negotiations in Bonn it was clarified that this task lies well within the mandate and capabilities of the Secretariat, and that this by no means would be duplicating the work of the IPCC. With these common understandings in place, the vast majority of governments supported the proposal from the small island states.

In the end, however, a few governments still resisted the idea of an overview of recent science. One even went so far as to suggest that vulnerable countries who wanted to know more about the impacts they are facing

– Right-to-Know, continued on page 2





– *CRP1, continued from page 1*

tial and within reach. While not perfect, the Chair's text lays out steps for a post-NAPA process for developing country parties and for loss and damage. The text also demands a decision on an Adaptation Committee but remains weak on linking the provision of finance to adaptation actions, a necessary connection. ECO is most pleased that references to response measures have been removed from the text.

Ironically, while **Mitigation** is arguably the most important element of a climate agreement, progress has seemed beyond reach. While the Chair's text delivers only a very general and concise outline of the expected outcome, agreement on specific elements of mitigation is an essential part of the outcome from Cancun. Elements could include the creation of a mitigation registry to track action and provide support, recognition of the Gigatonne Gap that exists between targets and the level of action required, a process for addressing the gap, and preparation of zero and low carbon action plans.

Given the complexity of issues related to **Mechanisms** (both market-based and non-market-based), the Chair's suggestion to establish formal processes to examine them is sensible.

The principles laid out in the Annex V include some useful language such as 'moving beyond offsets' to 'net decrease in global GHGs' and 'preventing double counting' of emissions. However, Parties should bear in mind that there is no room – or indeed need –

for offsets with the current inadequately low pledges by developed countries.

The **MRV** text remains a blank canvas. A mere 36 words are dedicated to an issue that has blocked progress in these negotiations. Robust MRV is crucial for environmental integrity, but it must be equitable. Critical issues such as common accounting standards for Annex 1 countries, modalities for MRV of support in national communications, and a differentiated approach for verification of voluntary/unsupported actions taken by developing countries must be tackled in these negotiations. Let's not forget that transparency should apply to the MRV process as well, assuring public access and participation throughout, and developing countries must be supported in their efforts to build domestic MRV capacity.

Finally, the text is silent on the ultimate **Legal Form** of the LCA outcome. Parties are going to have to come to terms with this question soon, since it is inextricably tied to progressing a second commitment period under the KP. Moreover, the text is silent on what mandate the LCA will have going forward. A clear sense of how both the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA will proceed after Cancun is essential to ensure progress towards a **Fair, Ambitious and Binding** deal.

The analogy of Swiss cheese has been suggested in this regard. Dearest delegates, ECO urges you to plug the remaining holes in this text – the result of which could well be the **politically balanced package** you have been looking for.

Canada Adrift

Let's say you're a tar sands loving North American government with a bit of a carbon dependency problem. You need a clever way to get away with doing nothing on climate change, and you notice that your neighbor to the south won't have an easy time getting a cap-and-trade bill through its Congress.

For Canada's Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, the solution surely seemed obvious: announce that you just can't lift a finger to deal with climate change unless the U.S. moves first. As they say in Canada: problem solved, eh?

Not quite, as it turns out. With the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency moving to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new industrial facilities starting in 2011, Harper's plan of outsourcing climate policy to the U.S. meant that Canada would have to do the same. That's bad news for the tar sands (oil

bearing deposits in central Canada), where plans for a massive expansion just don't line up with pesky limits on their emissions.

Enter John Baird, Canada's brand new – er, not so new – environment minister. (Veteran observers will remember him as the last minister in Bali to oppose the science-based target range of 25-40% below 1990 in 2020.)

Confronted about lining up with the neighbors to Canada's south, Baird had some choice words: the US proposal is 'patchwork' and 'very, very preliminary stuff', covering 'a small, tiny percentage of new plants'. Yes, that would be in contrast to Canada's comprehensive proposal of doing nothing whatsoever for any percentage of its new plants.

And this isn't the first time that Canada's policy – 100% harmonized, as long as the US doesn't do anything – has reared its ugly head. Internal emails from the Department of Foreign Affairs released yesterday show Canadian diplomats hard at work to 'kill' a 2007 US clean fuels policy. They enlisted al-

– *Right-to-Know, continued from page 1*

from climate change could just use Google.

Cancun must not be the COP where governments decide to stick their heads in the sand and ignore the latest science relating to the consequences of the path they are now taking.

Furthermore, governments must remember that while some countries are confronting imminent threats to their very existence, every last one faces severe climate risk. AOSIS and the rest of the world's most vulnerable countries are standing at the front of the line, but the rest of the world is right behind.

Clarifying the scientific realities about climate change must not be an issue just for AOSIS to push. Dear governments – speak no evil – don't block a technical review to clarify the impacts facing us all if we exceed a long-term temperature rise of 1.5° C. Sooner or later all countries are highly vulnerable, and we *all* have a right to know.

Fossils of the Day

#1 - Canada

This month, the federal Senate killed a progressive climate change bill without even bothering to debate it.

#2 - Canada

Conservative government plans to cut the only major renewable energy support program, funding for Canada's climate science foundation, etc.

#3 - Canada

Reduced its national target after Copenhagen and brought back environment minister John Baird.

lies at Exxon and other oil companies in the battle to, as they so lyrically put it, 'keep the oil a-flowing'. And when one official from Environment Canada pointed out that curbing tar sands emissions is a good thing, her comment was dismissed as 'simply nutty'. Is it a coincidence that this sorry little episode took place the last time John Baird was environment minister?

Anyway, adding it up, it's clear that Canada's three-bagger of Fossils of the first day of the Cancun talks is the most appropriate way to welcome John Baird and the government he represents back to the negotiating table. Oh, Canada – how could you!



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Vulnerability is Not a Beauty Contest

In recent UNFCCC sessions some developing countries that are not small island states, LDCs or African countries have challenged the Bali Action Plan language specifying those three groups of countries as being particularly vulnerable. This has led to an unhelpful contest within the Group of 77 and China. ECO believes that with increasing impacts of climate change around the world, such as the devastating floods in Pakistan earlier this year, it is undeniable that all countries are now vulnerable, even developed countries.

However, in the context of the UNFCCC process it is not helpful to compete on which country is more vulnerable than another. Instead, the focus should be more explicit and open about the main issue which is how to allocate the currently very limited adaptation funds across different countries, with a view to the urgency of their situations.

ECO urges Parties to discuss the possible elements of an adaptation resource allocation framework that takes the impacts of increased climate vulnerability into account along with other relevant attributes such as poverty and gender.

We believe that this discussion needs to be held primarily among the developing countries and a smaller group should be mandated to work further on this issue. This group should include representatives from LDCs, SIDS and African countries, as well as others. Such a representative body already exists in the Adaptation Fund Board with its 32 members including representatives from all UN country groupings.

We suggest that parties could mandate the

AFB itself to address this issue by providing options by COP17 next year. The AFB, which meets in Cancun immediately after COP 16, can in turn solicit expert advice and report back to the COP next year with its recommendations. Alternatively, the LCA could allocate more time over this coming year to develop thinking on these issues than has been possible thus far, taking into account the knowledge and experience of the AFB. Furthermore, ECO encourages BASIC countries and others to come forward and voice their support for prioritisation of funding to the most vulnerable countries, such as LDCs, SIDS and African countries – indeed, the definition in the Bali Action Plan.

CAN-Europe Side Event EU climate financing: NGO analysis and recommendations

- *Has the EU kept its FSF promises?*
- *What did you think of the EU's presentation of its fast start finance report yesterday?*
- *Is the EU living up to its commitments? How can it do better?*

CAN-Europe warmly invites you to a discussion with high level speakers from the EU and two developing countries, and a presentation of NGO recommendations for further improvement.

Room Monarca, Cancun Messe
Wednesday 2 December
16.45-18.15

LULUCF: Moment of Decision

The future of Annex I forests and their role in climate change mitigation is about to be decided here in Cancun.

ECO has long highlighted how inappropriate and possibly fraudulent LULUCF accounting rules could be used by Annex I Parties to avoid accounting for their forestry emissions. This week a group of NGOs assessed the scale of these impacts, in particular, the magnitude of proposed forest management baselines relative to the ambition of Parties' pledges. Astonishingly, the emission reduction efforts of some Parties could be reduced by up to 66% as a consequence of unaccounted emissions from logging their forests.

There is still more than one proposal on the table, and it is clear that the impact of forest management accounting on countries' pledges will differ depending on the approach agreed upon.

A review process was proposed by developing countries earlier this year to evaluate the robustness of favoured baseline proposals by Annex I countries. The new KP Chair's text calls on Parties to provide the required information by February 2011 and for expert reviewers to conclude their review by May.

But let's be clear. The impact of the proposed reference levels is unacceptable and a review won't fix that. However, broadening the review to include an objective analysis of all accounting options could help Parties make an informed decision about which approach should be used in the second commit-

– LULUCF, continued on page 2





High Time for Bold Moves on Legal Form

Today, Parties are expected to consider the numerous proposals for a new legally binding instrument under the Convention as well as proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol in the COP and CMP Plenaries, respectively.

ECO remembers that last year this discussion caused quite a fuss. In the end, the consideration of legal form was relegated to informal consultations on the basis that Parties had not had sufficient time to consider proposals and . . . well, we all know how Copenhagen ended.

Now Parties have had a full year to consider the proposals that have been tabled – a year when the impacts of climate change over and over again made themselves apparent with Pakistani floods, Russian forest fires, Chinese landslides, and Caribbean islands inundated by hurricanes.

It's high time to get serious about climate change action and discuss these proposals in an open and transparent manner.

Parties should establish a Contact Group to do so rather than putting the issue to bed again (as they did in Copenhagen) by referring it to informal consultations.

While ECO is painfully aware that Parties will not be concluding a fair, ambitious and legally binding deal to save the planet here in Cancun, it's time to reaffirm that this is what we are aiming for.

Moving toward deciding on the legal form is possible, necessary and will enable more effective negotiations in the lead up to South Africa.

Last year, ECO headlined Tuvalu's insistence on a legal form Contact Group as 'A Bold Move in Darker Times'.

We would really love to have a headline here in Cancun saying, 'A Bold Move By All Parties in Sunnier Times'.

And delegates, if you're up for it, you can make the first bold move forward right here, right now.

– LULUCF, continued from page 1

ment period. To do this, Parties would need to provide information about each of the potential options on the table and how it will impact their pledges.

This analysis is urgently required for a meaningful discussion on numbers. That will achieve two crucial things: the discussion of 'numbers' will go forward with consideration of all potential options, and decisions will be made based on the likely real impacts on the climate.

Japan: No to Kyoto Under Any Circumstances

When leadership was needed most, the home country of the Kyoto Protocol made a destructive statement in the KP plenary. It rejected a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol by saying 'Japan will not inscribe its target under the KP on any conditions or under any circumstances'.

'Preferring' a single-treaty approach is one thing, but aggressively denying the future of Kyoto is quite another. The statement upset many Parties and created an unconstructive atmosphere.

This COP was supposed to be the place to rebuild trust among parties, but Japan's move not only could degrade trust but even potentially wreck the negotiations.

At a time when the world is seeking to strengthen the climate regime, Japan's hard stance, in the guise of getting the US and China to make mitigation commitments, risks leaving us with no deal at all.

A large majority of Parties have said they want a legally binding outcome. It's time they hold firm to the legally binding treaty that was so hard-won in those late nights in Kyoto. Japan should honour the basic framework that all countries agreed in Bali, which is for developed country Parties to continue their mitigation obligations under the KP, for a legally binding agreement under the LCA track to include comparable efforts for the US, and for the developing countries to undertake nationally appropriate mitigation actions that are supported by finance, technology and capacity building.

Does Japan really want to be known for the burial of the Protocol that was born in one of its beautiful cities?

Party	Emission Reduction Pledge % 2020	Unaccounted Logging Emissions %
New Zealand	-10 to -20	+66.0
Norway	-30 to -40	+8.7
Russian Fed	-15 to -25	+5.5
Australia	-5 to -15	+4.0
Japan	-25	+3.6
EU	-20 to -30	+2.7
Switzerland	-20 to -30	+2.4
Canada	-17	+1.4

Notes: Figures are percentages of country-specific base years. Pledged emission reductions for 2020 (rel 1990) from FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/INF.2/Rev.1. Unaccounted logging emissions equals the difference between Party's proposed reference levels and average of historical net emissions. The estimate of average historical net emissions from Annex I forest management calculated using data from 1990-2008 (forest land remaining forest land) from Parties' 2010 inventory submissions. Any adjustments were made on consultation with Parties and technical experts. Japan has not yet indicated whether its pledges include accounting for forest management.

Cancun Personals

ANNEX 1 COUNTRY SEEKING TREATY FOR NO-STRINGS ATTACHED HOLIDAY ROMANCE IN MEXICO.

Currently struggling with a 13-year relationship, just looking for a good time in the Cancun sun.

Likes: excellent food, movies, comic books, robots and big industry.
Dislikes: commitment, cooperation, compliance, science and targets.

If interested please email:
scared_of_commitment@awg.kp

Fossil of the Day

#1 - Japan

For announcing it will not inscribe its target in a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol under any conditions or circumstances.



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

The Benefits of Public Participation

There isn't much reason to praise the United States these days, so ECO is pleased to report that the US got it right in yesterday's SBI contact group. Echoed by supportive interventions from Mexico, the EU and Bangladesh, the United States highlighted that enhancing observer participation is not for the benefit of the observers, but rather is to benefit the Parties and the entire UNFCCC process.

Today, the SBI Chair is continuing contact group discussions on observer participation. We appreciate the emphasis he has placed on this matter as demonstrated by his willingness to chair the contact group himself.

Moreover, the Chair's management of the contact group was a model for the implementation of one of the most important measures necessary to make civil society participation more meaningful. Observers were given not just the opportunity to make one intervention, but were able to participate in the give-and-take of the discussion on an equal basis with Parties. This kind of opportunity to provide input directly and in real time is vital to ensuring relevant, useful public participation.

It is important to build on this progress. The SBI should call on the Secretariat to implement new practices that ensure real-time access to negotiations and negotiators. For example, open contact groups and other negotiating sessions should be the rule, not the exception. Civil society

should have immediate access to proposals and other documents that are necessary to make relevant input. Observers should have substantially enhanced opportunities for oral interventions and written submissions should be included in MISC documents along with Party submissions. And civil society must be able to use varied tools, including non-violent demonstrations and stunts, to put the spotlight on inadequate or inequitable developments in the negotiations.

These kinds of new rules and practices should be developed through a process that involves stakeholders as equals. This means not only soliciting input at the outset, but also giving civil society the opportunity to review and comment on proposed new rules and practices before they are implemented.

Finally, the SBI should avoid creating mechanisms that look like enhanced participation but really aren't. Some have proposed creating a few high-level panels through which NGO input would be directed to the COP or other UNFCCC bodies. This would be an unwieldy process at best resulting in watered down input that would almost certainly come too late to be useful. Similarly, while a pre-COP NGO dialogue might result in some interesting general input, it cannot be a substitute for real-time direct input into the negotiations. That is the heart of real public participation benefits.

Brazil Sets Another Record for Emissions Reduction

ECO has noticed that there's a lot of talk in the UNFCCC meetings about what countries will promise, pledge, commit to, and otherwise say that they're really, really going to do.

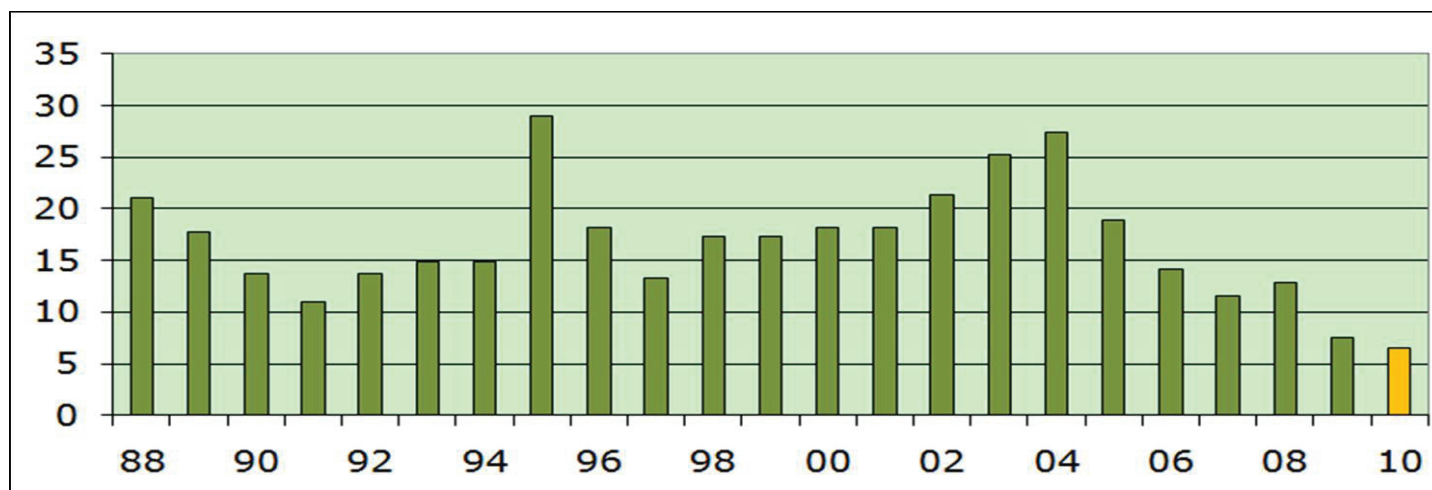
Much less frequently do we hear that countries are actually achieving emissions reductions. That adds to the pleasure of seeing the announcement yesterday that Brazil's deforestation rate has fallen to another record low level. The reduction in Amazon deforestation, from over 27,000 km² in 2004 to below 6,500 km² this year, is in fact the largest reduction in emissions made by any country anywhere on the planet. And so Brazil, a tropical developing country, has already done what the biggest industrial powers in the world have simply promised to as long as a decade from now.

According to calculations by the Union of Concerned Scientists, Brazil's reduction deforestation emissions in the past five years, from the 1996-2005 average that serves as its baseline, amounts to 870 million tonnes of CO₂ annually. How big is that? Well, the EU's pledge of a 20% reduction by 2020 corresponds to just below 850 million tonnes, and the US pledge of a 17% reduction (below 2005, not 1990) is about 1,200 million tonnes.

Brazil originally set a goal of reducing deforestation 80% by 2020. But since it has already achieved 67%, outgoing President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva recently moved that date up to 2016.

– Brazil, continued on page 2





Brazil's Amazon deforestation rate from 1988 to 2010, in thousands of square kilometers per year. Source: Presentation by INPE/PRODES, Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology, 1 December 2010.

– Brazil, continued from page 1

Brazilian NGOs have shown that their country can and should do better than that. A broad coalition of civil society groups is pushing for a reduction to zero and by 2015. The new data prove that this goal is clearly feasible. The incoming administration of President-elect Dilma Rousseff should adopt it so as to continue Brazil's global leadership on climate.

The struggle to eliminate deforestation has not been easy, and by no means is it over. In fact, there's now a backlash led by agricultural interests in the Brazilian Congress against the Forest Code, whose enforcement has been an important tool to reduce deforestation.

A recent study by the Observatorio do Clima coalition has shown how the proposed amendments to the Forest Code would create loopholes that could increase emissions very substantially. If they are not rejected, the Brazilian government's climate leadership will be called into question.

Brazil's progress, not only because of government policies but also strong and continuing pressure from Brazilian civil society, emphasizes the need to adopt a strong REDD+ decision as part of a balanced package here in Cancun. But more than that, it demonstrates the importance of countries taking action now, rather than using the inaction of neighbors as an excuse. It's time for the Annex 1 countries to go beyond promises and start acting to reduce emissions dramatically and rapidly, they sure can too.

Bem feita, Brasil!

Rocking the Boat, Flying to the Moon Palace

Delegates arrive by plane and eat food that's been shipped by boat – international transport has been part of the COP since the beginning. And while there are 100% biodiesel buses bringing delegates from the Messe to the Moon Palace, we are a long way (whether by plane or boat) from having international transport running on clean fuel.

Even if the weak voluntary measures proposed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) are implemented, emissions from transport, if kept unregulated, would amount to 30% of the annual global emissions budget by 2050 to be compatible with a 2° C objective. In the 1.5° C scenario the figure is even worse, it's above 60%!

But there is some good news too. There are now ways for global regulation of emissions from international transport to cause no net incidence on developing countries. This guarantees consistency with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities without affecting economic efficiency – something that has been blocking a decision in this arena.

Even better, there are many options available to generate climate finance, some of which could yield upwards of \$10 billion USD per year, while also generating funds for technology innovation in the international transport sectors. That's another point that has been blocking progress. And better yet, you guessed it, some of these options can also achieve significant emissions reductions.

If given a clear signal at this COP, regulations under the International Maritime Or-

ganization (IMO) could be operationalized as early as 2013. Remember, the closure of the fast-start financing period will be upon us in two short years. A decision here at Cancun would allow FSF, much of it actually non-additional, to be replaced with real, new and additional finance. That would be something for delegates to be proud of as they taxi down the runway leaving the Cancun International Airport for well-deserved time off at the end of the year.

As the High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing (AGF) points out, no single source is going to reach the promised \$100 billion USD level by 2020. ECO therefore reminds developed countries that substantial public financing from you will also be required. And it is easy to see that financing from international transport should be part of any package.

Sending a clear signal to IMO and ICAO at COP 16 will not only help prevent a finance gap but also take a big step to ensure environmental consistency and climate stabilization.





Protection for Peatlands

Forest management is surely as important as everyone knows, but peatlands that have been drained for agriculture and other purposes are also important emissions hotspots globally.

Yet incentives for Annex I countries to reduce these emissions under the Kyoto Protocol were minimal in the first commitment period. In fact, accounting for land use activities associated with the drainage of peatlands (forest management, grazing land management and cropland management) is voluntary and therefore rarely selected.

The second commitment period of the KP offers a new opportunity to address this mega-gap. Parties will have higher reduction targets, and LULUCF can and should make a significant contribution to reducing emissions.

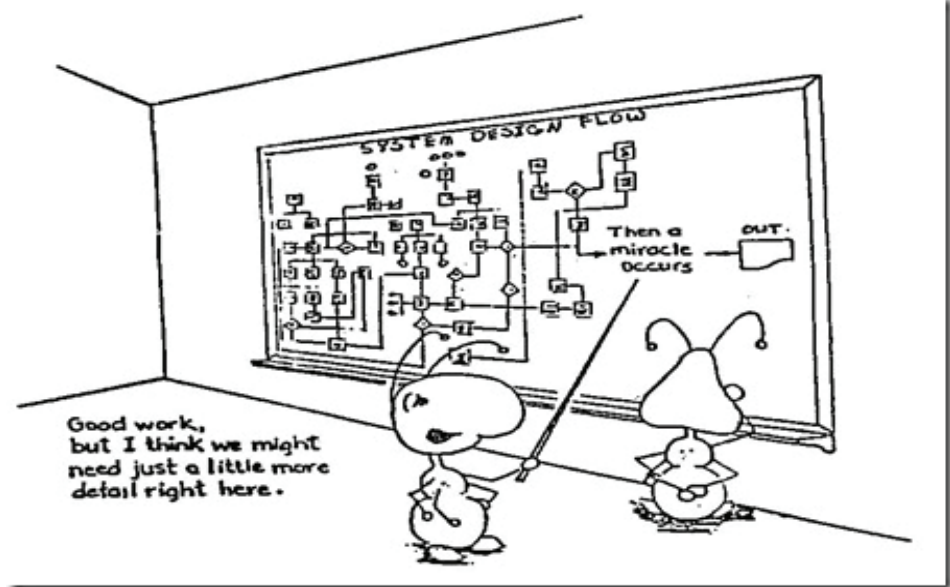
Further peatland drainage can be discouraged by making accounting for Article 3.4 activities mandatory, provided sufficient data quality is ensured.

In particular, further drainage for biofuel production should be decreased to prevent the development of a giant new emissions accounting loophole in the energy sector combined with unaccounted increased emissions in the land use sector.

In addition, rewetting of drained wetlands as an effective measure to decrease emissions should be encouraged by adopting the new activity 'wetland management'. If countries fail to agree mandatory accounting of existing Article 3.4 activities, mandatory wetland management is the only way to close the emerging accounting loophole for peatlands under LULUCF.

Reporting and accounting for peatland drainage is already facilitated with IPCC 2006 guidance, but a number of gaps still remain. An IPCC expert meeting in October concluded that science has developed recently to such an extent that most gaps (e.g. rewetting of drained peatlands, wetland restoration) can now be filled. As well, the emissions associated with land use on peat (cropland, grassland, forestry, peat extraction) should be reassessed.

Here in Cancun, the SBSTA can request the IPCC to undertake this work and define a way forward to finalize improved guidance in time for the second commitment period. It's all to protect one of our most important land sequestration resources . . . for peat's sake!



Time to Get Rid of All That Hot Air

ECO did some maths and was astounded to find that surplus Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) under the Kyoto Protocol range between 7 to 11 GT CO₂ for the first commitment period. That's well more than one-third of all 2020 emissions reduction targets currently pledged by Annex I countries! ECO thinks that is the definition of a wake-up call.

If all of those surplus AAUs are carried over to the second commitment period, the carbon trading game will be fixed in favor of higher pollution levels. That kind of magical accounting will look great on the books, but the planet will still be boiling. This is why the overflow of surplus AAUs is called 'hot air.'

It's no secret that hot air is due to an erroneous calculation of future expected emissions for Russia and eastern European countries such as Ukraine and not because of the implementation of effective climate change mitigation policies.

A minor rewrite of Paragraph 13 of Article 3 can easily get us out of this quagmire. ECO advocates setting a stringent discount factor so that the annual average amount of emissions carried over is capped. For compliance in the next commitment period, a limited number of banked AAUs should only be used domestically in countries holding surpluses.

Furthermore, legal provisions should be agreed that prevent the 'laundering' of first commitment period AAUs via the sale of second period AAUs. If hot air is not fully

addressed, ECO questions the viability of international emissions trading as a mechanism after 2012.

What it comes down to is this: you cannot cheat the atmosphere. Instead of using magic accounting tricks with AAUs, Parties should concentrate on innovative approaches that reduce emissions in the real atmosphere.

UNEP Assesses the Gigatonne Gap

Remember the Gigatonne Gap? It's the gap of 9 gigatonnes of CO₂-equivalent between country pledges in the Copenhagen Accord and the emission reductions needed to avoid a temperature increase above 2° C.

A new UNEP report shows that many potential measures already exist to help close the gap, some of which are at stake at this COP. The report demonstrates the feasibility of emission reductions and the importance of cooperation among governments and countries to raise their level of ambition. For a technical presentation and discussion of the political implications of the report's findings, attend UNEP's side event today in the Mexican Pavilion (Messe) from 18:30-20:30. The report can be downloaded at www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport.



Gender, Equitable Representation, Transparency

Negotiations have started off strong this week on the establishment of a global climate fund and associated governance arrangements.

There are high hopes for text to be agreed here in Cancun, but a fair and equitable fund must have principles of gender equality at its core.

Women are on the front-lines of the climate crisis. When natural disasters strike, they hit poor communities first and worst. Since women make up an estimated 70% of those living below the poverty line, they are most likely to bear the heaviest burdens.

They who regularly do the household work, cultivate the crops, collect the water and gather the fuel, are the most affected by climate change.

But it should also be understood that women are vital to building resilience in poor communities. As Bangladesh noted in Tianjin, smallholder women farmers know more about adaptation than those negotiating their very future.

Decades of donor aid flows and humanitarian programming provide substantial evidence of the need to address gender-differentiated realities and priorities in the management and disbursement of funds. The new

global climate fund must learn from this experience. The new fund must be informed by principles of gender equality.

The composition of the fund's executive board must be gender-balanced, and women should be at the heart of its funding priorities. While including women on the board will not guarantee that the fund responds to the needs of both poor women and men, achieving greater gender parity within the decision-making structure is a first step.

ECO also believes the fund's governance principles should call on countries to prioritize the most vulnerable populations, including women, in their proposals and to demonstrate a genuinely inclusive and participatory process for planning as well as future implementation and monitoring. These elements are important not only for gender equality but also for overall transparency and accountability to those most vulnerable.

No existing global climate fund has yet ensured equitable gender representation in its governance structures. This trend must be reversed to ensure women benefit from, and are not harmed by, future climate finance. It's time for negotiators to bring gender to the fund's agenda.

Cancun Personals

Dear Annex I Country,

I read your ad with much interest - I am currently on holiday in Cancun and would be open to a no-strings attached romance.

But you should also know that for a few years now I have been looking for a long term commitment. I am at a (tipping) point in my life where I have a strong desire for a reliable companion to fill a (gigatonne) gap in my heart.

Likes: beaches, forests, humanitarian work, science, strong ambition.

Dislikes: all-inclusive hotels (such a model of overconsumption - ugh!), long plane rides, oil lobbyists, hot air, carbon markets.

Yours truly,
Terra Treaty

PS Your email address scared_of_commitment@awg.kp does not work - go figure!

Looking Ahead: LCA Mitigation

As we eagerly anticipate the release of an actual LCA mitigation text, ECO is confident that it is realistic to expect substantial progress here in Cancun.

The new text will need to tackle some very controversial issues. One of the biggest debates currently underway is the inscription of emission pledges by parties. Not only does the magnitude of the pledges determine the size of the Gigatonne Gap, the question of where they are placed reaches right into the heart of these negotiations. Should pledges be placed in the KP, the LCA or both, or should there be an independent decision on these pledges and how to go about monitoring them?

It is isn't surprising that a lot of time is being spent on discussing this structural issue, but the concerns need to be guided by the willingness to move forward.

No balanced climate package can be achieved without resolution on ambitious mitigation targets by developed countries within the text. The bottom line is that devel-

oped countries still need to agree an aggregate reduction target of more than 40% below 1990 levels by 2020, with emissions peaking in 2015. The Gigatonne Gap should still be acknowledged and measures to bridge this gap addressed within the text.

Meanwhile, developing countries must define their nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) that contribute to sustainable development, with technical support provided to help design and implement them.

Each country must agree to develop a low carbon climate-resilient development strategy - in the case of developed countries, a zero carbon approach, and in the case of developing countries, contingent on support with NAMAs providing the building blocks. These should be long term strategic plans to decarbonize a country's economy by 2050.

Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and international consultation and Analysis (ICA) must be developed in a way that adheres to the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, whilst ensuring environmental integrity. Agreeing MRV rules for developed countries under the Convention that are comparable to the Kyoto Protocol must be as important as

ICA for developing countries.

Meaningful progress on all of these issues is eminently within reach in Cancun. A strong mitigation text is necessary as a first step to ensure progress on all other fronts. Let's ensure this balanced package leads to a fair, ambitious, and legally binding deal in Durban next year.

Fossil of the Day

#1 - Saudi Arabia, Norway, Kuwait, Algeria, UAE, Egypt, Iraq, Qatar & Jordan

For continuing to propose the inclusion of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in the CDM.

#2: Ukraine, Russia, New Zealand & Australia

For blocking the discussion of solutions to the problem of surplus AAUs (hot air)



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Lessons from Year 1 of Fast Start Finance

It's the end of the first year of the Fast Start Finance (FSF) learning period. Already it's clear that vital lessons must be discerned and addressed in decisions here in Cancun on long-term finance. There are three key lessons, so please take note.

First, the balance between adaptation and mitigation must be defined. Despite the commitment in the Copenhagen Accord to 'balanced allocation' between adaptation and mitigation, more than 80% of FSF has been allocated to mitigation. Worse still, it is estimated that less than 10% of major dedicated public climate funds to date (including FSF) have been allocated to adaptation (climatefundsup-date.org).

This is only the latest episode in the history of adaptation being the poor cousin of mitigation. We cannot afford to wait any longer to close the 'adaptation gap'.

We need to establish a fair climate fund that guarantees at least 50% of resources are allocated to adaptation.

Second, the 'new and additional' problem isn't going to go away. There isn't a shared definition of 'new and additional' and some seem to hope there never will be. That's not good enough. The problem will come back to haunt us every year until a common definition is agreed. As discussions over long-term scaled up finance intensify, so too will concerns about the amount of money being diverted from development aid to climate finance.

To address this, the mandate of the Standing Committee on Climate Finance (the body charged with oversight of financing flows) should be mandated to propose a common framework for the additionality of long-term finance to be adopted by the COP.

Third, the role of loans needs far greater clarity. We know a large proportion of financing is being channelled as loans – 52% in the case of the EU, for example. That's bad enough – countries should not have to get into debt to adapt to climate change that they didn't cause.

But what's worse is that Parties haven't even agreed how to account for the loans provided. Germany, for example, initially counted only the grant equivalent of its loans, whilst France accounted for the full gross value. To be fair, Germany has now reversed their approach. Clarity is needed to confront these diverging approaches. To start with, the Standing Committee should have a mandate to propose a common framework for use of loans in long-term financing.

It is crucial to apply these lessons to the development and deployment of long-term climate financing.

The Elephant Gap

Delegates, in case you haven't noticed, there is an elephant roaming the halls of the Moon Palace, and it weighs something like 9 gigatonnes.

As reaffirmed by UNEP in its new Emissions Gap Report, the climate pledges made in Copenhagen fall far short of what is needed to limit global temperature rise to less than 2° C, and even further below a 1.5° C limit which is needed

to minimize the inundation of low-lying nations and coastal areas, the loss of coral reefs and the permanent disappearance of summer Arctic sea ice. But instead of starting to bring the elephant down to size, Parties seem determined to fatten it up even further.

According to the UNEP, the gap between where the Copenhagen Accord pledges are now and where they should be in 2020 could be bigger than the combined emissions of China and Russia. At best, the gap 'only' equals all cars, trucks

and buses in the world, or the combined emissions of the 27 EU member states.

The UNEP report identifies specific actions Parties can take here in Cancun to help close the Gigatonne Gap. But their actions so far suggest they won't admit to seeing the elephant and that the future of the planet is at stake. For example, while strict LULUCF accounting rules would close the gap considerably, Parties are on the verge of cementing rules that will make the problem much

– Elephant, continued on page 2





– *Elephant, continued from page 1*
worse.

The list goes on. The EU is promoting an 8-year commitment period, freezing the current low level of ambition in place for the remainder of this decade. Russia and Ukraine insist on flooding the next commitment period with hot air from the first. The Umbrella countries have trouble acknowledging that there is any gap at all. It should be obvious that just implementing their Copenhagen pledges won't do the trick.



In the coming days ECO expects countries to act on the UNEP report. First, they need to drop the proposed accounting rules and loopholes that will expand rather than close the Gigatonne Gap.

In addition, while grappling with proposals to anchor the Copenhagen pledges in the UNFCCC, they should also fully acknowledge the existence of the gap and commit to a timely process to close it as rapidly as possible – before the elephant stampedes across the planet.

The EU Roadmap: Planning for Success

Over in snowy Brussels, the European Commission has set an agenda for 2011 in which the year 2050 looms large. During the course of next year the Commission plans to publish a Roadmap towards a low carbon economy for the EU by 2050, including milestones for the structural and technological changes needed by 2030. This feeds into a vision of an overall 'resource-efficient' economy, and will be followed by another Roadmap of possible development paths for the EU energy system to 2050.

An early prelude to this work is the European Climate Foundation's *Roadmap 2050* report which was presented in a side event yesterday. This major project, conducted and backed by numerous experts and stakeholders, analyses four scenarios for achieving at least an 80% decarbonisation of the EU economy by 2050. It puts a strong focus on energy efficiency and demand reduction, and priority is given to decarbonisation of the power sector, electrification of transport and heat and an integrated European approach to grid interconnection.

The four scenarios cover renewable energy levels ranging from 40% to 100%, with the remainder addressed by nuclear and CCS (you can guess which scenario ECO prefers). All four scenarios are found to be technologically feasible, secure, affordable, and even cheaper than business as usual, assuming a modest carbon price.

But the most important finding is that none of the scenarios will be realised automatically. A great deal of policy intervention will be needed in accordance with a structured, long-term plan. If we rely solely on the price of carbon, market mechanisms and near-term

emissions targets, the risk of lock-in to a high intensity carbon system is high. At the same time, the upfront investment costs for major new grid, power generation and demand management infrastructure are substantial and planning ahead is a necessity.

What the EU needs – and indeed every country – is a Low or Zero Carbon Action Plan (alternatively known as a Low Emission Development Strategy or a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy).

The UK's Climate Change Act, with its legally binding national targets for 2020 and 2050, has precipitated just such a conclusion from the Independent Committee on Climate Change. By looking out to 2050, the Committee came to the sharp realisation that the country's power sector needs to be decarbonised by 2030. Clearly the only way this can happen is by means of major policy intervention over and above what the carbon market will deliver, starting now.

There is hope that focusing on 2050 will deliver an EU-wide strategy, complete with milestones and measures. And there should be immediate recognition that a target of 20% emission reductions by 2020 is far from the least cost pathway.

It is time to accept the necessity of long-term strategies to bring us safely to 2050. That needs to be firmly embodied in an international agreement. Not only would zero carbon plans for developed countries avoid nasty surprises down the line, they will provide tangible benefits in terms of innovation, job creation and quality of life. And they would greatly improve MRV and trust in developed country actions matching intentions – something currently very hard to find.

Loss & Damage

Damage to 'Mother Earth' due to climate change is already happening. Loss and damage, such as severe flooding, sea level rise, glacial retreat, ocean acidification and loss of biodiversity – these are effects that would not be happening in a world without substantial climate change.

The recent floods in Pakistan prove the point of how serious this really is. Island states such as Tuvalu, Kiribati, the Maldives and many others where much of the land area is less than 1 metre above sea level face the prospect of submersion. And where the inundation of their land is not complete, as well as low-lying coastal regions globally, there will be dramatic degradation of anything remaining above water. No wonder that throughout the Pacific region, plans are being made to relocate whole populations.

This reality check provides some context for the reference to loss and damage in the Chair's LCA text. That provides a positive signal but is not yet at the level of seriousness it deserves. The COP must take a decision here at COP 16 to mandate an elaboration of a mechanism to address loss and damage.

To be certain, addressing loss and damage on the regional and national level is not easy. It requires the active participation of a broad range of stakeholders and mobilization of expertise such as risk reduction practitioners, scientists, the insurance industry, etc. Such engagement cannot be achieved with only weak recognition of the issue.

A work programme including workshops is needed to develop modalities for the mechanism to be approved by COP 17. ECO also highlights that the scope of the mechanism on loss and damage clearly depends on the level of ambition in mitigation (which as of now is far short of adequate) and concrete adaptation actions to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable people and ecosystems.

Fossil of the Day

No Fossils Today

Santa Claus was making his list and checking it twice, and just for once nobody was naughty and everyone was nice.



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Keys to the 2nd KP Commitment Period

It shouldn't be too hard for Annex I countries to show needed leadership by actually agreeing emission reduction commitments in line with the top end of the IPCC 25-40% range. After all, many reputable studies show how to reach that achievable goal. But on the evidence thus far, those countries aren't ready to embrace ambition yet.

Nevertheless, Annex I Parties can and should reach agreement in Cancun on a number of technical issues that lead toward commitments in 2011 to achieve the needed scale of emissions reductions, along with a shared understanding of the underlying rules and modalities that will influence the fair sharing out of their targets in 2013-2017.

This week's launch of the UNEP *Emissions Gap Report* clearly demonstrates the massive and growing gap between the pledges now tabled and even a 2° C pathway, much less one limiting global temperature rise to less than 1.5° C. It is imperative to rapidly close the Gigatonne Gap and produce real emissions reductions, not fake accounting.

For these reasons, ECO reiterates the following points that need to be agreed here in Cancun:

* At least a 40% aggregate target for 2020 for developed countries from 1990 levels.

* LULUCF accounting that accurately tracks what the atmosphere sees rather than letting as much as 450 million tonnes of emissions vanish from the books.

* Address AAU banking (hot air) in a way that preserves environmental integrity. The UNEP report says that dealing with carry-overs from the first commitment period as well as new surpluses created in the second could reduce the gap by up to 2.3 Gt..

* Continuation of the 1990 base year will facilitate comparability of targets across the commitment periods. Other reference years are being advocated simply to hide the lack of effort by some Parties.

* A 5-year commitment period to synchronize science reviews with the IPCC reports, help align with political cycles in many countries, and to avoid complacency. (Take note, EU!)

* Strong domestic action to facilitate the transition to a zero carbon economy for developed countries by 2050. Strategic planning is required, not excessive offsetting.

* Fewer new dubious sources of credits (the never-ending cries for CCS and nuclear in the CDM), and more demand for projects that deliver sustainable development benefits.

* Use the most recent available science: that means IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report

– KP, continued on page 2

Memo to Ministers

Dear ministers, let ECO be among the first to welcome you to bright and friendly Cancun. The warm sunlight, sandy beaches and glittering pools create pleasant 'wish you were here' scenes.

We would certainly all enjoy some days by the pool or on the beach, sipping cold drinks and flipping through the pages of our new fair, ambitious and legally binding climate deal. But we must say, that is not what the coming week in Cancun will be about.

ECO regrets waking you up from your day-dream coming in from the airport. The world is still waiting for your governments to agree such a deal, and the demand for significant progress in Cancun will be ever present in the coming days.

But there should be some excitement about that too. There's a lot to be done! Progress during the first week has been slow, not reflecting the urgency and seriousness the climate crisis calls for.

You and your colleagues now can step up and take the work advanced by your delegations, show a cooperative spirit, and provide the political will, decision making power and commitment needed to make solid progress. This is the week, and this is your task.

Two important examples of issues needing a strong political push are the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and the legal form of the LCA outcome. Both currently hang heavily on the backs of the negotiators in the two tracks.

In the KP, an uncertain future creates fast-growing tensions in the negotiations, and in the LCA, negotiators have been searching

– Ministers, continued on page 2

NGO PARTY
 SATURDAY, December 4
 21:00 - 05:00
 SEÑOR FROG'S
 Hotel Zone, Kukulcan km 9.5
 City Buses along hotel zone
 (~ 8.5 pesos)
 City buses operational all night
 Open Bar Bracelet Option: 30-35 USD
 Dancing! Surprise Guests!
 Waterslide! Fun!
**All with UNFCCC Conference Badges
 are Welcome!**





– *KP, continued from page 1*

for global warming potential on the 100 year time horizon, not a political fudge. Is there a particular reason why Brazil does not support using the most recent science?

* Urge IMO and ICAO to take swift action to achieve a global approach, fully embracing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which means, for instance, that there is no net incidence on developing countries.

The KP modalities have the potential to lead to real emission reductions – or they can be a pretense that emissions are falling because of accounting tricks and self-serving rules to hide inaction. The clock is running down and the choice is clear.

And delegates, as always in a party-driven process, the choice is yours.

– *Ministers, continued from page 1*

without much success for cohesion in defining the kind of agreement they are seeking.

These underlying issues are slowing down progress in the negotiations. And as the discussions in the contact group on legal form revealed yesterday, these are issues which are difficult for the negotiators to progress without a strong push and a constructive approach from their ministers.

Dear ministers, the decision to maintain and strengthen the Kyoto Protocol as well as to adopt a legally binding agreement under the LCA are both essential elements. They are key to obtaining a package of decisions here in Cancun that carries us down the road toward a fair, ambitious and legally binding global climate deal. Having done that, you will surely deserve some rest and relaxation.

Mexico's LCAP Takes Shape

In line with the need to advance mitigation as well as integrating climate resilience and contributing to the MRV framework, ECO has noted the desirability of reaching an agreement in Cancun on Low Carbon Action Plans (LCAPs) for developing countries and Zero Carbon Action Plans (ZCAPs) for developed countries. Here we note some of the positive work already happening in that regard.

Yesterday, Mexico presented important progress on its short-term LCAP, the National Special Program on Climate Change 2009-2012 (known as PECC). Amongst its features are:

Long Term Vision: Mexico aims to reduce 50% of its emissions by 2050, from 2000 levels, going from 6.8 tonnes per capita annually now to 2.8 tonnes in 2050. Based on this goal and the PECC, Mexican emissions would peak before 2012 and gradually decrease until reaching the indicated level for 2050 around 340 Mt. However, in order to reach its reduction target, Mexico highlights that a multilateral regime needs to be established and developed countries must provide financial and technological support at an unprecedented but necessary scale.

Mitigation: The PECC intends to decouple economic growth from increasing GHG emissions. By inducing a fall in carbon intensity, the PECC gives an initial boost to the decarbonization of the Mexican economy. The 129 Mt emission reductions for the period

2008-2012 are based on a variety of measures in energy generation, agriculture, forests and other land uses (AFOLU) as well as waste.

Adaptation: In some cases (mainly AFOLU), adaptation measures are integrated with those for mitigation. The PECC identifies the need to develop integrated risk management, especially in cases related to natural phenomena such as tropical storms and droughts.

Elements of a Cross-cutting Policy: The PECC engages a variety of federal government entities in the fight against climate change with actions, objectives and methodologies. Intersectoral and institutional coordination will ensure efforts are enhanced around the economy, education, capacity building, research, sharing of information and communication.

Mexico announced yesterday it will meet its unilateral annual emission reduction target of 129 MtCO₂ target for the 2008-2012 period. And Mexico also announced it would be open to

third party verification of these efforts.

The economy-wide nature of Mexico's approach and its long-term vision make it potentially a good example of long term planning, as long as it actually translates it into efforts that have funding support and political continuity. To start with, there are currently two proposals for a General Climate Law in the Legal Chambers. We certainly hope all these elements can be advanced in very short order.



Northern Lights?

ECO thought that leaving the gray winter chill for sunny weather here in Cancun, Canada wouldn't want to hide behind an Umbrella.

Japan certainly has been taking a lot of heat this week for its objection to a second Kyoto commitment period. But Canada has been under wraps – until yesterday, when the Executive Secretary yanked the umbrella away and exposed their true position to daylight. For it seems Canada has been opposing a Kyoto renewal behind closed doors.

Canada has been silent about other things too. Last week, evidence surfaced that the Canadian government is running a coordinated advocacy strategy to stall climate change and energy policy in Europe and the US, the country whose energy path Canada claims to follow. And last month, Canada's unelected Senate skipped debate and blocked major climate change legislation passed by the elected House of Commons.

It has not stopped at blocking policy, though. Canada is also obstructing science. Climate research funding has been slashed. Government scientists have been gagged. The country's premier Arctic research vessel is being rented out for oil exploration. Instead of falling, Canadian emissions have risen 30% since 1990. Canada was the only country to adopt targets under the Kyoto Protocol and then openly renounce them. Canada was the only country to return from Copenhagen last year and immediately weaken its emissions reductions targets. Canada's government has made a habit of bad faith.

The citizens of Canada, however, consistently support climate action and the Kyoto Protocol in national polling. The environment has frequently been highlighted as the most important issue to Canadians, even while their government was wrecking it.

And ECO can't avoid the thought that Canada might be better off with its delegation asleep on the beach.

Fossil of the Day

#1 - Saudi Arabia

For suggesting a scheduled SBI agenda item on enhancing observer participation was, in effect, a waste of time.



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

The Journey to Success

Dear Ministers, it's ECO again. We welcome your early arrival and commitment to a global agreement on climate change!

Your delegations have been working hard. In front of you are choices that have been clearly laid out by delegates with the assistance of your capable LCA Chair and facilitators. We trust that you bring flexibility and a strong desire to agree options that are sufficiently ambitious to ensure a successful outcome this week.

Which raises the question, what does success at Cancun look like? First and foremost, COP 16 must provide substance and direction toward a fair, ambitious and binding deal at Durban in 2011. Trust and commitment in the UNFCCC process will be reinvigorated if Parties act together and the public sees this process producing what the world expects – a legally binding deal in Durban.

The result in Cancun must be completely

clear that a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will be finalised and agreed at Durban along with a legally binding outcome in the LCA track.

To be sure, the emission reduction pledges presently on the table are insufficient to prevent dangerous climate change. Cancun should acknowledge the gap of 5 to 9 gigatonnes that the UNEP has spotlighted, and establish a process to strengthen the pledges by Durban.

Recall also, the Bali Action Plan acknowledged the target range of 25-40% reductions by 2020 for developed countries. But the science has moved since then, and we now know that even more mitigation is needed. Your citizens will not accept a Durban deal that locks in the current low levels of mitigation and the disastrous climate change that would ensue.

Clearly there are other elements of success needed here. Adaptation, technology, capac-

ity building, surplus AAUs, REDD+ and more – all must make significant steps forward. There is no excuse for these issues to be held hostage to narrow political agendas and miscalculated national interest.

Instead, it is in every nation's interest to agree an ambitious climate deal. Serious action will not only save the vulnerable countries, but provide economic, social and environmental benefits for us all.

Establishing a fair climate fund, with sufficient content in the text for it to be realised, is the minimum level of expectation from you in regard to climate finance. The negotiations also need a clear indication that the required scale of finance will be forthcoming, from guaranteed public sources such as the innovative sources of climate finance identified in the Advisory Group on Finance (AGF) report.

Ministers: your task here is not simple and it is not easy. All the same, it is essential. It is essential to restore faith in this process, to restore credibility to your governments, and to secure a real future of all of us.

Clear & Shared Vision

Delegates, maybe it's time to make an appointment with the eye doctor. Your shared vision has gotten alarmingly cloudy. Science now tells us that temperature increase above 1.5° C will result in substantial environmental and socioeconomic consequences. Yet, turning a blind eye to recent research, the new LCA text drops any reference to the 1.5° C target, omits mention of specific atmospheric concentrations, and makes no mention of the 2015 peak year to achieve these goals.

On the surface, the negotiations here are between nations. But the real negotiation is

between human society on the one hand and physics and chemistry on the other.

Physics and chemistry have laid their cards on the table. An atmosphere with more than 350 parts per million of CO₂ and a temperature rise above 1.5° C are incompatible with the survival of many nations at these talks. Indeed, over 100 countries have recognized this scientific bottom line and adopted these targets.

ECO reminds delegates that a deal must be struck with the climate itself, and the climate is unlikely to haggle. It is up to Parties to figure out how to meet the climate's bottom line. Acknowledging 1.5° C, 350 ppm, and a 2015 peak year in the shared vision is a critical first

step towards achieving that goal.

Because the window of time to limit long-term temperature rise to 1.5° C is rapidly closing, delaying completion of a review of that target until 2015, as proposed under the current LCA text, would allow little more than regret for action not taken when there was still a chance of avoiding climate catastrophe.

So delegates, get your vision checked. Set forth a shared vision of limiting temperature rise to 1.5° C and atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide to 350 ppm. With clear sight you can lay the groundwork for the additional measures necessary to meet these critical objectives.





Taking Bold Steps on Mitigation

The phrases 'legal form' and 'anchoring of pledges' are on everyone's lips in the corridors and sidewalks of the Moon Palace. While these are indeed crucial issues, like many of the Parties who spoke at Saturday's stocktaking plenaries, ECO wants to see serious work this week on mitigation content for both the KP and LCA.

Looking first at the KP, if Parties are not able to fully agree a second commitment period here in Cancun, there must be at least a clear deadline and process to ensure that this will happen in Durban. Further agreement on some of the thorny details of the KP like the rules on LULUCF and surplus AAUs are also keenly awaited.

As regards the individual and aggregate Annex I targets for the second commitment period, there has been a lot of talk about how and where they will be recorded. But what about the minor matter of what the numbers actually are, and whether they bear any relation to science?

The new text has put the need for developed country targets to add up to at least 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020 in brackets. The KP negotiating mandate towards Durban must include an explicit requirement that both aggregate and individual country pledges be clarified and assessed against this 25-40% figure, and their level of ambition increased accordingly in the final KP second commitment period agreement.

And don't forget, there are two tracks in these negotiations. For the sake of balance the non-KP Annex 1 Parties (primarily, of course, the US) must take on comparable commitments to the KP Annex I Parties.

The Chair's text provides some workable openings for this, though it needs significant enhancement. Several options are given for the listing of pledges, but ECO's most serious concern is that wherever they end up, there must be a clear acknowledgement in the relevant COP decision that they fall far short of what science requires – creating the Gigatonne Gap that was highlighted in the UNEP Emissions Gap Report.

Unlike the KP, the LCA text does not so far include an explicit reference to the quantity of emissions reductions entailed by the goal of keeping global temperature increase well below 2° C, let alone 1.5°. That should be an immediate priority.

Acknowledgment of the inadequacy of the current pledges should be accompanied by a

clear process to elaborate and facilitate the measures that will help to close the gap. The Chair's text neatly includes a cross-reference to the KP, and if the KP Parties' pledges are strengthened as set out above, they will contribute appropriately to the overall goal.

This leaves the pledges of developing countries and of the US. There should be agreement in Cancun on a mandate for next year's negotiations under which the US will take on its fair and comparable share, and developing country pledges for nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be clarified and adequately supported.

ECO was very pleased to see that low emission development strategies are mentioned in the Chair's text. Such long-term strategic plans are needed to ensure the global goal is actually met, although there is room for elaborating the scope and nature of the strategies for developed countries. Agreement to all this would be a very positive signal of the seriousness of intent by developed countries.

Climate change demands that we keep a constant eye on what science is telling us and on the adequacy of our agreed actions. The review set out in Chapter V of the Chair's text provides a channel for this. The re-inclusion of the 1.5° C global goal in welcome, although the proposed completion of this work only in 2015 is alarming. We know that emissions must already peak by then. In addition, it is not clear is how the results of the review would be operationalised into the updating of both the aggregate and individual country targets, another point to be addressed before we leave Mexico.

There is a lot of work to do this week, but Parties noted on Saturday their desire to see this centrepiece of the negotiations addressed. Now is the time to stand and deliver.

Health and Climate

Economies are stressed and lending rates are high. Here at COP 16 it is the negotiators who are stressed and their blood pressures run high as they struggle to close the gaping wound that is the Gigatonne Gap. But fortunately, there are doctors in the house, and their climate checkup tells us about the benefits of addressing our emissions addictions.

We would all agree that exercise is beneficial to health. The changes in transport policy and the decrease in sedentism required to meet our GHG emissions targets can save lives, says leading medical journal *The Lancet*.

Keep the CDM Clean

The lack of attention to the environmental integrity of the CDM is a stain on the reputation of international efforts. In December 2009, the CDM Executive Board registered its first coal-fired power project, setting off two reactions: a firestorm of criticism from around the world and a wave of opportunistic applications from other coal projects.

Rather than heed the well-founded alarm of civil society, the EB approved a second 1,100 MW Tirora supercritical coal project under a faulty methodology. With well-documented concerns about the additionality of supercritical coal, and no avenue for addressing the oversight, this sends a sharply negative message about the integrity of the CDM,

As for the CDM coal rush, it is a wonder to behold. Some 20-odd coal based projects – including the 4,000 MW Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) capable of earning almost 4 million carbon credits per year while emitting over 20 million tonnes of CO₂ – now sit in the CDM pipeline. The attempt to rebrand supercritical coal technology as an additional 'clean' energy option seems almost Orwellian. In the case of Sasan, the Indian government has mandated the use of supercritical technology in its Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) program, clearly undercutting the additionality claim.

Supercritical coal is a non-additional baseline technology for many rapidly industrializing countries and should not qualify for eligibility under the CDM. This is a climate scandal: carbon credits for a non-additional coal power plant deprive the world of much needed emission reductions, contribute little to sustainable development and lock in fossil fuel infrastructure for decades to come. The EB must remove the stain coal is placing on our efforts here in Cancun.

For example, heart artery disease can fall by 20%, breast cancer by 12% and even dementia by 8%. And rates of respiratory disease (such as asthma) fall as pollution levels decline -- a benefit also seen where clean cooking technologies replace primitive stoves in developing regions. Rates of heart illness fall, as do those of osteoporosis (bone thinning), diabetes, obesity and depression. Appropriate trimming of animal meat and fat consumption also reduces heart disease rates by 15%, and would reduce rates of bowel

– *Health, continued on page 4*



Memo to Ministers: Close the LULUCF Loophole!

Ministers, would you like a glowing ECO article with your name on it?

As you delve into the unresolved issues with the KP, the first thing you need to know is that the main proposal for LULUCF doesn't ensure a robust, environmentally sound approach to forest management accounting. While sorting this out may seem daunting when you are presented with the complex draft text, we can help make your mission very clear: close the Logging Loopholes! And if you do, ECO will put your decision in lights and say your country did something really great to truly reduce emissions.

To get a sense of the problem, consider that the proposed reference levels for forest management, tucked away in an innocuous looking annex, would allow an increase in annual emissions of 451 Mt relative to the historical average (1990-2008). That's a lot of tonnes!

Surely a half-gigatonne divergence from recent trends is a red flag. The Copenhagen pledges are for emissions decreases, and yet the LULUCF reference levels go up. Up versus down, hmmm. That means Annex I Parties now assume their own logging increases

while asking other countries to reduce their emissions from deforestation. The forest sector should not be excluded, so how about actually building ambition right into the LULUCF rules.

So one huge step is to close the loophole of the projected reference level approach, which will only make climate change worse.

And there are lots of ideas floating around the Moon Palace on how to do this. Some of them already appear as options in the draft text: use a historical baseline (Tuvalu); combine historical and projected baselines (Africa Group); fix the rules and policy cut-off dates for reference level setting; revert to the current rules for the first commitment period. Most of these options can be judged against their ability to shrink the loophole.

ECO stresses that LULUCF accounting must be mandatory, and not only for forest management, but for all sectors (to the extent it's technically feasible). For example, emissions from draining and rewetting wetlands are considerable, and they should be counted.

But it's also important that mandatory accounting not come at the price of deeply

flawed rules. The objective of this process wasn't just to produce new LULUCF rules, but rather to produce better ones.

Another large loophole in the draft LULUCF text is the provision to allow Annex I Parties to exclude from the accounting books emissions from wildfires, infestations, extreme weather events, and the like. This is known as *force majeure*, a legal term that means these emissions 'could not have reasonably been foreseen by the Party'. Some Parties are trying to exploit this provision to exclude all emissions from natural disturbances, a recipe for diminished accountability and lost mitigation potential.

Normal variations in natural disturbances and even increasing trends as a result of climate change can both be reasonably foreseen. This means the force majeure text must involve a threshold below which emissions are not excluded.

Ministers, we're facing a daunting gap between emissions reductions on the table and what science says is needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. It's time to get serious and tackle emission reductions wherever we can. Start by closing the logging loopholes, and headlines galore will follow.

Responsible Approaches to Finance at Scale

We are starting the crucial final week. Ministers are being briefed, crucial new texts are being minutely analyzed and insect bites are spreading. With so many difficult, complex and itchy matters competing for attention, it might be easy to overlook one fact. We have only two years to get climate finance flowing at scale before fast start finance expires in 2013. But there's good news: a variety of innovative sources of climate finance are right at our fingertips.

This week, Parties should create a robust process to discuss sources of long-term finance, with a clear work plan and outcomes that can deliver concrete decisions by COP 17. These steps will address where the financing will come from, and acknowledge that meeting mitigation and adaptation objectives means scaling up finance substantially over the long term.

The new LCA text usefully calls for a look at needs and options for mobilizing long term finance. But in the absence of a work plan and outputs, negotiators will face another year of wrangling over how to move forward.

Sources of financing is a political issue, not a technical one, and it must be discussed

in the LCA, not pushed off into the SBI or a body focused on designing a new fund.

The issue was held in abeyance this past year while the UN Secretary General's Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGF) did its work. The AGF has now released the findings of 9 months of study. While ECO was disappointed that private finance and carbon markets are spotlighted, and multilateral development banks are inappropriately considered sources instead of channels of finance, this constitutes an impressive body of work including workstream papers that can serve as a useful starting point for the coming focus on ways to mobilize public finance.

One source is government budgets from developed countries. This will continue to be an important source of international climate finance, and a scale for assessed contributions will be an important output of the process.

But to scale up public finance to the necessary scale, rising rapidly from fast-start levels, other innovative sources will be required. Mechanisms to address emissions from international shipping and aviation fit that bill.

The AGF has endorsed a mechanism to solve the equity question under the principle

of common but differentiated responsibilities raised about this mechanism. The AGF proposal involves using a rebate to ensure that developing countries are not subject to any net incidence or burden from global measures to address emissions in these sectors.

In the shipping sector this rebate would be based on the share of global imports attributed to each country. Other options are discussed for the aviation sector. Developing countries will be entitled to the rebate, while the share of revenue attributed to developed countries would be administered under the UNFCCC and be used for adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries.

Text introduced by Chile should supplement the Chair's LCA text on aviation and maritime transport. However, a process for committing to public finance options must go beyond the AGF report to include new submissions, workshops and a clear workplan to get to decisions by South Africa on specific sources.

If we can break the longstanding deadlock in addressing emissions in this crucial and grow, negotiators and Ministers can claim an important success here in Cancun. And all those mosquito bites can be a badge of honor.



Time to Make It Happen: a Fair Climate Fund

Over 200 civil society organisations today launch a call for a fair climate fund to be established this week in Cancun.

As ministers arrive to face the vital political challenges around the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol, sufficient political time and energy must be spared to ensure substantive outcomes on issues that really matter to those suffering from climate change's savage impacts.

As the Civil Society Call makes clear, poor people are losing out twice. They are being hardest hit by a crisis they did least to cause, but the are not being served by climate-related funds that should be helping them.

Most existing funds have benefited just a handful of developing countries, privileging mitigation over adaptation, and offering little scope for the meaningful participation of affected communities, especially women.

There is an urgent need to establish a new fair global climate fund to help developing countries build resilience to the impacts of climate change, protect their forests, and adopt low-carbon development pathways. Public finance is vital to meet these needs, while carbon markets are proving inadequate or inappropriate. To be truly equitable and effective, the new fund must mark a clear shift in the management of global flows of climate finance that delivers for poor people.

Ministers arriving this week must do more than just start a process to establish a new fund – they must take political decisions on the nature of that fund. At a minimum, they must ensure a fund which is:

- * Established and designed under the UNFCCC.

- * Gives equitable representation to developing countries,

- * Ensures consideration is given to gender balance in its makeup and civil society and affected communities have a strong voice.

- * Guarantees at least 50% of the resources of the fund are channelled to adaptation.

- * Allows direct access to funds by developing countries.

- * Ensures that vulnerable communities, especially women and indigenous communities, participate fully in decisions on uses and monitoring of finance at national level.

The establishment of a fair global climate fund is long overdue. Ministers, don't waste this opportunity to chart mark a new course for global finance governance that puts poor people at its heart.

¡Latinoamérica necesita una voz! *Latin America needs a voice!*

Se suponía que la COP16 le correspondía a Latinoamérica, y que esto traería una oportunidad para generar no solo un diálogo en relación al tema de cambio climático, sino también para que nuestros países insertaran dentro de sus discursos y en las políticas nacionales el tema como una prioridad.

Sin embargo, al pasar de los días ECO no ha escuchado a una región con una visión integral, ni con una participación activa, y menos aún con un liderazgo que les permita salir de la COP fortalecidos ante el escenario poco deseable que se presenta.

Grupos diversos se han conformado en un continente que tiene características y problemáticas similares, pero cuyas diferencias han sido más fuertes llevándolos a la separación, dejando el camino a que bloques siempre fuertes se apoderen del escenario.

Latinoamérica, eso no puede seguir pasando! Hay ante ustedes una amenaza, pero también una oportunidad. Los países latinoamericanos no están mostrando el liderazgo, ni la congruencia necesarias, sobre todo si consideramos la vulnerabilidad de la región a los impactos del cambio climático.

La COP 16 es la oportunidad para que Latinoamérica levante una sola voz y que su ¡ECO! traspase estas lentas e inseguras negociaciones internacionales.

COP16 was supposed to have a particular focus on Latin America, and that could offer an opportunity to generate not only an internal dialogue related to climate change but also room for their countries to insert the topic as a priority into their discourse and into their national policies.

Nevertheless day after day ECO had a hard time hearing the Latin American region sharing either a whole integral vision or a truly active participation. Latin American leadership has also failed to face up to the challenges of the current climate scenario.

Diverse groupings have formed in a continent with similar features and problems. But remaining differences have divided efforts and left the path open to stronger groups to block progress.

Latin America: that way must not be continued! You are facing a threat but also an opportunity. Latin American countries are not showing either the leadership or the needed consistency.

The Latin American region is particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. COP 16 is the opportunity for Latin America to express itself in a single voice, projected strongly beyond these slow, rough international negotiations.

– *Health, continued from page 2*

cancer. *The Lancet* showed that such gains applied worldwide, including the UK, India, and China.

With a healthier, more productive workforce, output will improve and healthcare costs will fall. These data should encourage the EU, for one, to stretch for more ambition, and aim for at least a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. Upping the target from 20% will save an additional 30 billion Euros each year in healthcare costs -- nearly two-thirds of the annual 46 billion Euro cost of such a change estimated by the European Commission. Put another way, as much as two-thirds of mitigation costs might be offset by healthcare savings.

And here's an example closer to our temporary home here in Cancun. Even a 10% fall in small particle pollution in Mexico City would save US \$760 million a year.

On Thursday, a meeting in the US Pavilion

emphasised the dire human health impact of climate change. Human suffering is the loose change paying the price of climate change. Ambitious mitigation targets can prevent that, and save lives and money as well. Let's take the prescription, show ambition, and heal that Gigatonne Gap. And make nations healthier, happier and richer while we are at it.

Monday 6 December will be "Health Day" in Cancun. Watch for a statement for delegates supported by leading global medical and health groups.

Fossil of the Day

#1 - Canada

For cognitive dissonance: won't take a second commitment period but somehow claims, 'no one is trying to kill Kyoto'.



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

The UK Raises the Bar

Developed country leadership on moving to a zero carbon economy is in short supply. The positions adopted by many Annex I parties give the impression that they are dragging their heels rather than picking up their pace and embracing a greener future.

So the call by the UK's powerful Committee on Climate Change for the UK to cut its emissions by 60% by 2030 on 1990 levels – and with the use of offsets “only at the margin” – is indeed a ray of sunshine.

The Committee is a statutory body under the UK's groundbreaking Climate Change Act to advise on targets and monitor progress towards them. The Act sets a legally binding

target to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050, spanned by binding five-year carbon budgets.

A reduction of 60% by 2030 (and at least 50% by 2025), the Committee says, is achievable and affordable, with costs to the UK economy of less than 1% of GDP. In fact, the UK stands to benefit from a major drive on energy efficiency and developing new green industries based firmly on renewable energy sources.

There are also some strong pointers on EU ambition for 2020 and beyond. The Committee wants the EU to move to its long-promised 30% target as soon as possible. But in the

meantime, the UK should move ahead unilaterally, at least for those sectors not covered by the EU emissions trading scheme.

The EU is also considering targets for 2030 as part of a ‘road map’ exercise due to report in the spring of 2011. The Committee also sets the bar here, calling for the EU to set a goal of around 55% below 1990 levels by 2030.

Here in Cancun, Parties are considering text which would require developed countries to implement Zero Carbon Action Plans – clear long-term frameworks to guide the transition to a green economy and avoid lock-in to high-carbon infrastructure.

Another key benefit will be to build trust that at least some Annex I Parties are taking concrete steps to deliver on their short and long-term targets. On this showing, the UK Climate Change Act is proving to be a pretty good model to follow.

Of course, the UK government now needs to act on the Committee's advice. When he came to power in May, Prime Minister David Cameron pledged that his government will be the ‘greenest ever’.

What better way to prove it than by deciding a strong, early acceptance of the Committee's recommendations? After all, in the runup to the election he committed to implementing them.

With new, strong policies to meet these targets, the UK would fully embark on the path to a green economy and reduce reliance on fossil fuel imports. This will also give a clear and powerful signal to other developed nations that a zero carbon economy is nothing to be afraid of, and every bit an enormous opportunity for the future.

Splendid Progress on Article 6

There is one place this week where we can truly say that Parties have shown high ambition and flexibility.

A draft COP decision has been reached on Article 6, which focuses on public education and raising awareness of climate change.

ECO is delighted to see that all of the youth constituency's asks were included in the text, particularly non-formal education, youth participation in decision-making and funding for education programmes.

Particular credit goes to the G77+China, and especially the Dominican Republic, for their leadership.

After a slow start in the contact group, the Dominican Republic, reacting to the large youth presence in the room, intervened to urge more flexibility to give young people

the decision they deserved. As a result, drafting the COP decision was concluded in short order.

The SBI Chair remarked that this is the first contact group ever to achieve a COP decision in 90 minutes, and presented a gold star to the contact group chair.

However, all this hard work could still be lost if the COP does not approve the draft SBI decision.

But ECO senses that Parties have had sufficient education on Article 6 to see it is in their best interests.

When finally approved, the high level of ambition and willingness to compromise in the Article 6 contact group can set a strong marker for other parts of the negotiations over the remainder of this week.





Adaptation: End Game

It's vital this week to make progress on mitigation matters. But don't forget that for a large proportion of the world's population, adaptation is vital too – and the slower large emitters move on mitigation, the greater the importance of adaptation.

There are two key issues that should progress this week. Current emission pledges are steering us towards a world where temperatures could, within this century, reach 40 C above pre-industrial levels.

The implications are dire: there will be unavoidable impacts resulting from environmental changes that cannot be prevented nor adapted to. They include sea-level rise, glacial retreat, ocean acidification, large scale loss of biodiversity, and land and forest degradation.

These impacts will leave the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities with destroyed homes, livelihoods and natural resources, and lead to large areas of the world becoming uninhabitable.

These are two key issues that have eluded agreement so far in the adaptation negotiations. First, this week Parties must agree a mandate for work towards enhanced understanding of loss and damage, with a work programme, including workshops, to develop the modalities of the mechanism, leading toward approval at COP17.

Another key issue is to ensure that the text only refers to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. We welcome the removal of response measures in Chapter II (Adaptation) of the LCA Chair's most recent text (CRP.2). Response measures relates to the adverse impacts of climate change mitigation, for example, decreased GDP in oil producing countries as a result of decreased oil consumption following a shift to low carbon economies. This should not soak up funds needed to protect those who are most at risk from climate change.

Because of the clear difference between these two issues, it is not appropriate to include response measures in adaptation – especially as they are already addressed appropriately in the mitigation text (Chapter III, Section F). Developed countries will not deliver adaptation funding for the Adaptation Framework unless response measures are kept out of the adaptation text.

In this area of the negotiations at least, the right choices will produce a simple and direct way to protect all people, especially those most exposed to dangerous climate change.

World Bank to Coal: 'I Just Can't Quit You!'

As the World Bank Group positions itself to play a central role in delivering climate finance, the incoherence in its lending practices scream out for attention.

Despite increasing its renewable energy lending, the institution spent more on coal in 2010 than renewable energy and energy efficiency combined. The Bank's continued commitment to coal – the most energy intensive and destructive fuel source on the planet – is a black mark on its record that no amount of rosy public relations spin can scrub off.

If the World Bank believes it can credibly deliver climate finance, it must make a strong and credible commitment to clean up its act. And now it has the perfect opportunity to demonstrate that by revising its Energy Strategy to phase out fossil fuels, ensure energy access for the poor, and guarantee that all

large scale hydropower lending meets stringent requirements.

A strong strategy guiding its energy investments for years to come will send an important signal that the Bank is serious about delivering on its commitment to climate finance.

Without a strong energy strategy however, it is clear that the Bank should not serve even a trustee role in future climate finance. Beneath its glossy brochures and hearty speeches, a large portion of its energy sector lending is going to destructive coal projects. The world is changing rapidly and the Bank is not keeping up. If it genuinely wants to help build the 21st century clean energy economy, it must heal the wounds it has inflicted in the past.

And the World Bank can make the strongest statement of all by quitting coal for good.



– Photos by Kyle Gracey



Saudi Arabia, Wikileaks and Climate Diplomacy

For those with time to look beyond the boundaries of the Moon Palace and Cancun Messe, you may have come across a story about Wikileaks giving greater transparency to some internal US cables. Among those relating to climate was the observation by the US ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

‘Saudi officials are very concerned that a climate change treaty would significantly reduce their income just as they face significant costs to diversify their economy,’ he wrote. ‘The King is particularly sensitive to avoid Saudi Arabia being singled out as the bad actor, particularly on environmental issues.’

Saudi Arabia faces real challenge in diversifying its economy away from pumping black liquids from under its sands. It’s easier to graduate to new products similar to those already in production than to make leaps into completely new lines of business. Furthermore, oil is a particularly difficult sector to diversify from. And the nation has a young population, which creates job creation challenges that addiction to oil export doesn’t address.

In the face of these difficulties, Saudi Arabia is making real efforts to diversify its economy. Even those most devoted to oil can see how the rest of the world is moving towards a low carbon future, although not at all as quickly as ECO, or any climate scientist, knows they should.

The Kingdom is making some exciting moves, such as founding King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, which will build the ranks of scientists and engineers. This also is leading to a stronger RD&D base, including climate modeling and “the stresses arising [on Red Sea coral reef systems] from natural as well as anthropogenic factors including . . . global climate change.” (Clearly the university gets it, even if the negotiators here don’t). And importantly, the country is also investing heavily in solar research.

So if the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is trying to develop a low-carbon and economically-diverse future, why is it working just as hard to hold the world back from making progress on climate change?

The Wikileaks cables also record the view of the US ambassador that ‘Saudi officials have suggested that they need to find a way to climb down gracefully from the country’s tough negotiating position. More sustained engagement in co-ordination with other governments, particularly if pitched as an effort to develop partnership, may help them do so.’

If Saudi Arabia is so concerned about criticism yet keen to develop in new ways, ECO respectfully offers a few ideas for changing their stance in the negotiations here and now and leave its negative reputation on climate issues in the past. To this end, the Kingdom could:

* See the global transition to a global low carbon future as an opportunity. By investing its existing fossil wealth wisely, the Kingdom has much to offer,

* Develop a long-term vision of its post-oil future as a low-carbon economy, drawing on its incredible solar resource. And it should work in partnership with other countries to realize that vision.

* Stop linking response measures/spillover effects to adaptation. Such distasteful negotiating tactics do not make friends and can endanger lives.

* Support bringing pledges from the Copenhagen Accord into the UNFCCC as the basis for further discussion through 2011.

* Stop blocking the 1.5o C review proposed by AOSIS as well as other initiatives to increase mitigation ambition. That way, among other important things, Saudi Arabia’s stunning coral reefs and highly productive (and carbon sequestering) mangrove forests and seagrasses can survive the oil age.

Key Findings of the Emissions Gap Report

United Nations Environment Programme November 2010

* Studies show that emission levels of approximately 44 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO2e) (range: 39-44 GtCO2e*) in 2020 would be consistent with a “likely” chance of limiting global warming to 2° C.

* Under business-as-usual projections, global emissions could reach 56 GtCO2e (range: 54-60 GtCO2e) in 2020, leaving a gap of 12 GtCO2e.

* If the lowest-ambition pledges were implemented in a “lenient” fashion**, emissions could be lowered slightly to 53 GtCO2e (range: 52-57 GtCO2e), leaving a significant gap of 9 GtCO2e.

* The gap could be reduced substantially by policy options being discussed in the negotiations:

+ By countries moving to higher ambition, conditional pledges

+ By the negotiations adopting rules that avoid a net increase in emissions from (a) “lenient” accounting of land use, land-use change and forestry activities and (b) the use of surplus emission units

* If the above policy options were to be implemented, emissions in 2020 could be lowered to 49 GtCO2e (range: 47-51 GtCO2e), reducing the size of the gap to 5 GtCO2e.

This is approximately equal to the annual global emissions from all the world’s cars, buses and transport in 2005 – But this is also almost 60 per cent of the way towards reaching the 2° C target.

* It will also be important to avoid increasing the gap by “double counting” of offsets.

* Studies show that it is feasible to bridge the remaining gap through more ambitious domestic actions, some of which could be supported by international climate finance.

* With or without a gap, current studies indicate that steep emission reductions are needed post 2020 in order to keep our chances of limiting warming to 2° C or 1.5° C.

Range here refers to the “majority of results”, i.e. their 20th and 80th percentile.

“Lenient” in this report is used to refer to the situation in which LULUCF accounting rules and the use of surplus emission units result in a net increase in emissions.

<http://www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport/>

Climate Action Network Side Event

Essential elements of a Cancun balanced package
Focus on REDD & LULUCF

Room Jaguar, Cancun Messe
Tuesday 7 December
18:30 - 20:00





Surplus AAU Solutions

This is not the first time ECO has commented on the surplus of assigned amount units (AAU) present from the first Kyoto commitment period, and how the overflow could deliver a body blow to the future aggregate actions of annex B countries if carried over to the second commitment period. So far this issue has not seen much progress at all in the AWG-KP.

However, the Chair's new revised KP text proposal contains interesting options which might bring us quite far in solving the AAU loophole crisis, which threatens the future environmental integrity of the Kyoto protocol.

Option 2 on Article 3, para 13 and 13bis shows a smart way of ensuring that this surplus does not contaminate the domestic aggregate reductions of Annex B countries. This is done by allowing the AAU surplus to be exclusively used by countries which have registered such surpluses, and only where their emissions are higher than their AAUs for the second commitment period. This option also does away with the risk of 'AAU laundering' where second commitment period AAUs are sold off and the first commitment period surplus is used for compliance.

However, there still is a risk that this option might encourage countries with AAU surpluses to stall their climate action. ECO once again suggests that the surplus for domestic compliance also have a discount applied to limit the availability. This could be achieved by combining option 1 in the chair's text with option 2.

ECO in particular invites the EU to remove the gag from its mouth and speak out in an ambitious way. Wasn't the EU one of the parties demanding more environmental integrity in the Kyoto Protocol as condition of signing on to a second commitment period? Bonjour Bruxelles, it's crunch time!

Finally, let's also not forget the bigger picture and learn from the past. Vast amounts of surplus AAUs could continue to occur in the second commitment period if the current low pledges of developed countries are not improved significantly. To further minimize the negative impact on environmental integrity, all countries should commit to climate friendly investments of the revenues from the sales of second commitment period AAUs through transparent and internationally monitored Green Investment Schemes. The existence of a complex problem does not negate possible solutions. Instead, it accelerates the need for them.



"Climate Elephant" by Daniel Dancer -- New Delhi, India

3,000 students and teachers at the Ryan International School in New Delhi along with volunteers from the Indian Youth Climate Network joined aerial artist Daniel Dancer to form an enormous elephant with rising seas below to ask world leaders to not ignore the "elephant in the room" -- climate change.

Credit: DDancer/artforthesky.com

CCS in the CDM: No Way Forward

In Saturday morning's session on carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), ECO was shocked that the option for keeping CCS out of the Clean Development Mechanism was absent from the text being forwarded to the CMP for a decision.

CCS has many problems and is some time away from being operational for large power stations. And yet the door is opening to let it into the CDM by mandating a work programme. Could this be because the best way to accomplish enhanced oil recovery (EOR) is by pumping CO₂ into the ground?

The inclusion of CCS is likely to give a perverse incentive to increase emissions and result in fairy tales in CDM project proposals. For example, it might be claimed that 'by injecting CO₂ into the ground, emissions will be reduced and a clean, state of the art technology will be transferred to a developing country.' But what this actually means is, 'by injecting CO₂, we can squeeze even more oil out of the ground and even though the safety of CCS has not been established, if there are problems it won't be in our backyard'.

ECO has long had a view that CCS does not belong in the CDM. It should be pointed

out that according to the Marrakesh Accords, the inclusion of a new project type requires a showing that it is environmentally safe and sound. CCS is still in the demonstration phase and its safety has not been fully established, especially on long time scales. Furthermore, CCS is likely to be prohibitively expensive. And extra financing through the sale of carbon credits isn't enough to increase the financial viability of such projects to the level needed.

In many cases, CCS in the CDM could actually be a foil for continuing to pump oil out of the ground. Just like an addicted smoker, we can't seem to break our dirty habit.

Fossil of the Day

No Fossils

'He knows if you've been bad or good
So be good for goodness sake!'



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Guideposts for these Days of Decision

Ministers, it's ECO again. May we have a few moments with you? Yes, you guessed it – right here in your hands is our clean and manageable list of key decisions for the remainder of the week.

We've heard that you feel there are too many choices and papering over the differences in the negotiations might be the best achievable for the moment. But remember, that trick only works once.

A high level political statement by itself will not cut it. We need a real agreement in Cancun, not a repeat of Copenhagen's climate shame. No magic moment is going to arrive when the hard choices become easy. But the path to achievement is just steps away.

ECO is wondering what is going on in the **Shared Vision** negotiations. We heard whispers of much needed improvements, such as the recognition of the need to reduce atmospheric concentrations of CO2 to no more than 350 ppm and limit global temperature rise to 1.5° C, as well as the acknowledgement of historical responsibility and the link between human rights and climate change related actions.

All these elements must be included for a clear and robust shared vision that reflects our collective intention to ensure a liveable planet for us and for future generations.

But Ministers, ECO is going blue in the face! How many more times do we have to say 'Gigatonne Gap' before it

finally sinks in? As UNEP affirmed in its authoritative report, there is a significant gap between the emissions pledges set forth in Copenhagen and the reductions the planet actually needs by 2020 to limit warming to 2° C, much less the 1.5° needed to avoid severe and even catastrophic impacts.

Yet the latest version of the **Mitigation** text contains no acknowledgement of the Gigatonne Gap, nor does it set forth a timely process to close it. A legitimate outcome in Cancun must explicitly provide the pathway to increased ambition.

ECO also calls on parties to anchor the pledges currently on the table so that commitments and actions can be strengthened over the next year before inscribing them in legally binding form in South Africa.

ECO is pleased that the **MRV** text has evolved in the past week from an empty 36-word shell to a real basis for negotiation.

But there's a long way to go. The tables have turned here in Cancun and we're finally hearing more about the need for enhanced MRV provisions for Annex I countries, including common accounting rules, as well as MRV of finance using a common reporting format.

This is only right – the United States and other developed countries have been calling for increased transparency for developing countries but have been shy about improving their own.

Establishing a **Technology** Mechanism and creating an operational Technology Executive Committee (TEC) is well within the remit here.

Unfortunately, the USA has been blocking progress on the TEC and CTCN discussions and negotiators are planning to kick many elements into the long grass, such as reporting lines and the link to the financial mechanism. This would be dangerous as it would leave too many issues to be dealt with during 2011.

The draft text is virtually content free when it comes to creating an operational framework for new, radically scaled-up, focused and integrated **Capacity Building**.

The stocktaking needs to clarify whether developed countries intend to take capacity building seriously (that is, on par with finance and technology), or whether they are happy enough just to leave it behind as crumbs in the corner.

On **International Transport**, the COP must guide ICAO and IMO in taking effective action to reduce emissions quickly, create a framework for these sectors to fairly contribute funds to mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, and ensure no net incidence of impacts on developing countries.

On **Adaptation**, a Cancun decision must launch the committee to oversee technical and coordinating provisions for

– *Days of Decision, continued on page 2*





– *Days of Decision, continued from page 1*

adaptation under the Convention. Further, response measures does not have a place under the adaptation agenda. The resources available for adaptation should not be used as compensation for the loss on oil revenue as a result of mitigation action.

By the end the week decisions on **Financing** must be taken to establish a climate fund under the guidance and authority of the COP, along with a process to clarify the scale of this fund and guarantee sufficient resources for adaptation, along with the mechanisms and instruments to generate the required revenue flows.

We have heard that some developed countries are raising doubts about their ability to contribute to a fund under the UNFCCC due to constitutional or other legal impediments. These are simply tactical maneuvers to delay a decision, using the fund as a bargaining chip to get concessions from developing countries on other issues such as international consultations and analysis.

Negotiations on the **Flexible Mechanisms** are (unsurprisingly) facing difficulty, including even which text should be used.

However, at least two things should be done. First, the loopholes in existing mechanisms must be closed now. A



Thousands of demonstrators rallied in Cancun on Tuesday for a fair deal against climate change.

Photo credit: Oxfam

primary example is surplus AAUs. Second, relevant principles should be set for further negotiations in LCA. If any new mechanisms are to be discussed going forward, they must go beyond offsetting. And they have to close the Gigaton gap, not widen it. Other important principles should also be set such as preventing double counting, supplementarity and contribution to sustainable development.

A very disturbing development is that the option for keeping CCS out of the Clean Development Mechanism has vanished from the draft text being forwarded to the CMP. At the very least, SBSTA must address the creation of perverse incentives for increased dependence on

fossil fuels.

On land and forests, the message is simple but let's say it again: Close the loopholes!

With respect to legal form, ECO calls on Parties to establish open and transparent processes to discuss their proposals, both now and after Cancun. Likewise, just as the Berlin Mandate provided clarity on legal form to the negotiating process that resulted in the Kyoto Protocol, Parties should agree mandates at Cancun to confirm the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol as well as a legally binding outcome in the LCA and set them up for adoption at COP 17 in South Africa.

'Just Transition' – Making a New World Possible

What do negotiators do when something is agreed? They leave it out of the text!

It might seem weird but it just keeps happening in the shared vision discussion.

Calling for a low emission economy which ensures a just transition and the creation of good quality, decent jobs was long ago agreed as part of the text also referring to gender, indigenous peoples' rights and other important elements of an overarching climate effort.

Yet this essential reference has mysteriously vanished from the new shared vision text. And this despite support from Argentina to the United States and all other parts of the alphabet as well.

What is going on? The reference to 'just transition' is aimed at gaining the support of the world's workers for these negotiations.

This international process must inspire people, give hope on our capacity to improve peoples' life and and show that another world is possible.

The negotiations rightly focus on 'how far' we have to go on emissions reductions, financing, technology and capacity building.

'Just transition' sets forth the equitable pathway for 'how' to get there. The world needs a sustainable climate and economy, and that requires a bridge to a future with good, decent jobs.

Balanced Funding for Adaptation

ECO is concerned that the small adaptation finance cake that is currently on offer leaves developing countries fighting over crumbs. Consider, however, that the best strategy against starvation is to increase the food supply.

Countries regarding themselves particularly vulnerable should be clear and firm: adaptation finance must not be a small proportion of total flows compared to mitigation.

At least 50% of the new climate fund's resources should be reserved for adaptation. ECO remains optimistic that Parties will agree to establish the fund here and clarify the sources to feed it.



Brazil in Reverse

Brazil seems to be its own worst enemy. Not only did President Lula publicly state last week that the negotiations in Cancun won't go anywhere, the Brazilian legislature is on the verge of delivering a fatal blow to real hope for future emissions reductions. Brazil's remarkable recent accomplishments could well be stopped cold.

The annual emissions of CO₂eq in Brazil in all economic sectors is on the order of 2 Gt. In 2010, Brazil announced another record for emissions reduction, to applause from ECO and the world. Brazil's deforestation rate fell to another record low, with Amazon deforestation down from over 27,000 km² in 2004 to below 6,500 km² this year.

And yet the Brazilian House of Representatives is ready to approve a new forest code that will be the most shameful endorsement of anthropogenic global warming in recent history. And it seems that some 370 of the 513 Representatives are ready to approve this leap backwards.

The bill provides amnesty to illegal deforestation and degradation, it reduces the preservation area along rivers, and eliminates the need for legal reserves for rural properties of a certain size and a discount for larger properties.

When Brazil associated itself with the Copenhagen Accord, its commitment was to reduce emissions by 36.1% to 38.9%, the latter being about 1 Gt of CO₂eq.

However, a recent study coordinated by a group of respected NGOs in Brazil, including Fundação Boticário, WWF-Brazil, TNC-Brazil, IMAZON, SPVS and Conservation International, demonstrates that just two of the many changes in the proposed forest code will massively increase Brazil's total national emissions as well as reduce its carbon storage.

And so all of a sudden, all Brazilian forests are again at risk. In this case, the primary cause is a direct consequence of human activity – a vote.

The world was thrilled and energized by Brazil's amazing accomplishments in reducing forest degradation. Now it is our responsibility to say that turning back on this grand achievement is simply wrong.



Canada's Ice Cream Castles in the Air

It must be wonderful to live in the magical world of Canada's environment file. In that enchanted land, a press release is the same as a law, and polluting for another 45 more years is the same thing as banning dirty coal.

You can tell Parliament and the media that you have published regulations to ban coal, but back in the normal world you've done nothing of the kind.

When asked in Parliament about his strategy for Cancun, the environment minister responded that Canada is the only country in the world with a real plan for banning coal-fired electricity generation and that he has already brought forward regulations to achieve that plan.

But let's bring this back to reality. There is

no public plan and there are no regulations to ban coal. What the government has actually done is to announce that greenhouse gas emissions from coal-fired electricity generation will be regulated starting in 2015, and draft regulations will be issued in April 2011.

On the same day, Canada's environment commissioner released a report stating, 'The health of Canadians and Canada's natural environment, communities, and economy are vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate, and the government is not ready to respond to them'.

Canada should return from its little vacation in the reality distortion zone and rebuild the trust and transparency that are expected at these negotiations

Finding a Future for the CDM

For years now the carbon markets have felt a rising anxiety about their future in the absence of post-2012 clarity.

This concern has reached new levels at this COP, with some countries proposing decision text saying that the future of the flexible mechanisms should be guaranteed no matter what, and side events discussing intricate proposals on how to manage potential gap periods.

ECO has some straightforward advice for all those governments and carbon market people who are worried about the future of the flexible mechanisms. Simply persuade

your Annex I governments to agree a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol – right there, that will take care of your problems.

And while you're at it you might also want to lobby them to adopt much more ambitious targets and close all the logging and hot air loopholes.

That will allow the markets to function much more effectively with proper price discovery and real environmental integrity. As the EU ETS has demonstrated in its first phase, over-allocation kills the market just as effectively as a lack of long-term certainty.





Can the EU 27 Agree the EU 30%?

If the remarks of Christina Figueres to WBCSD Climate Day are right, the Kyoto Protocol is stuck and some Annex I countries are not committing to the second commitment period because of private sector resistance.

Let us deeper look into why the EU member states don't want to move toward the range of mitigation targets suggested by the IPCC for developed countries of 25 to 40% reductions on 1990 levels by 2020.

First, would Europe's citizens support a move in that direction? Yes of course, and last week the European Parliament voted in favour of a unilateral 30% mitigation target.

Does the current EU Emissions Trading Scheme affect the business of the oil and coal industries big time? Not really, there are too many ways to sneak around the reduction requirements. So what does the dirty fossil industry think about 30%? It is opposed to that because a strengthened ETS would have real impact on investments in dirty energy, while the green economy would grow.

And further, does staying with the current 20% position help to unblock the second commitment period? No, that would leave Norway and Japan standing alone as ambitious Annex I countries, and we all know what Japan thinks about that.

Next, will wide loopholes in CMP decisions help to increase the credibility of Europe? Not in anyone's dreams.

But would a 30% target increase the revenues from auctioning emission rights? Yes, and the closer auctioning gets to the 100% level, the more easily the obligation for financing adaptation, REDD and mitigation in developing countries can be fully realized.

Does anyone know if the presence of all European ministers will mean a change of the current position toward the 30% goal? What do European political leaders actually stand for? We use to have a good idea, but it's no longer so clear. It's time for the EU to regain the leadership on climate it provided for so long.

Capacity Building (against despair)

Which part of 'capacity building' do developed countries not get, almost without exception? ECO understands the phrase to mean something you do at the front end of a process to get something else much bigger to happen downstream.

Since developed countries, again almost without exception, are clamoring for mitigation action from developing countries, you would think that developed countries would be queuing up to support LCA text for a radically ramped-up effort at capacity-building. But you would be wrong.

For all 18 years of the UNFCCC's history, developed countries have treated capacity building (CB) as something largely voluntary, largely private, largely bilateral and largely a mere afterthought to something they have already decided to do. More recently, that was starting to change. Capacity building options have been in the LCA text for nearly a year now. But you would never know this from carefully reading CRP-1 and CRP-2.

The strongest options in the LCA text – a Technical Panel to design and launch an integrated framework for CB building, an active link to new financial resources (including a design component for capacity building in any new multi-window financial mechanism), and a legal lock on developed country

obligations to support CB – have quite simply vanished in a puff of smoke.

Why is this? It would make no sense at all to build the components for any developing country's climate response efforts in isolation – whether in adaptation (NAPA), mitigation (NAMA), technology (TNA) or across the board with MRV.

Whether the activity is an inventory, fiduciary standards or direct access, capacity building is needed to develop them and tie the efforts together coherently.

And doing so will take aim at one of the key things developed countries claim they most want to see: cost effectiveness. Yet where are we heading now that CB is being systematically removed from the CRP text? It's enough to make anyone despair.

ECO considers that it's not the willingness of developing countries to take on a complex new approach that is at issue here. They are doing what they can with limited resources and long-delayed promises for help. Instead, the radical challenge seems to be getting the developed countries to back up their rhetoric and take on a challenge they really don't like: to work collaboratively with developing countries and provide the support needed for true capacity building to make real change possible.

Good Nutrition

In its Fourth Assessment Report, the IPCC has clearly states, 'Malnutrition linked to extreme climatic events may be one of the most important consequences of climate change due to the very large numbers of people that may be affected'.

Furthermore, a recent IFPRI publication has estimated that child malnutrition could increase up to 20% by 2050 under climate stress compared to a no-change scenario. But nutrition still is on the sidelines at the climate negotiations.

There is growing recognition of the need to address the nutrition impacts of climate change. All the speakers at the WHO-WFP side event held on December 6 agreed on the urgency of this overlooked issue. The Agriculture and Rural Development Day 2010 strongly recommends that 'Action on food security, nutrition and hunger must be explicitly included in any post 2012 agreements especially within . . . the AWG-LCA text'.

Parties should recall that climate change directly affects the food and nutrition secu-

rity of billions of people, undermining efforts to address undernutrition, one of the world's most serious but least addressed socioeconomic and health problems.

Now is time to act on ensuring food and nutrition security under a changing climate, and integrate nutrition security in the LCA text. This is one of the key messages provided by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) Policy Brief, which can be downloaded at www.unscn.org.

Fossil of the Day

#1 - United States

For opposing developed country aggregate emission targets of 25-40% on 1990 levels by 2020.

#2 - Canada

For claiming future regulation of coal already exists.

#3 - EU

For avoiding solutions to 'hot air'.



eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

The US Has Issues . . .

ECO has grown increasingly frustrated with the US negotiating stance over the past week. It is difficult to understand the inflexibility on a broad range of issues including mitigation, technology transfer and adaptation.

It is clear that the US is unwilling to let any area advance as long as there remain challenges in any other. This high-risk strategy seriously threatens progress here in Cancun and in the UNFCCC going forward.

First, the US talks a lot about transparency for others, but what it really needs is a mirror. The US refusal to agree to increased transparency in long-term finance through a common reporting format, along with its objection to negotiating any guidelines for Annex I accounting in the LCA, is diminishing trust.

The intransigence is all the more troubling as the US seems opposed to 5 simple words that should be noncontroversial for a country advocating transparency: comparable, consistent, complete, transparent and accurate.

With this kind of stalling, other countries will remain suspicious of Washington, especially after the climate bill died in the Senate. Don't worry, America, we're not asking you to go metric. But there is no 'balance' (another favorite US word) without comparability.

At the same time, the US is delaying progress on technology transfer, a core commitment since the beginning of the Convention and an issue on which we've already spent too much time. It leaves ECO incredulous – a workable proposal is finally on the table, but the US says parties should only 'consider' establishing a technology transfer mechanism here in Cancun.

We've 'considered' long enough. Even the Copenhagen Accord clearly states that leaders

agreed to 'establish a Technology Mechanism . . . operational immediately'.

The US championed the need for a technology centre and network and is even developing some regional centre pilots. So why the heartburn over the proposal on the table?

Concerns by US clean tech companies about a burdensome and bureaucratic UN body are misinformed. Our warming world needs precisely what a multilateral mechanism can deliver: coordinated planning and implementation to expedite and scale up what poor countries and communities need to transition quickly to a low-emissions future.

As if these positions weren't obstructive enough, the US is also delaying agreement on the establishment of an Adaptation Committee. The move to deal with it under SBSTA is an approach the US rejected years ago.

The process requires a dedicated institutional arrangement on adaptation that can initiate further action and is not limited to technical advice. This cannot be done by existing institutions outside the Convention.

The US isn't opposed to assisting poor people who are vulnerable to climate change. So where are all these roadblocks to forward movement in the adaptation negotiations coming from?

Again, the US focuses on 'consideration' of a planning process for least developed countries. The time for 'consideration' is over. It's time to 'establish', because developing countries need action now.

The world simply does not have time for these dangerous strategies. US Special Envoy Todd Stern said it best: "Let's not do nothing . . . Let's not be hung up for year after year after year."

Final Details for the Adaptation Committee

Parties are still working hard to agree the functions of the Adaptation Committee. Here are some suggestions to assist progress on this key element of the Adaptation text.

The main functions of the Adaptation Committee should be oversight and coordination of the various fragmented and quite inadequate strands of support currently available for adaptation – whether technical, scientific or financial. ECO sees the Committee as primarily a body of experts rather than a political body, though appointments should be made by Parties and be equitably representational.

Some Parties want to limit the role of the Committee to simply providing scientific advice and technical support to facilitate country level adaptation activities. The role of the Committee itself should not be to provide advice, but to ensure that Parties have access to advice – coordination of available information, highlighting gaps, building synergies and reporting on those gaps to the SBI.

Most Parties want the Nairobi Work Programme to be extended, and the Committee could work with the NWP on filling the gaps in support. The NWP has been an imperfect vehicle for providing scientific and technical support to Parties, in part because it has had a very small budget in relation to its tasks. So there is room for expanding its capacity.

A considerable amount of knowledge and information relevant to adaptation is held in a wide variety of institutions and networks at the national, regional and international levels. The Adaptation Committee can syn-

– Committee, continued on page 4





– *Committee, continued from page 1*

thesize and enhance information from all sources, including communities, practitioners, regional centres, NGOs, universities and UN bodies, facilitating access to the body of knowledge crucial for adaptation.

The Adaptation Committee should not be directly linked to the financial mechanism. But it should have a role in pointing Parties towards the most relevant fund for their needs and highlighting the priority areas for funding. It is important for the Adaptation Committee to have an oversight role to assess the impact of adaptation work, review support to parties, identify the gap areas and make recommendations for further action to the SBI and SBSTA.

Annex I countries should support creating the Adaptation Committee in Cancun. Going forward it can play a pivotal role in building the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities and countries.

HFC-23 in the CDM

As if the very hardworking President of this COP didn't have enough on her plate at the moment, an old CDM monster that should have been killed off years ago is again rearing its ugly head – our old adversary, the super greenhouse gas HFC-23.

A couple weeks ago, the CDM Executive Board (EB) recognized that HFC-23 abatement projects under the CDM do very little to stop global warming – in fact, they actually increase emissions. And the EB took the commendable decision to suspend and revise the crediting methodology.

Now here's the confusing part. Despite the evidence that HFC-23 plant operators have been merrily gaming the CDM for years, the EB decided to issue almost 20 million HFC-23 credits that had been on ice since last summer. Maybe the Caribbean heat had something to do with it. Corporate investors, who have been lobbying like fury against proposals to amend the HFC-23 methodology and shore up the environmental integrity of the CDM, couldn't believe their good luck.

To cut a long story short, a coalition of concerned CDM observers have written to the COP President asking to correct the EB's momentary lapse of judgment. Acknowledging a climate scandal and then allowing those involved to continue cashing in on their investments does not look good and undermines faith in the UNFCCC process.

So, Madame President, show industry who's really in charge here and put the HFC-23 lobbyists back in their box!

The Tangled Web of Waste

Once again, the United Nations Environment Programme has done its homework in Cancun. The newly published study *Waste and Climate Change: Global Trends and Strategy Framework* presents a comprehensive approach to waste reduction and recycling that takes into account the environmental and social impacts of landfill gas systems (LFG) and waste incineration.

But at the same time, the new report raises concern. There is an apparent double standard between what the report says and what the UNEP's Risoe Centre of Analysis is actually supporting. Unfortunately, the Centre's head insisted on promoting waste-to-energy technologies in the CDM pipeline at a press conference to launch the report held earlier this week.

The good news is that the UNEP report draws attention to waste management, as landfills are an important source of methane, definitely a key target for climate action. This is important because rapid urbanisation in

developing countries, where waste management systems remain largely unregulated, has led to an increase in landfilling.

The UNEP report does a good job when it emphasizes that waste reduction is by far the best approach to waste management, and recycling is indisputably the next best. And it wisely focuses on a number of environmental problems related to waste incineration and LFG, including soil contamination and toxic emissions.

The report also acknowledges the risk and damage that these end-of-pipe technologies have on the informal recycling sector. There are 15 million people worldwide who earn their livelihood through recycling, and their health and lives are threatened when otherwise recyclable materials are destroyed in incinerators and landfills.

Given all that, why did the press conference panel say that they support expansion of LFG in Africa through the CDM? The panelists said that carbon markets can develop waste-to-energy projects as the way to deal with methane emissions.

Hang on a minute! Did they actually read the report that they were launching? And is the UNEP going to act on its own report, or will its implementation programme be driven by politics and the commercial interests of the privatized waste sector?

ECO would like the Risoe Centre to recall that the methodologies for solid waste management projects were called into revision by the CDM's Methodology Panel last week in Cancun. We expect this will highlight that these end-of-pipe technologies are far from being science-based safe solutions.

So we had good news in the beginning and huge questions in the end. Perhaps the written words of the report will remain, while the spoken words will be gone with the wind.

Emitters Anonymous

The first step towards recovery is to admit you have a problem. The second is recognizing that you're not alone, and those with the same problem can help each other and share a vision for a better future.

Let's face it, a lot of countries have a pretty serious Gigatonne Gap problem (we're looking at you, Brollies!). So at your next Emitters Anonymous plenary, try this out as the first step toward a shared vision: *'Deeply concerned* that the aggregate level of ambition of the targets and actions from Parties [reference to CMP and COP anchoring] is not sufficient to meet the long-term global goal as defined in paragraph [x]'.
For a second step, make sure that the 1(b)(i) text acknowledges the insufficiency of the Annex 1 pledges and establishes a process, with a deadline at COP 17, to upgrade targets. And for your third step, acknowledge under 1(b)(ii) that developing countries could do more, in the context of equity and sufficient support from developed countries.

Now, doesn't that feel good, lifting the Gigatonne weight from your shoulders?

Fossil of the Day

#1 – Japan

For refusing to change its inflexible rejection of a second Kyoto commitment period.

#2 – US

For delaying establishment of an Adaptation Committee.

#3 – US

For saying Parties should only 'consider' establishing the new Technology Mechanism.



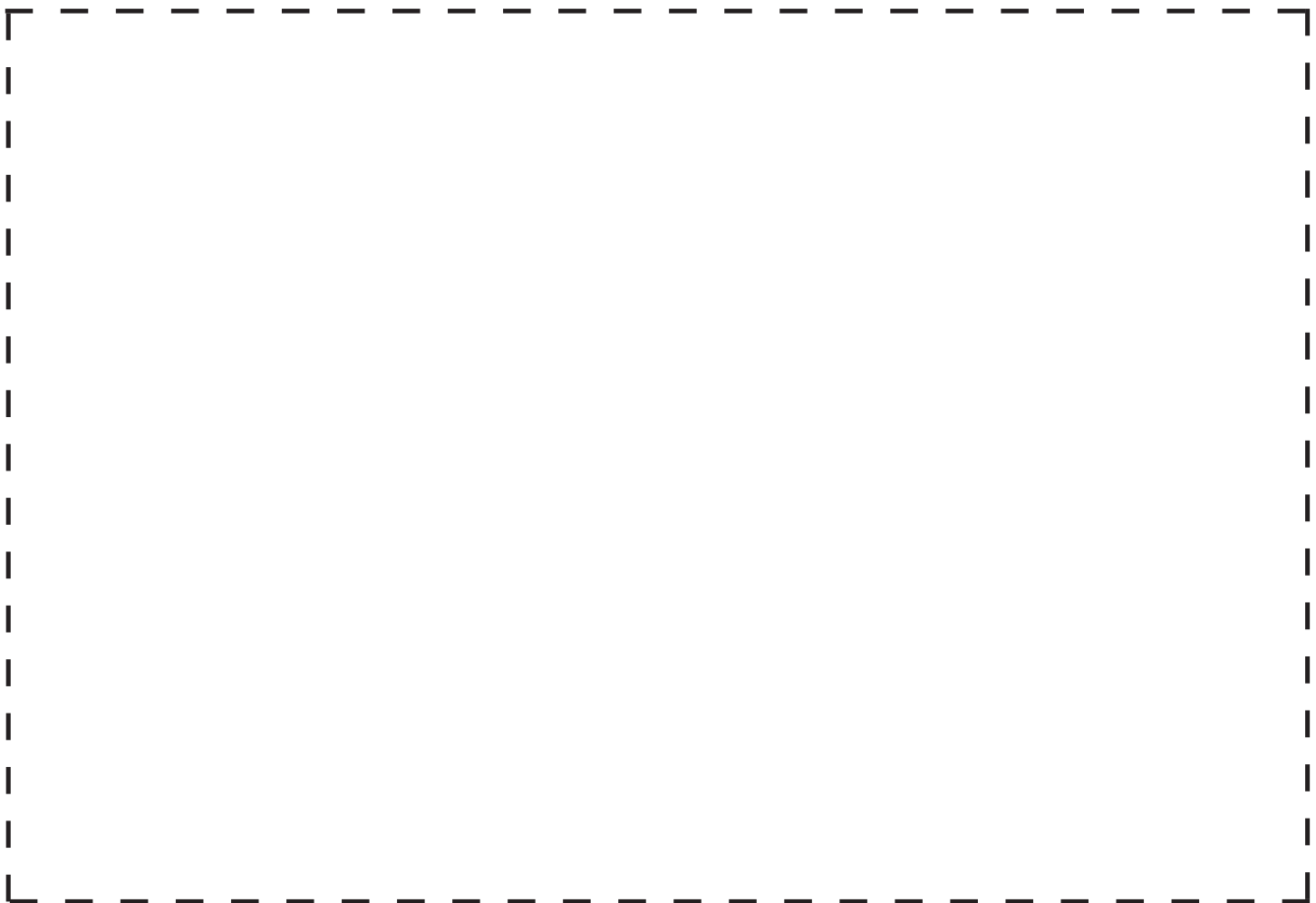
eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. ECO is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Cancun in November-December 2010. ECO email: eco@sunlightdata.com – ECO website: <http://climatenetwork.org/eco-newsletters> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Dear Ministers,

Your shared vision and political will urgently needed here:





Mitigation Like You Really Mean It

Ministers, when these meetings are over, will you be able to say you did all in your power today to protect present and future generations from dangerous climate change?

ECO is feeling another bad hang-over coming on. The updates from behind closed doors suggest we are heading toward Copenhagen Accord (Light).

It's inconceivable that we could waste another year, and may even be stepping back from Copenhagen. But there it is.

We've been talking a lot about the UNEP gap report, and for good reason. The Copenhagen Accord pledges leave a gap of 5 to 9 Gigatonnes – and that only gets us a 66% chance of keeping global temperature rise to only 2° C and limiting impacts. That sounds pretty dangerous. And now, to make matters worse, it seems possible that the COP will only 'take note' of these wimpy pledges. Can't you even decide to actually implement what little is on the table?

Worse still, the Climate Action Tracker reports that with the proposed LULUCF rules and no change in the AAU hot air loophole, developed countries could end up on the business as usual path until 2020. But everyone knows in the back of their mind that we need a peak of global emissions no later than 2015.

Dear Ministers, all is not lost! In our last crucial day in Cancun, you can:

- * Agree a strong Shared Vision, with the goal of keeping global temperature increase below 1.5 degrees;

- * Formally acknowledge that the pledges on the table will not prevent dangerous climate change and much more is needed.

- * Establish a process, with a deadline in Durban, to strengthen targets and actions.

Ministers, you can still do it. If you need a boost, coffee is on ECO.

Ray of the Day

AOSIS, SIDS and LDCs

For successfully restoring the reference in the Shared Vision text to a global goal of a 1.5° C maximum global temperature increase.



Side Event of the Future?

Photo: 350.org

REDD+ Going Green

As negotiations draw to a close, ECO is greatly disappointed with the overall progress of these climate change talks.

However, there has been progress on REDD+. And while the negotiations still have some way to go at press time, political will has enabled Parties to achieve compromise and move in the right direction toward a framework that can contribute to global emissions reductions.

A REDD+ decision is within reach, but good decision-making is at a premium in these final hours, and there are danger signs of slippage on key principles. We must establish a REDD+ mechanism that reduces emissions, protects rights and biodiversity, and provides sustainable, predictable and adequate financing to do so.

The compromise on REDD+ has required contributions by everyone. Developing countries have demonstrated a willingness to protect their forest resources, but have stalled any agreement to establish a robust monitoring system. Developed countries have started to make pledges for finance, but how much and over what time period is still unresolved. NGOs, indigenous peoples and others have campaigned tirelessly to maintain environmental integrity and protect rights.

And action is starting to happen. Mexico, DRC, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Brazil and Indonesia have made important progress on their national REDD+ programs. Look for example at Mexico's recently launched REDD+ Vision, which reinforces the need to support community-based sustainable use and man-

agement of forests, to respect indigenous peoples' rights, and to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, all developed in open and participatory processes. While these are good steps forward, there still needs to be more work both on optimizing policies and developing clear modalities for actions on the ground.

As we enter the last day of negotiations in Cancun, there is still everything to play for on REDD+.

First is the need to fully address that dirty word – leakage – where forest destruction in one area simply moves to another.

Second, a commitment is needed on providing long term, adequate and predictable funding as well as guiding when and how the financial support will be used.

Third, REDD+ programs must respect and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, while conserving natural forests and biodiversity, and establishing robust monitoring and reporting systems incorporating safeguards.

The safeguards must be designed to ensure REDD+ achieves these multiple benefits while establishing a foundation of good governance.

If agreement could be achieved on these fundamental elements, then REDD+ is ripe for a positive decision. And if agreement can be reached on REDD+, why not elsewhere in the negotiations?

The mitigation potential of REDD+ depends on the viability of natural systems which are at risk unless significant emissions reductions are agreed in other areas of the negotiations. In these final hours, a good Cancun package is still possible. Let's follow the REDD+ path and paint Cancun green!



AFB Update

This week has been intense for the Chair of the Adaptation Fund and its Secretariat. They hosted a signing ceremony with the German government to formalize the Adaptation Fund Board's legal capacity, the missing element to advance the direct access approach.

There was a well-attended side event where the AFB introduced a new toolkit to assist developing countries in the direct access procedure. Representatives from the three accredited National Implementing Entities (NIE) in Senegal, Jamaica and Uruguay shared the experience of their accreditation processes.

The report of the Adaptation Fund Chair shows good progress. The AFB adopted the terms of reference for the review of the AF. And the UNFCCC Secretariat has been requested to organize regional workshops to facilitate applications for NIE.

These workshops can help promote direct access as they build the capacity of developing countries to identify appropriate institutions and work through fiduciary management requirements. ECO notes that attendance at the workshops should be focused on potential NIEs rather than the UNFCCC focal points.

Furthermore, civil society should have a role to play, and NIEs should have a good track record in responding to civil society and local community needs.

Australia has now joined the club of AF supporters, pledging AUS \$15 million of its fast start finance to the Fund. Other developed countries which have kept their pockets closed so far, like Japan, France or the UK, should do likewise, and well before COP 17.

Next week, the Board will meet in Cancun for its 12th session. AFB members and the Secretariat deserve a toast to congratulate their progress this year. The meeting will likely pave the way for more countries to benefit via approval of adaptation projects and potentially the accreditation of additional NIEs.

And for the first time, AFB members will have a joint session with civil society representatives. This can lead to further improvements on stakeholder inclusion and consideration of the most vulnerable communities in project proposals and increased transparency on project decisions.

The Adaptation Fund has proven the skeptics wrong. We are sure that the AFB will set an even better example in 2011 as a well functioning, democratic and pro-poor multilateral institution.

Advancing Backwards

In a bold move toward locking in the Colossal Fossil for the 4th consecutive year, Canada earned a Fossil of the Day for yet another colorful remark by its colorful Minister of the Environment, John Baird.

In a briefing with journalists yesterday morning, the minister dismissed the principle of 'historical responsibility' as a 'sidecar' issue.

Historical responsibility defines the need for developed countries to acknowledge their higher emissions historically, and the obligation for them to act first and do more to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

ECO ventures that the minister might have it backwards. Historical responsibility isn't on the side, it is at the core of responsibility for developed countries such as Canada.

Let's take a moment to look at what's been happening there over the last few years:

* Emissions in Canada have risen more than 30% above 1990 levels.

* Canada is the country which promised something in Copenhagen, came back home for the holidays and after some serious soul-searching, decided to submit an even lower number than in Denmark.

* Canada has stopped providing incentives for the production of wind energy.

* The Harper government has given more money for R&D in CCS that the oil companies were even asking for.

* The same Minister Baird who stood in plenary yesterday announcing new measures to regulate dirty coal also announced, in his previous time in the post in 2007, 'one of the most aggressive plans to fight climate change and air pollution' – and has done nothing to implement it. At least you could say he is consistent.

The minister and his government clearly believe that this is a race to increase, not decrease emissions. What other explanation could there be for the position Canada has taken in these negotiations, the muzzling of its scientists, the marginalization of the ENGO community, and the disregard for all motions and laws that were adopted in the House of Commons since 2006 calling on the government to reduce emissions? The list goes on and on. It tires ECO even to think about it.

The question is, can the Harper government ever come to its senses and take action before the clock runs out on protecting the climate, nature and human society?

Human Rights

It is appropriate that these negotiations are ending on International Human Rights Day.

Over the past year, the world has experienced too many devastating human impacts from climate change. Floods, landslides, fires and storms have undermined the rights to life, livelihood, water, food and health, among others. On behalf of vulnerable peoples around the world, ECO would like to remind Parties of their international human rights obligations.

* The Shared Vision must include an ambitious target that will prevent irreversible human harm. This will reaffirm the UN Human Rights Council's findings that climate change has a range of direct and indirect implications for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights.

* Adaptation and mitigation measures must protect the rights of affected individuals, communities and peoples, and safeguard the most vulnerable. Measures taken in response to climate change must not undermine human rights.

* Finance must be new and additional, adequate and predictable, to enable all governments to protect the rights of their citizens.

Internationally recognized human rights, including rights of information, participation and redress, must be given their rightful place in all aspects of the text.

ECO was greatly disappointed to see specific references to human rights disappear from the negotiating text in the aftermath of Copenhagen. These resurfaced in Tianjin, only to disappear again. We note with relief, however, that the Shared Vision text currently contains a clear reference to the obligation of all Parties to fully respect human rights.

Parties, the time to act is now. ¡Si se puede!

Fossil of the Day

#1 - Canada

For dismissing its historical responsibility as merely a 'sidecar'

#2 - Papua New Guinea

For opposing REDD safeguards

#3 - US

For stalling progress on adaptation, capacity building and technology



CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS CANCUN, MEXICO NOV-DEC 2010 NGO NEWSLETTER

JAPAN PRESENTS
A THREATENING TO ABANDON KYOTO FILM

CLIMATE TREATY: WASHED AWAY?



Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan is living in a fantasy—imagining he can refuse a new Kyoto Protocol commitment period without wrecking hopes for a global climate treaty. As UN talks in Mexico bog down, the world needs Kan to wake up: if he abandons Kyoto, the climate treaty will be washed away!

AVAAZ.ORG & TCKTCKTCK.ORG, IN ASSOCIATION WITH ALL LIFE ON EARTH, AT THIS WORLD-IN-THE-BALANCE MOMENT, URGES NAOTO KAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO RECOMMIT TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL TO PREVENT US ALL FROM BEING WASHED AWAY

AVAAZ.ORG

R WHERE "R" MEANS "REALLY REALLY IMPORTANT"

tcktcktck

SEE THE FULL COLOUR AD IN TODAY'S FINANCIAL TIMES

ISSUE NO 10

VOLUME CXXVII

FREE OF CHARGE





What to expect in Cancun: Some Key Issues

Cancun, 28 November (Martin Khor*) --A year after the chaotic Copenhagen summit, the 2010 UNFCCC climate conference begins in Cancun. Expectations are low this time around, especially compared to the eve of Copenhagen.

That's probably both good and bad. The conference last year had been so hyped up before hand, with so much hope linked to it, that the lack of a binding agreement at the end of it and the last-day battle over process and text made it a near-disaster.

Few expect this year's meeting in the seaside resort of Cancun to produce anything significant in commitments either to cut Greenhouse Gas emissions or to provide funds to developing countries. Thus if Cancun ends with few significant decisions, it won't be taken as a catastrophe. It will however be seen as the multilateral system not being able to meet up to the challenge. And that system will be asked to try harder, next year.

The atmosphere at the end of the meeting will of course be crucial. The events, especially at the Ministerial segment, and how the presence of heads of states is handled, should be organised in a transparent and inclusive way, without the surprises of Copenhagen. That way, Cancun will end with the goodwill needed to carry on the work, even if there are no spectacular outcomes here.

It would be unwise (to say the least) to try a repeat (or a variation) of the exclusive high-level small-group process of selected political leaders that clashed with the inclusive multilateral negotiating process in the last days of Copenhagen, and that produced the chaotic ending.

The process in the first week, when negotiators are expected to work hard on the 13 August text and the Tianjin revisions to text, that were both member-driven, will also be important. An inclusive, transparent process driven by members themselves

is required. Even if this takes time, it is time well invested. Attempts to shorten this process by methods not agreed to or that are not transparent may instead produce a short circuit and a fire, waste even more time and result in loss of goodwill and confidence.

The lowering of expectations

On the other hand, the lowering of expectations indicates how low climate change has sunk in just a year in the world's political agenda. And that is bad indeed, because the climate problem has got even worse.

2010 is already rivaling 1998 as the hottest year since records were kept. And there have been so many natural disasters in 2010; some of them like the catastrophic flooding in Pakistan are linked to climate change.

Other events, especially the spread of the financial crisis to Western Europe, and the persistent high unemployment in the United States despite economic growth, have taken over the attention of the politicians and public in the developed countries. The counter-attack by climate skeptics in questioning the science, and by politicians that don't like climate actions, has also affected the public mood to some extent.

Also, the chances of getting a global climate change agreement appear much more dim, as the issues are shown up to be more difficult and complex than earlier envisaged. And when a problem seems intractable, most politicians tend to lose interest because like other people they don't like to be associated with failure. And the problems in the negotiations are many, and they will re-emerge again in Cancun. While the need to address climate change is urgent, there is also the need for patience in getting a successful outcome.





TWN Cancun Update No. 1

29 November 2010

The Fate and Shape of the Global Climate Regulatory Regime

The main problem is the inability of the United States administration to make a meaningful commitment to cut its country's emissions to an adequate extent, because it is now clear that Congress will not adopt a comprehensive climate bill.

This makes the other developed countries reluctant to firm up their own commitments, or even retain the existing regulated system. Many of them are still dragging their feet in stating how much they should cut their emissions, individually and as a group, in the Kyoto Protocol's second period that is to start in 2013.

Worse, Russia and Japan have openly stated they do not want to continue with the Kyoto Protocol, because the US is not in it and major developing countries do not have to join the binding disciplines. A most depressing Kyodo agency news item was published on the eve of Cancun, under the headline "Japan will oppose Kyoto extension at COP16." It quotes a Vice Minister and senior climate negotiator as saying Japan will not agree to extend Kyoto Protocol beyond 2012 even if it means isolating itself at the UN.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada among others have also been unwilling or reluctant to commit to Kyoto's second period. That leaves the European Union, which says it prefers to shift to a new system too but is still open to remaining in Kyoto if others do. Only Norway has said firmly it agrees to a second Kyoto period.

The death of the Kyoto Protocol, under which the developed countries except the US have legally-binding targets to cut their emissions, is something the developing countries cannot accept. They want the developed countries to cut their emissions as a group by more than 40% by 2020 (compared to 1990), and for each country to do an adequate cut, under the Kyoto Protocol. The figures have to be re-calculated to fit 2013-2017 as the second period proposed by the G77 and China.

The US was supposed to take on a "comparable effort" in mitigation as the other developed countries, but under the Convention since it is not a KP member. Para 1b(i) of the Bali Action Plan was designed for that.

This was a crucial part of the overall understanding on mitigation reached in Bali: (1) that the Annex I

parties in KP would take on adequate 2nd period commitments on aggregate and individual reduction targets consistent with what science requires; (2) that the US would make its own comparable commitment in the Convention, in accordance with Para 1b(i); and (3) developing countries would undertake enhanced mitigation actions with financial and technological support, both of which would be measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV).

This three-piece Bali understanding is now unraveling with alarming speed. The KP is in mortal danger, as most of its Annex I members show clear signs of abandoning ship. The new vehicle they are looking to join is vastly inferior. It is the voluntary pledge system that the US had been advocating, in which individual developed countries state how much reduction they would like to set as their target.

In the system, there is no aggregate target to be set in accordance with what the science says is required. There is no mechanism to review the commitments (individual and aggregate) and to get Parties to revise them so that they meet adequate levels. The mild discipline is that there will be a periodic review on whether the Parties meet their pledged targets, but not a review as to whether the pledges are adequate.

There has been a major battle, quite indirect and under the radar screen at first and then fierce and open after that, over the model of climate regime for Annex I mitigation -- the KP model of binding aggregate and individual cuts versus the pledge and review voluntary system. At Bali the first model was adopted, but increasingly challenged in the many 2009 sessions before Copenhagen. Then the fight reached a boiling point in Copenhagen, when the US-led pledge system gained an upper hand for the first time when the Copenhagen Accord seemed to be firmly on the side of the pledge system, in its Para 4.

However, the balance of forces in this battle of models was to some extent restored after Copenhagen when the major developing countries that assisted in the birth of the Accord reaffirmed that they needed the KP to continue into a second period, and that they wanted the binding system of aggregate and individual commitments that are comparable, and with reduction figures consistent with the science. The EU has indicated it also wants this binding system; this is important as the EU is a prime architect and was a champion of this system. For these Parties, para 4 of the Accord and the



TWN Cancun Update No. 1

29 November 2010

binding system are complementary and not contradictory.

For the developing countries the retention of the binding system for Annex I parties is a touchstone, a Litmus Test to prove that those that are responsible for most of the stock of emissions in the atmosphere, are serious about the much-proclaimed “taking leadership in the fight against climate change.” If the developed countries downgrade their mitigation commitment from a binding system based on adequate efforts, to a voluntary pledge system without a review of adequacy, then it would be tantamount to giving up leadership, and to a deregulation of the system, and at the worst possible time -- when there is growing scientific and empirical evidence of the seriousness of the climate problem.

Disastrous Projection of Pledges

Top climate scientists in a new UN Environment Programme report show how disastrously off-mark such a voluntary system can be. Instead of cutting their emissions by at least 25-40% below 1990 levels in 2020 as required (or by more than 40%, as demanded by developing countries), the developed countries will **actually increase** their emission by 6% in a bad scenario (based on the lower end of pledges and the use of loopholes) or will only cut by 16% in the good scenario (based on the upper end of pledges and without the use of loopholes). The calculations are based on the pledges the developed countries made under the Copenhagen Accord.

These pledges, together with the figures from announcements made by some developing countries, show that the world is moving in the direction of a global temperature increase of between 2.5 to 5 degrees Celsius before the end of this century, according to the UNEP report. This is far removed from the 1.5 or 2 degree “safe limit”, and is a recipe for catastrophe.

In 2005 the global emissions level is estimated at 45 Giga tonnes (i.e. 45 billion tonnes) of CO₂ equivalent and in 2009 it is estimated at 48 Gton. With business as usual, this will rise to 56 Gton in 2020, which is on the road to disaster. The scientists in the UNEP study agree that emissions have to be limited to 44 GtCO₂e by 2020 to stay on a 2 degree limitation course. Based on the Copenhagen Accord pledges, the emissions in 2020 could be 49 Gton under a good scenario, but as high as 53 Gton (almost like business-as-usual) in the bad scenario.

It is evident that all groups of countries have to contribute to improving this disastrous situation. However the Annex I countries are obliged to take the lead, and show the way. But their pledges so far are deficient, as a group. And the intended downgrading of the regulated system to a deregulated system goes in the wrong direction.

A major turn-around in the attitude of most developed countries towards their own emission reduction will be the most important and the hardest problem to resolve in Cancun.

The Obligations Proposed for Developing Countries

Another contentious issue will be the proposed new obligations to be placed on developing countries. At Bali, it was agreed the developing countries would enhance their mitigation actions, and have those actions that are internationally supported to be subjected to MRV. The finance and technology support provided by developed countries would also be subjected to MRV. The mitigation actions that developing countries fund themselves do not have to be subjected to an international MRV system.

However Bali-Plus obligations on developing countries are also now being proposed by developed countries. These proposed obligations include an “international consultation and analysis” (ICA) system to be applied to mitigation actions that are unsupported, and a much more rigorous system of reporting on overall mitigation actions through national communications (once in four years) and supplementary reports (once in two years). Since the most important elements of the national communications are also to be in the supplementary reports, this in effect means reporting once in two years.

The Bali-plus obligations also include proposals by the EU that developing countries together have a mitigation target of “deviation from business as usual” by 15-30% by 2020. And many developing countries have voluntarily announced targets for reducing emissions growth, reducing the emissions-GNP intensity, or even reducing emissions.

The situation has become complicated. There are many developing countries which did not sign on to the Copenhagen Accord, so the need to undertake ICA does not apply to them, unless the ICA becomes accepted by all. Many of the developing countries that associated with the Accord do not agree with the stringent MRV and ICA systems





TWN Cancun Update No. 1

29 November 2010

proposed by the developed countries, as reflected as options in the various texts.

More importantly, the MRV concept was agreed to as part of the three-element Bali understanding on mitigation that includes the KP continuing into a second period, and the US making a comparable commitment under the Convention. These two crucial parts of the understanding involve the commitments of developed countries and they are now under threat. Many developing countries are questioning why they should continue to agree to upgrading their obligations if developed countries are wanting to downgrade their own system of commitments.

Another obligation that developed countries are seeking to place on developing countries is to give the latter a large contributory role in the overall meeting of long-term global emissions goals, such as a 50% global cut by 2050 compared with 1990. If Annex I countries take on a 80% reduction, while the global goal is a 50% reduction, this means developing countries would have to undertake a per capita emissions cut of over 50%, and a “deviation from business as usual” of over 80%.

These are very onerous targets for developing countries, which also have priorities for economic development. Their development prospects would suffer if the targets designed for them are accepted, unless there is a sufficiently massive transfer of financing and technology. The implications of these targets are still not fully understood. The discussions on a global goal are taking place in the shared vision issue.

Cancun Deliverables? New Structures in Finance, Technology and Adaptation

Developing countries are also saying they are willing to enhance their mitigation actions and to prepare more detailed reports, but they need the funds and affordable access to new technologies to do these. The provision of finance and technology, which are commitments of the developed countries, is also needed for adaptation and capacity building

The possible bright spot in Cancun could be a decision to create a new climate fund in the UNFCCC and under the authority of the Conference of Parties. The discussion on this is quite advanced. Agreement to establish the new fund would be a limited gain, as the details of the

fund (including its governance and the amounts it will have) would still have to be worked out later, through a process that Cancun can also decide on.

Nevertheless, it would be an advance if Cancun can make this significant decision to establish the new fund. But Cancun may be deprived of even such a simple outcome. The US made clear in Tianjin, and this was confirmed by a recent speech by its special climate envoy Todd Stern, that there cannot be an “early harvest” in Cancun such as setting up a fund.

For the US to agree to that, there must be a Cancun agreement on mitigation, in which developing countries agree to the stringent obligations on reporting and international analysis, and in which developed countries undertake a pledge and review system.

At Cancun, it can be expected there will be an appeal to the US to allow the fund to be set up, and not to tie this to conditions that its demands in other areas be met first. The US will be told not take the funds that can get actions going in the developing world as “hostage” or conditional on its getting its way in other areas of the negotiations.

On technology transfer, another key issue for developing countries, there has been progress on the technology mechanism to be set up, an Executive Body and a Centre and Network. Again, a decision to establish these bodies is within reach in Cancun, and it should not be stalled on the ground that progress must first be made in other areas.

The developing countries also want a new Adaptation Committee as well as a new international mechanism to address loss and damage caused by climate change. This has yet to be agreed to.

If Cancun can deliver the establishment of these new structures in finance, technology and adaptation, it would have something to show, and we would not leave empty handed. These are only relatively small measures, but they are still significant, if only to demonstrate that there are still results possible from international cooperation in climate change. If these are not delivered in Cancun, the smoke signals to the world will not be good at all.

*Note: * Martin Kbor is the Executive Director of the South Centre.*



TWN 2

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg

Published by
Third World Network

29 November 2010

A new Chair's text as Cancun meetings begin

Cancún, 29 November (Meena Raman) – The annual set of UNFCCC meetings begins in Cancun today, with hopes that this year there will be a better negotiating atmosphere, especially at the end, than last year's Copenhagen conference.

Problems relating to process and procedures were mainly responsible for the bad ending in Copenhagen, so the participants in Cancun hope there will not be similar problems here. Process and substance are not separate issues, of course. A different process can give advantage to or even determine a particular choice of substance.

The UNFCCC meetings in Cancun include the 16th session of the Conference of Parties (COP16), the 6th session of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP6), and meetings of subsidiary bodies -- the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA), the Ad-hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP), the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

It is learnt that the Mexican hosts have invited some Heads of States for the high-level segment of the Cancun talks on 9 December. The list of invitees, and the response to the invitations are not publicly known. In addition, several political leaders, especially from the neighboring countries, have made their own decision to come to Cancun.

There is corridor talk on whether “new texts” will emerge “from above”, if there is a perceived need to break an impasse in the negotiations, so as to produce a success in Cancun. However, the Mexican hosts have pledged there will be a transparent process and there will be no surprises. Many delegates believe that the best chance for success is to allow the negotiators to do their work. In the AWGLCA, this would be on the basis of the Party-driven text of August 13, complemented by the

revisions of text arising from the Tianjin meeting of the AWGLCA.

A surprise complication has emerged in the form of a new text produced by the Chair of the AWGLCA, Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe of Zimbabwe, on November 24 called “Note by the Chair on possible elements of the outcome”. This is surprising as there was no mandate given to the Chair to produce a new text. Earlier this year, the Chair had also produced a “facilitating text”, and it evoked significant controversy, and eventually a process was agreed on to produce a member-driven text (the 13 August text).

The new Chair's text is in the form of a draft decision to be adopted by the COP and is issued as a CRP document or a Conference Room Paper. According to some senior delegates, a document is only issued as a CRP paper when it is drafted by Parties, and this is not the case as regards the Chair's note.

At the end of the last AWGLCA meeting in Tianjin in October, it was the understanding that the basis of continued negotiations would be the August 13 text, supplemented by the revisions to it as a result of the work in Tianjin. Parties had not given any mandate to the Chair to produce a fresh text.

In her scenario note for the meeting on 12 November, Mukahanana had indicated the possibility for the Chair to present “elements of the outcome in a more elaborate form” to help Parties “in resolving outstanding difficult issues and to offer ways forward”. This seemed like the Chair was preparing the ground to seek a mandate in Cancun to draft a new text. But in a surprise move, the Chair issued a text through placing it on the internet on 24 November without waiting for the Parties to give her the mandate.

The note by the Chair states that “this document contains the results of an effort by the Chair, under





her own responsibility, to elaborate possible elements of the outcome to help the negotiations move forward and to contribute to the resolution of outstanding issues.” The note expresses the hope that it will “facilitate convergence on an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties.”

It is debatable if the note will assist in achieving its aim. Firstly, there are already texts that the Parties have compiled, and negotiations based on the options in these texts are more likely to lead to a durable outcome, rather than another attempt by a Chairperson's new draft.

Secondly, a careful reading of the paper shows that it is imbalanced, as it rejects or weakens the position of developing countries in many important areas, without even placing their positions or proposals as options or within square brackets.

Areas in Chair's paper which excluded or diluted developing countries' positions

The Chair's paper is presented in 33 pages with text on the various elements (except that relating to the mitigation of developed and developing countries under paragraphs 1(b)(i) and (ii) of the Bali Action Plan).

Some of the ideas and language in the draft is derived from the Party-driven text of August 13 and further work done in Tianjin. It does try to capture some of the areas of convergence, such as in several parts of the technology mechanism and its functions.

However in some other key areas, the Chair's draft has weakened or disregarded the proposals of developing countries, for example in shared-vision, adaptation, finance, capacity-building, climate and trade measures and intellectual property rights as related to technology transfer, and the use of market-mechanisms in mitigation. This is elaborated on below.

Shared vision: Under the shared-vision on the long term-global goal, keeping temperature rise to below 2 degree C is the only option proposed, with the option of the 1.5 or degree being removed.

The developing countries have proposed that the determination of the long-term global must be preceded by a “paradigm for equitable access to global atmospheric space” and allocation of the remaining carbon budget according to criteria to be determined, which are in the 13 August text.

However the Chair's draft only refers to only “the taking account of historical responsibilities and

equitable access to global atmospheric space”, thus weakening considerably the proposals by developing countries.

Adaptation: The August 13 text contained a proposal by developing countries “to establish an international mechanism to address loss and damage associated with climate change”. The other option was the proposal by developed countries on “the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to address loss and damage ...” which in the Tianjin climate talks, was modified to reflect “the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to understand and reduce loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change...”.

The Chair's text rejected the developing countries' text on an international mechanism to address loss and damage and instead chose the developed countries' weaker proposal for “the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to understand and reduce loss and damage...”

The Chair's draft “requests the AWGLCA to consider arrangements to address loss and damage and to make recommendations on this matter” to the COP next year, thus depriving Cancun from making a decision on this matter.

Finance: On the quantum of finance required by developing countries, the Chair's note refers to launching a process “to mobilize sources of long-term finance to arrive at a level of USD 100 billion per annum by 2020.” This is far below the G77 and China proposal, reflected in the 13 August text, that there be assessed contributions of at least 1.5% of the GDP of developed countries, while Bolivia had proposed at least 6% of the GDP of developed countries. These proposals have been excluded from the Chair's paper.

Capacity building: The e developing countries' proposal to establish a technical panel on capacity building was reflected in the August 13 text. But the Chair's paper does not refer to this. Instead it requests the AWGLCA “to further consider possible arrangements for enhancing the delivery of capacity-building support ...with a view to developing recommendations for consideration by the COP” at its session next year.

Market mechanisms: Within the mitigation issue, there is a sub-issue on the use of various approaches including markets. Two options were included in the text from Tianjin. One was for a market- based



approach, which was mainly advanced by developed countries; the other was for postponing a decision on this until matters under the AWGKP are resolved. This second option was proposed by developing countries, which did not want the establishment of market mechanisms inside the AWGLCA (at least at this stage) as this would facilitate the transfer of the market mechanisms, which now exist only in the Kyoto Protocol to the AWGLCA, thus facilitating the demise of the KP.

The Chair's text has rejected the important second option and instead only provides for a decision to establish new market-based mechanisms in the Convention. The Chair also includes a decision for non-market based mechanisms to be established. But here draft does not include the 13 August option of not considering non-market based mechanisms. Thus an option that is more favourable to developed countries has been chosen.

Climate and trade measures: Under the issue of the economic and social consequences of response measures, there were proposals in the August 13 negotiating text by a large number of developing countries for strong language forbidding the use of unilateral trade measures such as border tax measures taken against imports on the grounds on climate change. However the Chair's text has disregarded these proposals and instead chosen text on this issue that merely reiterates language of the existing Article 3.5 of the Convention.

Intellectual Property Rights: On the issue of technology transfer, there were various proposals by developing countries to address the issue of intellectual property rights. These proposals were included as options in the 13 August text. They include proposals that IP agreements shall not be interpreted in a manner that prevents climate action measures; that specific measures be taken to remove barriers to technology transfer arising from IP; that Parties can exclude IP on climate-related technologies and that developing countries can fully use TRIPS flexibilities.

Some developed countries, especially United States and Japan, had proposed having no reference at all to IPRs in the text, and this option is also in the 13 August text.

The Chair's text disregards the proposals by developing countries and merely proposes the continuation of "... dialogue among Parties in 2011 on ways to enhance technology innovation and

access to technologies for mitigation and adaptation."

Resolving the mitigation impasse or compounding the problem?

A glaring omission in the Chair's paper is the absence of any text on the key issues of mitigation actions of developed countries (para 1b(i) of the Bali Action Plan) and of developing countries (para 1b(ii) of the BAP).

One reason for this is that in Tianjin there had not been progress in texts on these two issues. In her note the Chair states that "the elements of such a package would need to be advanced to a comparable level of detail. The elements elaborated in this document will not alone provide the desired balance. Such a balance can be achieved by elaborating the remaining elements in the course of the thirteenth session. The Chair is prepared to offer possible ways of taking forward the sections on mitigation and measurement, reporting and verification during the session."

Given the highly contentious issues in mitigation, it is important to know the approach to be taken by the Chair. The Note does not spell out this approach, but an indication of this is in the speech on "elements for a balanced outcome" given by the Chair in the pre-COP meeting in Mexico on 4-5 November, to which selected countries were invited.

The Chair said that there is "need to address BIG questions, otherwise nothing will move forward. However, agreement in these areas will not be reached without movement on the difficult issues, which are at the core of a package in Cancún, namely mitigation, including measurement, reporting and verification or MRV and finance, including governance and long-term financing.

"It is my assessment that in order for Cancún to deliver an outcome, we need to address the apparent deadlock over mitigation commitments by developed country Parties under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. There are two central challenges in the area of mitigation. First the relationship between AWG-KP and AWG-LCA when it comes to mitigation by developed country Parties and second, the balance between mitigation commitments by developed country Parties and mitigation actions by developing country Parties.

"I understand the difficulties surrounding commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. Parties need to come to an understanding of how to make





incremental progress on that question in Cancun in order for progress on developed country mitigation in the context of the AWG-LCA. Agreement on a step forward on developed country mitigation in the context of the LCA is also dependent on progress on actions by developing country Parties. In turn, progress on developing country mitigation depends strongly on progress on mitigation by developed country Parties as well as on long-term finance. This creates a series of interconnected chicken and egg situations, which calls for compromise and political leadership to seek a middle ground.”

This conclusion by the Chair is highly problematic as the developed country mitigation commitments should not be predicated on the mitigation actions of developing countries.

Firstly, the obligation under the Kyoto Protocol by Annex 1 Parties is an independent legal obligation and should not therefore be tied to what developing countries do (as this depends also in turn depends on what finances and technology are made available to them, in line with Article 4.7 of the UNFCCC).

Secondly, there is nothing in paragraph 1(b)(i) of the Bali Action Plan, which conditions the mitigation actions of the United States (which is not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol) on the actions of developing countries. What paragraph 1(b)(i) of the Bali Action Plan requires is the comparability of efforts among developed countries as regards their mitigation commitments or actions.

The tying of the mitigation commitments of developed countries to the actions of developing countries is a political strategy by the developed countries. It should not be accepted as a legal interpretation or as a principle of the negotiations. Its apparent acceptance by the Chair of the AWGLCA is thus troubling.

The developing countries have strongly and justifiably insisted that unlocking the current impasse in the negotiations can be possible if developed countries who are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol commit to take the deep emission cuts needed for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. A commitment to make a comparable mitigation effort by the US under the Convention, since it is not a KP member, is also expected.

The Chair in her speech further states that “this circle can be broken by working simultaneously on incremental progress on Annex I mitigation under

the Convention and under the Protocol. This can be done by adopting a decision capturing the information on mitigation targets and actions currently on the table and providing direction to further work in both AWGs post-Cancún.”

What this apparently seeks to do is to adopt and legitimise the Copenhagen Accord approach in which developed countries have pledged their mitigation targets in a pledge and review system. This is problematic for a number of reasons.

The voluntary pledge system of the Copenhagen Accord is contrary to the top-down obligatory approach as agreed to under the AWGKP in which there would be an aggregate target accompanied by individual country commitments, both of which have to be adequate and consistent with what science requires. If the voluntary pledge system is accepted in the Convention process, it would undermine the negotiations under way in the AWGKP, and eventually alter and restructure the existing climate change architecture.

This approach also seems to indicate that the negotiations on a second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol can be dealt with post-Cancun in an incremental way with the mitigation targets for the Protocol being established in Cancun through the voluntary pledge approach via a bottom-up process. This is contrary to the principle-based top-down approach for determining the cuts needed by the Annex 1 Parties.

Such an approach holds the danger that the weak targets and low ambition levels of most of the Annex 1 Parties would become the new commitments in the Kyoto Protocol. Analysis by the UNFCCC Secretariat shows that the Copenhagen Accord pledges of the Annex 1 Parties (not including the US) will amount to only 17-25% below 1990 levels by 2020, without taking into account the loopholes.

If the US pledge is taken into account, the emission target of developed countries would only amount to 12-18% below 1990 levels by 2020. Taking into account loopholes, there would hardly be any reduction. The voluntary-based approach of bottom-up pledges by developed countries will lead to a temperature rise of 3 degrees Celsius or more, a disastrous outcome.

If the Chair’s suggestion is also to apply to the developing countries, this would then oblige developing countries to reflect their mitigation



pledges in an appendix in the style of the Copenhagen Accord, in a format placed under the Convention. This opens the door to setting targets for developing countries, which could be as binding or non-binding as the pledges of developed countries. Developing countries would be placed in a status quite similar to that of developed countries, and blurring the lines would be counter to the common but differentiated responsibilities principle.

In addition, many of the pledges made by developing countries since Copenhagen are conditional and not comparable to one another as there is no standard methodology to express their voluntary mitigation actions.

This information is already available on the UNFCCC website and can be contained in the national communications of developing countries without further need to inscribe this in a separate appendix that begins the slippery slope of establishing semi-binding targets for developing countries.

International consultations and analysis (ICA)

The Chair in her speech further states that in her assessment, “agreement is possible on enhancing reporting, on guidance to develop rules for reporting, including detailed reporting on the provision of support, on accounting and review, and on the purpose and scope of international consultations for developed country Parties, bearing in mind that ICA is part and parcel of MRV.

“Similarly, for developing country Parties, agreement is possible on enhanced reporting, including predictability of support for reporting efforts, on guiding principle for domestic verification, and on the purpose and scope of MRV including international consultations and analysis for developing country Parties. Agreement in these areas would enable Cancún to launch of a process to develop specific guidelines and modalities.”

The Chair’s conclusion that the ICA is part and parcel of MRV is a major presumption that has not been agreed to by the AWGLCA. Legally, this is not correct as paragraph 1(b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan introduced the concept of MRV but not ICA. The latter is a concept arising from the Copenhagen Accord and is meant to apply to mitigation actions, which are not internationally supported.

But the Bali Action Plan only mandated that an international MRV procedure be applied to internationally supported mitigation actions of developing countries. The ICA is a Bali-Plus obligation that many developing countries do not subscribe to. It is problematic for the Chair to assume that the ICA is part of the MRV system and that this is something agreed to by all. Instead, this attempt to transfer a key aspect of the Copenhagen Accord into the Convention through the AWGLCA may cause serious problems.

Will the new fund be agreed to, or be held hostage to agreement on mitigation?

In her scenario note for the organization of work for the AWGLCA, the Chair was of the view that “the appropriate way for the AWGLCA to present its outcome to the COP 16 would be through one draft decision that encompasses the full scope of the outcome of the work of the AWGLCA.”

The way the Chair’s 24 November text is presented, it seems that there needs to be consensus on all the elements of the Bali Action Plan and in a single decision.

The most contentious of all the elements has been the mitigation issue, relating to paragraphs 1(b)(i) and (ii) of the Bali Action Plan on the mitigation commitments of developed countries and actions of developing countries respectively.

A fundamental concern is whether advances in other elements will be held hostage to decisions on mitigation in Cancun. In Tianjin, developing countries had already expressed concern that the decision to set up a new climate fund would be held up by the United States which wanted its demands on mitigation (including the MRV and ICA of developing country actions) to be accepted in return.

The United States has clearly indicated that for it no agreement is possible without agreement on the entire package of elements as contained in the Copenhagen Accord (which was not adopted in Copenhagen but only taken note of). This presents a major obstacle in achieving good outcomes in Cancun, such as the establishment of a new climate fund and of the technology mechanism. Such outcomes could be in the form of separate decisions or as annexes in an overall decision.





TWN 3
Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg Published by Third World Network 30 November 2010

Cancun meetings begin with call for “balanced outcome.”

Cancun, Nov 29 (Hilary Chiew) - The Cancun climate-related meetings were launched at a welcome ceremony by the Mexican President Felipe Calderon, and with opening plenaries of the various bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Indicating its priorities, the G77 and China called for a balanced outcome between the two negotiating tracks (in the groups on the Kyoto Protocol and on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention) and stressed the need to establish a new climate fund under the Convention and an oversight mechanism for climate financing overall, as well as new institutional arrangements for adaptation and technology transfer.

The main meetings in Cancun are the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 6th session of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP6). The working groups (on the Kyoto Protocol and long term cooperative action under the Convention) and subsidiary bodies (on scientific and technological advice, and on implementation) will also be meeting.

At the welcoming ceremony, Mexican President Felipe Calderon said climate change is beginning to make us pay for the fatal error that humanity has committed against the earth and billions of human beings are expecting the Parties meeting in Cancun to speak for all humanity and for the people who are suffering the ravages of climate change.

Evoking the characteristics of Mayan goddess Ixchel – reason, creativity and weaving - UNFCCC executive secretary Christiana Figueres

urged Parties to weave together the elements of a solid response to climate change using both reason and creativity.

She said the tapestry is urgent as concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere had reached their highest level since pre-industrial times; because the poorest and most vulnerable need predictable assistance to face a serious problem and the multilateral climate change process needs to remain the trusted channel for rising to the challenge.

The task, she added, isn't easy but achievable as demonstrated in past achievements in the form of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

However, Figueres acknowledged that there are a number of politically charged issues that have not yet benefitted from a willingness to compromise, notably the need to avoid a gap after the first commitment period (for greenhouse gas emissions reduction) of the Kyoto Protocol, the mobilisation of long term finance and the understanding of fairness that will guide long term mitigation efforts.

The President of the COP 16, Patricia Espinosa, who is also the Foreign Minister of Mexico warned that the credibility of the multilateral system is at stake. At this juncture, she said, Parties have to make concrete commitments and she urged for flexibility. Achieving this commitment doesn't mean we give up our goal; it will be a demonstration that dialogue and cooperation are the best ways to face major challenges, she added.

She said as the host, Mexico will conduct the process in a transparent manner as it has done until now to foster cooperation and encourage confidence.



Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Dr Rajendra Pauchari warned that delaying mitigation actions will only increase costs globally and unfairly to some regions in the world where the communities had hardly contributed to greenhouse gas emissions increase in the past.

He said even limiting temperature rise to 2°Celsius would still mean that some impacts would not be avoided and reiterated that the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report clearly estimated that global emissions should peak no later than 2015 and decline thereafter.

On the 5th Assessment Report, Pauchari said 3,000 nominations were submitted for the AR5 and 831 been selected as lead authors and review editors and the sCOPE of research has been expanded to include focus subject like potential impacts of geo-engineering. The next four years would be marked by intense actions of the IPCC and the first report would be ready by Sept 2013 while the synthesis report would be completed by November 2014.

At the COP opening session a debate took place on decision-making procedures (regarding consensus and voting). During the adoption of the rules of procedure, **Papua New Guinea (PNG)** raised its concern over the maintenance of the position of Parties in setting aside draft rule 42 (which relates to decision-making procedures that havenot been agreed to yet after all these years) as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

PNG said it made a proposal regarding the draft rules of procedure at COP 15 in Copenhagen. However, while Parties acknowledged that the adoption of the rules of procedure was important, delegations maintained that the draft rules should continue to be applied with the exception of draft rule 42.

It said in view that there are several decisions to move forward in Cancun, and the exclusion of draft rule 42 is akin to some Parties holding the process hostage. Unfortunately, it said, as climate change is such a challenge we cannot move forward at the pace of the sloth. Citing the rejection of the Copenhagen Accord on the last day of COP 15 in the Danish capital last year, it said the situation could have been averted with rule 42.

When all else fail and when consensus is not possible, rule 42 could help in moving important decisions forward, it said.

Rule 42 states: *The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on all matters of substance by consensus. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the decision shall, as a last resort, be taken by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting ...*

In response, **Bolivia** said it was obliged to take the floor to clarify that what happened at Copenhagen was due to the fact that the rule of multilateralism was not followed. It said a group of countries tried to impose their views on others and tried to twist our arms at 3 am on December 18 (2009) with a document (the Copenhagen Accord). Hence, it said after Copenhagen, it is more essential that the rule of consensus is preserved.

India said consensus is the paramount principle that we have always operated and held together. It said in Nagoya (COP 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in October 2010 and the Meeting of Parties of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety)), it was the basis of consensus that led to the protocols (on access and benefit sharing, and on liability and redress for damage caused by genetically modified organisms).

Supporting Bolivia and India, **Saudi Arabia** reminded that consensus didn't prevent Parties from adopting the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol in the past.

PNG said the point it raised is to deal with the concept of last resort and conceded to letting the President of the COP to undertake consultations on this matter.

The COP President urged Asian delegations to continue discussion to decide the host for COP 18. Initially, Qatar has made an offer but South Korea has also made a similar offer at the Tianjin climate meeting in October. Meanwhile, South Africa confirmed its hosting of COP 17 in Durban from November 28 to December 9 next year.

Representing Group of 77 and China, Yemen said it is time to secure an outcome that fulfils the mandate that Parties agreed upon in Bali (COP 13).

It stressed that balance between the two negotiation tracks – the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) –





must be respected and that balance in the degree of details of decisions within each track must be maintained.

It added that whatever outcome we might reach in Cancun must not compromise or prejudice the overall objective of reaching a comprehensive, fair, ambitious and legally binding outcome in the future.

It said one of the key components of the Cancun outcome is finance, reiterating its proposal for the New Fund and for Governance and Oversight of Climate Finance, and the provision by developed countries through a percentage of their GNP to address climate change in developing countries.

A decision to establish a new climate change fund must address the four components – structure, scope, scale and sources.

It said the group also supports the establishment of a Standing Committee to be supervised, at present, by the AWG-LCA and ultimately by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

The steering committee would provide guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, make recommendation to other organisation dealing with climate change finance to ensure coherence in delivering of climate finance, assure the accountability of the operating entity, assess the adequacy of climate finance for the developing countries, manages registry for measuring, reporting and verifying the fulfilment of contributions by developed countries, flow of total financial resources and review the contributions by the developed countries.

The Group, it said, would like to reiterate its desire to immediately engage on the two issues, the establishment of the new Fund under the Convention and a mechanism for continued governance of this fund, with a view to their finalisation at the earliest.

It also stressed the importance of establishing the adequate institutional arrangements for adaptation and technology transfer.

It underlined the fact that developing countries continue to suffer from the adverse impacts of climate change while there is a lack of inflow of capital to the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, bearing in mind that these funds are under-funded to start with. It called for more contributions particularly

for the latter and to treat adaptation in an equal manner as the case for mitigation.

It also expressed its concerns on the trends visualised in the report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties (developed countries) for the period 1990 to 2007 where it showed an increase of 11% of emissions excluding Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and by 12.8% including LULUCF, a tendency that goes against their commitments. Therefore, further actions are needed in order to assure the fulfilments of existing commitments of developed country Parties and their compliance.

Speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Grenada said evidence of climate change is all around with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) describing 2010 as a year with an unprecedented sequence of extreme weather events. The evidence is clear that climate change is happening at an unprecedented rate and if left unchecked could bring damage to many people.

Referring to the hurricane that destroyed 60% of the GDP of St Lucia and the cyclone that hit Cook Islands and damaging 80% of houses, it said Parties could and must do better and work with a heightened sense of urgency. Business as usual must end; we the small island states must be able to survive, it added.

We need actions now that radically limit growth of GHG and peaking of emissions by 2015. We need actions to bring global emission down to a level that will ensure survival of our countries and our culture, it stressed.

To do this, it said two critical outcomes are necessary in Cancun – a legally-binding instrument as the main outcome of the AWG-LCA and a work programme to conclude in South Africa (in 2011) a new protocol.

Democratic Republic of Congo speaking on behalf of the African Group said Parties must continue working towards achieving concrete results to achieve a legally-binding agreement in South Africa next year.

It said agreement of a comprehensive framework is a priority outcome in Cancun and it would need developed countries to agree to new obligations and predictable funding that is additional to Official Development Aid (ODA), and committed to ensure that COP 16 will produce concrete



results in key areas that advance global climate change agenda.

On the conclusion of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, Parties must ensure that a second commitment period enters into force, it said.

Venezuela, speaking on behalf of the ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America) stressed the importance of the Kyoto Protocol and said the UN cannot allow it to disappear due to boycott by one country (referring to the United States).

It said ALBA and other G77 and China countries stand united to achieve consolidation of the second commitment period as this should be the concrete outcome of Cancun so that there is no legal vacuum between the first and second commitment periods of the Protocol.

Lesotho representing the Least Developed Countries (LDC) said it is not in favour of those who want to see Cancun as the demise of the UNFCCC process as this is cannot be accepted. It said Cancun should provide fresh impetus as climate change will not disappear by itself and the UNFCCC should remain the central platform to address the problem. Continuation and completion of the Bali Roadmap is critical to the Convention.

It said LDCs attached high expectation to the adaptation plan and called for establishment of a new global climate fund and an ad hoc finance committee to operationalise the fund. The issue of IPRs (intellectual property rights) which are a barrier to technology transfer should be dealt with.

Speaking for the Umbrella Group, Australia said the group is committed to legally-binding mitigation commitments by all major economies which include many countries around this room that represented 80% of global emissions as reflected in the pledges in the Copenhagen Accord

and that Parties should now anchor these pledges as the basis for future work.

Recognising the importance of finance for developing countries, it said collectively the contributions for fast-start are already close to the US\$30 billion (pledged in the Accord) and a number of the group's members had published details of the financing through the range of bilateral and multilateral channels including REDD-plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) activities.

Belgium representing the European Union said making progress for a post-2012 regime is urgent as science tells us that the window is closing as indicated by the recent World Meteorological Organisation findings which show continuing increase in greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere even with the economic recession in 2009.

It is expecting a balanced package in both negotiation tracks and the meeting in Cancun must put in place institution and architectural arrangements on the ground. Parties must capture progress and make incremental steps needed for all issues including MRV (measuring, reporting and verification), finance, adaptation, REDD-plus and capacity-building.

It said the negotiation documents and elements suggested by the Chair (of the AWG-LCA) should enable Parties to start immediately to construct the balanced package and to limit the number of key issues for political decisions (in the second week when ministers arrive).

It said multilateralism within the UN framework remains in the core of finding solutions and the EU is optimistic and believed that Cancun can deliver a substantial outcome. The EU role is to make a legally-binding outcome in line with the 2°C objective.






TWN

4

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg

 Published by
Third World Network

30 November 2010

AWGLCA Opening: Parties voice expectations for Cancún

Cancún, 30 November 2010 (Meena Raman) -- At the opening session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 29 November, developing and developed countries expressed varying views on the outcome from Cancun, Mexico.

The G77 and China stressed that Parties could not leave Cancun empty handed and that failure, as that which happened in Copenhagen last December, was not an option. Many developing countries stressed that for a successful outcome in Cancun in the AWGLCA, there was need for developed countries to commit to greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. They also strongly called for a decision in Cancun to establish the new climate fund under the UNFCCC.

On the note by the Chair of the AWGLCA on 'Possible elements for the outcome', some developing countries as well as developed country Parties expressed views that there was a lack of balance in the elements presented. The Chair clarified that it was not a negotiating text and that Parties could make use of it as they wish.

Ms. Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe of Zimbabwe, the AWGLCA Chair, had on November 24, prepared a new document called 'Note by the Chair on possible elements of the outcome'. The new Chair's text was in the form of a draft decision to be adopted by the Conference of Parties and was issued as a CRP document or a Conference Room Paper.

Mukahanana, in the opening of the 13th session of the AWGLCA, said that her note on the possible elements of the outcome was not a negotiating

text and was not a formal document. She said that Parties could use the document as appropriate, as it was an effort to facilitate solutions. The Chair said that the negotiating text was the text produced on August 13. She said that there was a large spectrum of issues to be dealt with, and for an agreed outcome there was need for compromise. She informed Parties that the Mexican Presidency would also be holding consultations.

Yemen, speaking for **G77 and China** said that Parties cannot afford to leave Cancun empty handed. It stressed that balance between the two negotiating tracks (of the AWGLCA and the Ad-hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol) must be respected and that balance in the degree of details of decisions within each track must be maintained.

It believed that whatever outcome Parties reach in Cancun must not compromise or prejudice the overall objective of reaching a comprehensive, fair, ambitious and legally binding outcome in the future.

The Group also stressed that in order to succeed, the work process must be open, Party-driven and transparent and that the centrality of the multilateral process under the UNFCCC in addressing climate change must be respected and maintained.

Lesotho speaking for the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** said that there was need to identify areas where possible decisions could be reached in Cancun and areas for continued negotiations next year. It stressed the importance of the issue of adaptation for the LDCs.

It insisted on the establishment of an Adaptation Framework and provision of financial and



technical support for LDCs to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

Lesotho also called for an international mechanism to be established to address loss of damage associated with climate change impacts.

It wanted financing to be scaled up and to be new and additional and called for the establishment of the new Climate Fund that ensures direct access of funds.

It also called for the establishment of a technical panel to ensure capacity building, which is a stand-alone element. It called for Cancun to be a success, stressing that the process should be inclusive and transparent.

Grenada, speaking for the **Alliance of Small Island States** said that recent scientific literature such as the UNEP ‘Emissions Gap’ report showed the inadequacy of the current pledges of Parties for emission reductions and pointed to the need for urgent collective action. Any package of decisions must be ambitious and balanced and must not comprise a legally binding agreement in South Africa.

Referring to the Chair’s note on possible elements of the outcome in Cancun, Grenada considered the document as an input. It said that the document failed to reflect many views that were key for AOSIS as it did not address the special needs of SIDS and LDCs.

Grenada identified priorities for a balanced outcome. On mitigation, referring to the pledges of developed and developing countries, it said there was need to strengthen these proposals in the light of the long-term global temperature goal. Any recognition of the pledges should not undermine the Kyoto Protocol track.

It also called for enhancing the process of international consultations and analysis, which should be part of the mitigation package of Cancun.

On adaptation, an empty framework was not acceptable and expressed concerns that Parties were opposing the call for establishing a mechanism to address loss and damage.

On finance, it said that the creation the new Fund was an important deliverable in Cancun, while Parties strive to agree on the composition and design aspects of the Fund. It also wanted transparency in the delivery of fast-start financing.

The **Democratic Republic of Congo**, speaking for the **African Group** said that decisions in Cancun should not compromise on a legally binding outcome. It said that there was need for a fair outcome under the AWGLCA and for developed countries to commit to a second-commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol with deep emission cuts consistent with the science

It said there was need for a set of decisions that can capture the emerging consensus on the need for new and improved institutional arrangements, particularly for adaptation and the means of implementation, such as finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

For Africa, finance was a cornerstone for achieving a balanced deal that ensures the enhancement of the climate change regime and supports developing countries efforts to adapt and to take voluntary actions to reduce their emissions as part of the global effort to deal with the issue of climate change. It also wanted to see a decision on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD-plus).

The African Group thanked the Chair for her efforts in preparing her note on the possible elements for an outcome. However, it said that several key elements contained in the August 13 negotiating text from the Bonn meeting have been lost in the Chair’s text, particularly in relation to shared vision, mitigation, finance, and capacity building. DRC said that the African Group had considered the Chair’s text and concluded that it will continue to engage with the text and sought opportunity to close the gap between the work done in Bonn and the text presented by the Chair.

Belgium, representing the **European Union** welcomed the Chair’s initiative on the presenting the possible elements of the outcome but expressed strong concern that the Chair’s text missed the right balance. It said that mitigation commitments for developed countries and mitigation actions by developing countries and their respective MRV (measuring, reporting and verification) are key elements for the EU. It said that the Chair’s note merely contained placeholders for these important topics. While the Chair’s note could guide negotiations, it has to be clearly understood that this is under the assumption that any balanced package will need to





include a satisfactory and substantial outcome for mitigation and MRV.

It said that Parties needed to anchor all their proposals (referring to the mitigation pledges) in the UNFCCC process, and initiate discussions to clarify them, to mobilize support and to initiate a process for strengthening the collective level of ambition, which is insufficient in the light of the 2 degree C goal. This, it said, was without prejudice to the discussions on further commitments under the Kyoto track. Nor would it mean that it would accept a pledge-and-review approach for Annex 1 Parties, said the EU.

It also wanted a framework for enhanced MRV, establishment of new market mechanisms and progress on REDD-plus.

Australia speaking for the **Umbrella Group** said that there was need for a substantive and progressive outcome in Cancun. It said that the pledges under the Copenhagen Accord (an agreement which was not adopted by COP 15 but only taken note of) prepares for a legally binding agreement for all major emitters, including the scope and frequency of reporting. It wanted parameters for 'international consultations and analysis' (ICA) and workplan with detailed operational guidelines to be worked out in South Africa.

It also said that decisions were needed on a Green Fund, a framework for adaptation, details of the technology executive committee and a technology centre and network and REDD-plus mechanism. It also welcomed the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Group on Finance's report.

As regards the Chair's note on the possible elements for the outcome, Australia said that it could help discussions but mitigation and MRV needed to be further elaborated. It looked forward to a new iteration of the Chair's text based on inputs.

Egypt speaking on behalf of 22 **Arab states** said that the Kyoto Protocol was the main legal framework for emissions reductions of developed countries and developed country Parties who are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol must reflect their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and the non-Kyoto Protocol Parties (referring to the US) must reflect a comparable commitment under the Convention.

Referring to the Chair's note on the possible elements of the outcome, it said that many proposals were not reflected and this note was done without the request by Parties. It stressed that negotiations must be based on the August 13 text along with the work advanced in Tianjin, China.

Venezuela speaking for the **ALBA (Alliance for the Peoples of Our America)** group said that Parties cannot allow the disappearance of the Kyoto Protocol because of a lack of political will among a small number of countries. Progress in the AWGLCA should not be made in such a way as to contribute to destroying the Protocol. It expressed concern that some countries were coming to Cancun with minimum ambition. It said that the multilateral system can and must deliver results and it did not want "surprise documents" that can sabotage work, and for decisions in Cancun to be held hostage.

Belize, speaking for the **Central American Integration System (SICA)** said that it was open to creative solutions to break impasse on the mitigation element but this should not undermine either tracks (of the AWG-KP and the AWGLCA) and allow for low ambition.

Micronesia speaking for the **Pacific Islands** said that Annex 1 Parties must raise their level of ambition in terms of emissions reductions and said that there was a wide gap between the emission pledges and what was needed as according to the UNEP report on 'Emissions Gap'. It said that with the current pledges, the world will head for a 3 degree C temperature level. It said that last year in Copenhagen, despite the presence of many world leaders, Parties fell short of reaching their goals. It said that their Heads of States were coming to Cancun.

Saudi Arabia said that for a success in Cancun, Parties should not deviate from the Convention's principles and the Bali Action Plan. It said that there were moves to renegotiate the Convention and its principles such as the references to the creation of different annexes among developing countries.

In relation to the idea of international consultations and analysis, there was nothing in the Bali Action Plan for such an idea for unsupported actions.



On finance, the obligation was for developed countries in Annex 2 to meet their commitments and not for developing countries to also contribute. There should be equal treatment given as regards the impact of response measures, including reference to the trade issue where developed countries should not take discriminatory measures.

Further, it stressed that if developed countries do not commit to a second commitment period

under the Kyoto Protocol, there cannot be an outcome from Cancun.

The AWGLCA session was then adjourned and resumed as the meeting of the contact group where four drafting groups were launched to carry on work focusing on shared vision, mitigation, adaptation and finance, technology and capacity-building. The main work of the AWGLCA in the next several days is expected to be carried out in the drafting groups.





TWN
5
Cancún News Update
www.twinside.org.sg

 Published by
Third World Network

30 November 2010

We'll never accept 2nd Kyoto period, says Japan, sparking doubts on KP's survival

Cancún, November 30 (Lim Li Lin) – At the opening of the Kyoto Protocol Working Group, Japan shocked participants of the Cancun climate talks by stressing that it would never accept a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and that it would never agree to place its greenhouse gas emission reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol.

Some delegates and observers felt this was a significant moment equivalent to the sounding of a death knell of the Protocol named after a city in Japan in which the Protocol's negotiations had been concluded.

The working group has been negotiating the further commitments of the Annex I members of the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in a second commitment period which was scheduled to begin in 2013 after the present first period expires at the end of 2012. Developing countries consider progress in this group to be a litmus test of developed countries' mitigation commitment, and a condition for success in the Cancun talks.

The Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) opened its fifteenth session on Monday, at the UN climate change conference which is being held in Cancun, Mexico from 29 November to 10 December. The Working Group's legal mandate is to determine the emission reduction commitments of Annex I (developed countries) Parties for a second commitment period after 2012, when the first commitment period expires.

Japan said that climate change is a global issue that needs global solutions. It acknowledged the historical role of the Kyoto Protocol, but said that

the situation is changing rapidly, and that setting emission caps on a small part of global emissions can never be effective. The pledges under the Copenhagen Accord cover 85% of global emissions, and as such is the point of departure, it said.

It called for a new, single legally binding instrument with all major emitters based on the Copenhagen Accord. In Cancun, it said there should be a balanced package of COP [Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)] decisions, respecting the balance in the Copenhagen Accord, and marking a milestone of progress in the AWG-LCA (Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention). It said that emission reduction numbers can only be addressed in the AWG-LCA (where negotiations for enhanced implementation of the UNFCCC are taking place).

(The controversial Copenhagen Accord was "taken note" of by the COP in 2009 after being rejected by a number of developing countries.)

Japan said that its 2020 target is under the Copenhagen Accord, and that it will not inscribe its target in the Kyoto Protocol under any circumstance, or under any condition. It said that it will never accept any CMP (Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol) decision implying a second commitment period or provisional extension of the first commitment period as this would pre-judge the legal outcome.

It said that it supported the establishment of the "Copenhagen green fund", provided that there is progress in the discussions on MRV (measuring,



reporting and verification) and mitigation by developing countries.

In stark contrast to Japan's statement, the developing countries unanimously called for the second commitment period for Annex I Parties' emission reductions under the Kyoto Protocol, insisting that this is a legally binding obligation, and had to be adopted in Cancun.

Among other developed countries, Norway expressed support for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and the European Union said that it was willing to consider having a second period.

The Chair of the AWG-KP, Ambassador John Ashe from Antigua and Barbuda, had issued a scenario note prior to the start of the session that indicated that he would make a proposal "on all aspects of the work of the AWG-KP in the form a draft decision, aimed at substantially advancing the work of the group". He also proposed to establish a single contact group covering all aspects of work of the AWG-KP.

Yemen, speaking for the G77 and China, said that it looks to the AWG-KP to fulfill its mandate, and adopt conclusions on the aggregate and individual emission reduction targets for Annex I Parties for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. It said that Annex I Parties must fulfill their legal obligations, and show the necessary will and leadership. The second commitment period must have truly ambitious quantified emission reduction commitments for developed countries.

It stressed the importance of the continuity of Kyoto Protocol and the need to avoid a gap between the commitment periods, as any gap would have serious implications for markets, the climate system and Mother Earth. Yemen said that new quantified reductions are a cornerstone of the Cancun outcome, which the Group insists upon and will not compromise on. Failure to adopt a second commitment period would send a negative signal from Annex I Parties, and the AWG-KP must deliver results for adoption by the CMP at this session, it said.

Democratic Republic of Congo, speaking for the Africa Group, said that agreement on the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is absolutely essential to facilitating agreement in the AWG-LCA for non Kyoto Parties which are

comparable in terms of ambition, accounting and compliance rules. (The US is the only Annex I Party of the Convention that is not a Party to the KP).

It said that the Group's expectations for Cancun are the adoption of the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period, and the strengthening of emission reduction commitments in accordance with science. It stressed the importance of the two-track approach, and that reaching agreement on the second commitment period is essential to agreement in the AWG-LCA.

Grenada, speaking for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), said that we must agree on ambitious, transparent and comparable emission reductions for Annex I Parties through amending Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. It supported the two-track approach, and a legally binding ratifiable instrument under the AWG-LCA. It said that there should be no gap between the commitment periods, and that the outcome of the AWG-KP should be adopted here in Cancun to leave time for ratification of the amendment.

It said that any further delay would cast doubts on the sincerity of Annex I Parties, who have the moral responsibility to reduce their emissions. Cancun must adopt the amendment for the second commitment period from 2013-2017 with a single legally binding base year of 1990.

It stressed closing loopholes in LULUCF (Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry) accounting, addressing surplus AAUs (Assigned Amount Units), including new gases and improving the mechanisms. It referred to the recently released report by the UN Environment Programme that showed that emission reduction pledges so far fall far short for a 2 degree C pathway, much less a 1.5 C degree pathway, but that it is feasible to bridge this gap through more ambitious domestic actions, and closing the loopholes related to LULUCF and surplus AAUs.

Lesotho, speaking for the least developed countries (LDCs), said that the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol amendment for the second commitment period should be given the utmost attention so that there is no gap between the commitment periods. It said that Cancun should be the stepping-stone towards the legally binding agreement in 2011, and that Annex I Parties must





meet their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. It referred to a 2010 UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) report on LDCs that said that for every degree of temperature increase, annual average growth in poor countries will drop by 2-3%. It stressed on improved access to clean development mechanism projects for LDCs.

Bolivia, speaking for the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), said that the cornerstone of Cancun is the adoption of the second commitment period with ambitious and domestic reductions for Annex I countries. It said that laws must be complied with, not negotiated. Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol requires an amendment to Annex B for the second commitment period, and there is no doubt about the legal mandate. It said that it is unacceptable that Annex I countries continue to try to shirk their obligations, and have increased their emissions by 12.8 % while seeking to impose new conditions and greater flexibility for themselves. There should be an aggregate target for domestic emission reductions.

It expressed concern with the Chair's scenario note which proposes dealing with all matters as if they have the same legal standing. The work on Annex I emission reductions in the second commitment period cannot be diluted with the other technical issues. As such, it said that it could not agree to work within a single contact group.

Papua New Guinea said that as we approach 2012, there is increasing uncertainty around a possible gap between the two commitment periods, which is leading to a decrease in participation in the Kyoto Protocol's mechanisms. It said that it would present a proposal that would be a political resolution that would give continuity to the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms, and encourage the private sector.

Belgium, speaking for the European Union (EU), said that it was committed to making progress in both negotiating tracks as a constructive step toward a global, binding and comprehensive framework. Its position is that developed countries' aggregate emission reductions should be 30% below 1990 levels by 2020, in an international agreement where other developed countries make comparable emission reductions, and advanced developing countries contribute adequately according to their

responsibilities and respective capabilities. The Cancun outcome in the AWG-KP should clarify proposed emission reduction objectives, and inscribe them in the AWG-KP process.

It said that the EU's heads of state and governments prefer a single legally binding instrument, but are willing to consider a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol as part of a global outcome including all major economies. It stressed the importance of LULUCF accounting rules, the continued use of the flexible mechanisms and their improvement, new market mechanisms, addressing surplus AAUs, new gases and confirming the Kyoto Protocol's institutions.

Belgium said that it looked forward to the Chair's proposal for one decision that addresses all the issues under the AWG-KP in a balanced manner. The package in Cancun should preserve the institutional architecture of the Kyoto Protocol, stepping up ambition for Annex I Parties. Annex I emission reductions in the Kyoto Protocol alone are not enough, and there should be progress towards a legally binding outcome and balance in both negotiating tracks (the other being the AWG-LCA) with broad participation, it said.

Australia, speaking for the Umbrella Group (which also includes the US, Japan and Canada among others) said that it was committed to a balanced, fair and effective and comprehensive global deal, and that discussions under the Kyoto Protocol take place in this context. Progress made on these discussions including the markets, and also mitigation by all major emitters is necessary. It said that we need to ensure that discussions under the AWG-KP take into account the AWG-LCA, as they are directly relevant. All Umbrella Group countries intend to take on emission reduction commitments under a "comprehensive climate change framework beyond the expiry of the first commitment period". These pledges are reflected under the Copenhagen Accord, which are the most substantial emission reductions ever put forward, it said.

Liechtenstein, speaking for the Environmental Integrity Group (which also includes Switzerland and Korea among others) said that there should be clarification and agreement on transformation of pledges into QELROs (quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives), LULUCF accounting rules,



agreement on the flexible mechanisms, the basket of gases and the length of the second commitment period, as part of the balanced outcome in Cancun. It also stressed addressing the carry over of surplus AAUs. It supported the Chair's scenario note, and a comprehensive and balanced package of decisions in Cancun, "containing elements of a future comprehensive climate regime having in mind the importance of the contribution of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol". It stressed the need for interrelation between the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA.

Norway said that it is prepared to move into the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol as part of a balanced outcome, that includes major emitters. It said that there should be balance between the two negotiating tracks, and that there should be outcomes from both tracks. It supported a single contact group, and finalising rules for LULUCF and other issues. It said that it would reduce its emissions by 40% by 2020 on 1990 levels as part of global and comprehensive agreement.

Saudi Arabia stressed the legal mandate of the AWG-KP in Article 3.9, and said that the second commitment period must be adopted in Cancun to avoid a gap between the two commitment periods. It also stressed the importance of potential consequences, including spillover effects of response measures, and urged for a decision on this with an effective programme of work.

Mexico restated its explicit support for the Kyoto Protocol, and supported the Chair's proposed text. It said it is important to send a clear signal that the Kyoto Protocol regime and its mechanisms will continue. There should be agreement on the numbers and rules, and this should be approached in a comprehensive manner, as they go hand in hand.

Tuvalu stressed the need to eliminate the LULUCF accounting loophole, and said that it would present a proposal that would allow issues that lacked maturity to be passed on to the second commitment period. It said that we cannot afford to have a process decision that leads us down endless discussions, creating more loopholes.

The Chair of the AWG-KP informed the Group that he had prepared a proposal based on his previous proposal to facilitate preparations for negotiations (document 17), that covers all aspects of work in order to reach a balanced outcome. He said that the work of the AWG-KP should be focused on the scale of emission reductions, and that the Mexican Presidency will assist in achieving outcomes in both negotiating tracks by undertaking consultations on emission reduction numbers. The AWG-KP will also meet to discuss LULUCF, emissions trading and the project based mechanisms, methodological issues and response measure, he said.

The Chair proposed that the AWG-KP meet in a single contact group, and said that he will present his proposal at its first meeting. His intention is to ensure that the text will serve as the basis for discussions at this session.

Bolivia, Saudi Arabia and Cuba objected to a single contact group. Bolivia said that this would not respect the mandate of the AWG-KP, and would reduce the legally binding obligation for the second commitment period for Annex I Parties' emission reductions. It suggested working in the same way as in previous session, in two contact groups.

This issue was resolved after consultations between these countries and the Chair, with agreement on having a single contact group.

The contact group then began its meeting immediately after the closing of the working group's meeting. The Chair's proposal was distributed. According to the Chair, the document is identical to document 17, with the exception of Chapter I on the amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period where a list of outstanding crunch issues have been proposed for focused discussions, and Chapter II on LULUCF where proposals which are virtually identical have been streamlined.

The Chair proposed that work would be done on each chapter in informal consultations, and there would be a stocktaking meeting on Friday. He said that the exact date of the closing meeting has not been defined, and that work should reach conclusions and present draft decisions for a balanced outcome to the CMP.





TWN **6**
Cancún News Update
 www.twinside.org.sg Published by Third World Network 1 December 2010

SBI starts work, debates finance, technology, national communications etc.

Cancun, Dec 1 (Hilary Chiew) - The 33rd session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) of the United Nations Framework Convention opened on November 30 with developing countries calling for more financial and technical support from developed countries to assist them in improving their abilities to mitigate and adapt to effects of climate change

Developing countries expressed much discontent over the ineffectiveness of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in disbursing funds and said that the GEF requirement for co-financing was punishing the poorest developing countries.

The G77 and China also said that analysis of the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories of developed countries showed unequivocal evidence of an increase in GHG emissions by Annex 1 Parties that are not Parties with economies in transition.

Several African countries also stressed the need to address the issue of intellectual property rights as this posed a barrier to technology transfer.

The SBI discussed 13 items concerning matters of implementation of the Convention, which included the fourth review of the financial mechanism (which relates to the GEF), development and transfer of technologies, national communications, issues relating to LDCs and participation of observer organisations.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, Yemen at the opening plenary, said as Parties deliberate on the future of the financial architecture of the Convention (under the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action, AWG-LCA), there was a lack of inflow of capital to the existing funds which are the Special

Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), bearing in mind that these funds are under-funded to begin with.

The G77 and China called for more contributions to these funds from developed countries, in particular for the LDCF, to assist developing countries to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change. It called on developed countries to show flexibility and commitment towards the adaptation needs of the developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDs (Small Island Development States), and to treat adaptation in an equal manner as mitigation.

The Group said that although Parties could not come to a clear outcome on the review of the Adaptation Fund (set up under the Kyoto Protocol) during the last session as envisaged, the Group will continue to constructively engage in this session to build on the steps that have already been undertaken so far with an aim of providing direct access of funds to developing countries.

It emphasised that developing countries faced difficulties in terms of technical and financial support to enable them to prepare their national communications. Predictability of funding and the provision of the agreed full costs for the preparation of NCs from Annex I Parties are crucial, it said.

The Group said that combating climate change would require scaling up of development and transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation by the developed countries. It was important that this support should be funded by public resources of developed countries and that



synergies with the private sector would be complementary.

On the national communications and GHG inventory data from Annex 1 Parties, the G77 and China said that it found, in a chronological analysis of reported inventories of GHG in the countries, repeated and progressive technical reports, tables and figures that show unequivocal evidence of an increase GHG emissions of Annex I Parties which are not Parties with economies in transition.

It said that the SBI, in accordance with Article 10.1 and 10.2 of the Convention, has a mandate to complete the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention. The Group expects that in the 33rd session of the SBI, a report will be developed with an aim of ensuring compliance of commitments to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by developed countries.

It also urged Annex I Parties to reveal or make available in their NCs the level of improvement, or lack of, emission reductions.

Grenada, speaking for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) said although there has been improvement in access to funding under the financial mechanism, many of its members still had problems with the implementing agencies. Hence, it welcomed the plethora of new reforms within the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and hoped that all are implemented as soon as possible.

It said its members are currently reviewing the report of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) (on NC from developing countries) with the aim of making concrete recommendations for improving the work programme of the CGE over the next two years. It said that the CGE has provided critical support in the past in the preparation of NCs and anticipated the same for the third and subsequent NCs.

Completing the review of the amended New Delhi work programme at this session was critical to AOSIS, given the importance of education, training and public awareness in helping us to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Lesotho speaking for the LDCs said existing methods and procedures for accessing the LDCF need revamping despite some improvement. The time it takes for processing National Adaptation

Programmes of Action (NAPA) projects for implementation needs a closer look, including by streamlining or removal of some steps in the process.

The LDCs looked forward to continuing financial and technical support, especially more contributions to the LDCF and engagement of even wider organisations in supporting the implementation of the LDC work programme. However, it believed that the concept of co-financing is inappropriate for NAPAs and should be removed. It called for the operationalisation of the Adaptation Fund and sought, as a matter of urgency, to enable it to access the funds including identification and strengthening of the National Implementing Entities.

It said it expects the current session of the SBI to approve and recommend to the Conference of Parties (COP), the extension and expansion of the mandate of the LEG (LDCs Expert Group). It said LDCs greatly appreciate the work of the LEG in supporting preparation, and now, the implementation of NAPAs. A total of 45 NAPA documents were completed and a good number of LDCs are now in the process of implementing their first NAPA project under the LDCF.

The LDCs believe that the NAPA process, the LDCF coupled with the LEG is the best practice in implementing programmes. Therefore, the extended mandate remains a matter of highest priority for the LDCs.

Conclusion of the agenda item (of the SBI session) on the review of the financial mechanism of the Convention, technology and capacity building should allow for LDC full implementation of NAPAs, full implementation of the LDC work programme including its systematic review to accommodate lessons learned and new challenges.

It said it would like to see promotion of regional technical support programme that include the LEG to support adaptation programmes in LDCs.

Speaking on behalf of the African Group, the Democratic Republic of Congo said across the board the scale of fund for developing countries is insufficient. The current estimate of funding required for 53 NAPAs is US\$2bil, which is considerably larger than the allocated US\$200mil.

It reiterated concern that the time taken from project conception and delivery of fund is too





long and a reform of GEF to address urgent issues of the continent is crucial. It also said it has been an on-going concern of the lack of commitment of developed countries to support developing countries in the implementation of adaptation actions despite the emphasis that adaptation is a priority. It also said that it was worried that the GHG inventories submitted by Annex 1 countries still indicates an aggregate increase in GHG emissions since 2003. In addition, most countries are lagging behind in submitting their emission inventories.

Belgium, speaking for the European Union, said with regard to the financial mechanism, it welcomed the conclusion of the negotiations for the 5th replenishment of the GEF earlier this year, where climate change has now become the biggest activity area.

It looked forward to conclude the 4th review of the financial mechanism, the assessment of the LDCF and of the SCCF, as well as to provide focused additional guidance, in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the GEF.

The EU believed that the LDCs should be further supported in their efforts to address climate change. Therefore, the LEG mandate should be renewed and Parties should find the appropriate measures to speed up the delivery of the LDCF.

On development and transfer of technologies, the EU will focus on issues relevant for the discussions under the AWG-LCA. On capacity building, the EU reaffirmed its will to maintain the current capacity building framework as the guiding structure for capacity building activities and was looking forward to the completion of its second comprehensive review.

Review of the financial mechanism

The Philippines speaking for the G77 and China questioned the effectiveness of GEF and other UN agencies in financing climate change activities. Citing the example of the Philippines, it said the GEF report itself showed that it only played a minor role for the country compared to bilateral and multilateral donors. It finds this a matter of concern that it is unable to get financing through the UNFCCC's only financial operating entity.

It said that due to the co-financing requirement, statistics showed that it was developing countries

who were subsidising the GEF, as Parties have to raise three times the amount requested in order to be able to access the GEF money. On top of that, there are administration costs, exchange rate costs and 'corporate activities', which take money out of the project.

The requirement for co-financing would be punishing the poorest of the poor, said Philippines. Therefore, the criteria for predictability of financing needs to be reviewed to allow for full implementation of the Convention

Algeria said while Africa benefitted from greater interests in recent years from GEF funding, there was need to highlight the obstacles and deficiency in the funding cycles. GEF needs greater reform to simplify its procedures and conditionalities.

Democratic Republic of Congo said there was a significant gap between promises of funding and funding needed. It urged developed countries to commit to financing activities at the level of 1.5% of their GDP. It also noted that there was a great inequity among countries and regions in the allocation of funds and this must be dealt with so as to make necessary corrections in the next cycle of replenishment of the GEF.

In the specific debate on the LDCF, **Lesotho speaking on behalf of the LDCs** expressed its concern on some of the elements of the GEF report. It said that the LDCs were concerned on the unpredictability of the funds in the LDCF, which has led to the delays in the full implementation of the NAPAs and the rest of the work programme in a timely manner.

With delays, the NAPAs are no longer 'urgent and immediate needs', hence, requiring the need to review or revise the NAPAs, which implies additional costs and delays in this process. It urged other donors to contribute to the LDCF for the full implementation of the LDC work programme.

Bhutan said it was among the first LDCs to start implementing its NAPA with a project to reduce the threat of rapidly melting glaciers and the phenomena called Glacial Lake Outburst Floods. It reminded parties that the mandate of the LDCF is not just about NAPA but there are six elements in the work programme: strengthening or establishing national climate change secretariat and focal point; training of an on-going basis on negotiating skills and languages; preparation and implementation of NAPAs, promoting public



awareness and dissemination of awareness of climate change; development and transfer of technology, particularly for adaptation and strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services.

Thus, it said, the full implementation of the LDC work programme is essential to ensure effective and efficient use of the limited resources to reduce the vulnerability of the LDCs. The full work programme is needed to be implemented through the LDCF to reduce barriers that delay the timely preparation and implementation of the NAPAs as originally envisioned at COP7.

National Communications

Brazil, speaking for the G77 and China said any further implementation of Article 12.5 of the Convention (which relates to the submission of NCs) must take into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. NCs should not be more onerous to Non-Annex I Parties than to Annex I Parties. It also pointed out that Article 12.5 is not only related to periodicity or frequency of the submission of NCs but is also related to finance which is crucial. In discussions on any additional obligations related to NCs from Non-Annex I Parties, there is need to make sure that not only financial resources are provided in a timely manner and significantly scaled up, but also technical support, under the Convention, is provided in a sustainable manner.

It said the Group has constantly reiterated that one of the main difficulties that developing countries face in this regard is the access to funding through the GEF, which is an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention.

For instance, the determination by the GEF of a fixed amount of money under the expedited procedure regardless of whether countries are big or small actually denies the right of developing countries to 'agreed full costs' and indicates that GEF has not been able to deal with different national realities of countries.

The Group has constantly reiterated that the best way to make progress on the matter of provision of financial and technical support as a whole, is to ensure timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties. The financial support that is currently available is certainly insufficient and the

procedures in having access to them are inadequate.

Technology transfer

During the discussions on development and transfer of technologies, the European Union said it was looking for quick progress on this matter under the AWG-LCA and is in favour of convening discussions at the joint consultation group between the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

The Democratic Republic of Congo said intellectual property rights (IPRs) were a hindrance when it comes to implementation of pilot projects.

Echoing similar frustration, **Zambia** said in most developing countries especially those in Africa, access to technology remains a challenge. Access to technology has hampered progress in terms of implementing adaptation and mitigation efforts. It called upon developed countries to remove barriers that had hinder the transfer of technology. IPRs have been a huge barrier making technologies too costly for poor countries that need the technology. Technology development and transfer under the Convention should be developed by the public sector and not left to the private sector who are not Parties to the Convention, it said.

Nigeria said that the IPR issue has been a taboo subject since the beginning of the Convention and hoped that Parties have reached the moment of being realistic and transparent as technology transfer is a key area of the Convention that needs to be implemented.

Speaking for the environmental movement constituency, the Climate Justice Network said environmentally-sound and socially-just technologies that integrate and respect traditional knowledge and livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples' are part of the solution to climate crisis and need to be supported.

But often, technology transfer seems to be a way for big companies to expand their markets and patent monopolies. An agreement on technology that is not precautionary will result in the release of untested and high-risk technologies such as carbon capture and storage, bio-char, industrial plantations and other forms of so-called 'bio-energy'. It warned that multinational companies





are stockpiling patents on 'climate-ready crops', undermining the ability of farmers to adapt to climate change by making them dependent on patented seeds. Increasing industrial agriculture and the corporate grab on biomass, will increase, not decrease, GHG emissions, it said.

Matters relating to LDCs

Bangladesh for the G77 and China, said it would like to see an extension and expansion of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). It said that 45 countries had submitted NAPAs and guidance is required from the LEG. It said that some NAPAs were formulated in 2004 and were outdated, as those urgent needs had become more urgent due to ground reality of LDCs in different continents. This proposal was supported by many LDCs like Malawi, Liberia, Nepal, Timor Leste, Bhutan and Togo.

Participation of observers

On further participation of observer organisation, **Mexico representing the Environmental**

Integrity Group said over the years observer groups had made significant contribution but participation is limited and does not truly reflect the value of their contribution. It fully supported the establishment of a platform for more intensive dialogue and will be tabling two draft proposals for discussion.

Nigeria cautioned that the UNFCCC is an inter-governmental process and the role of observer organisations should be limited.

The International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change said it had made four applications to the UNFCCC secretariat for greater participation in the climate negotiation process but were all rejected.

It presented four proposals which would enhance the indigenous communities voices through the creation of an Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group to report directly to the COP and provide consistent recommendations in the discussions, dialogues and drafting at this and future COPs and intercessional meetings.



TWN 7

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg

Published by
Third World Network

2 December 2010

Mexican Presidency “small group” meets on mitigation; Co-facilitators issue non-papers on MRV

Cancun, 2 Dec (Meena Raman) – In attempts to break the logjam over mitigation, the Mexican Presidency of the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC has formed a “small group” of selected delegations to discuss how to address the mitigation efforts of Annex I parties, that apparently involves issues of both the AWGLCA and the AWGKP tracks.

Ambassador Alfonso Luis de Alba of Mexico convened the first meeting of this small group at noon on 1 December. According to diplomats, the meeting was attended by about 30 Parties that had been invited. It is unclear which delegations were invited and how they were selected. The Chairs of the two working groups, Ambassador John Ashe of Antigua and Barbuda and Ms. Margaret Mukahanana Sangarwe of Zimbabwe were present.

Sources say that the main focus of the small-group meeting was on how Parties viewed the issue of the “anchoring of the mitigation pledges” of countries under the AWGLCA and the AWGKP. It was not clear as to whether this was only about the “pledges” of developed countries under the Copenhagen Accord or also included the “pledges” of developing countries.

Several delegates have dubbed the newly formed as a “Green Room” meeting, the name given to a controversial practice in the WTO in which a small exclusive group of selected countries are invited by the Secretariat to discuss and make decisions, which are later given to the wider membership to endorse. Some delegates, especially those who were not invited to the meeting, and even some of those who were, were expressing unease at the “Green Room” method being used in the UNFCCC due to its lack of full transparency.

Meanwhile, in a separate development, two papers were issued on 1 December late afternoon on the MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) of developed and developing countries by the co-facilitators of the 1 the drafting group on mitigation (under the AWGLCA). They contain the co-facilitators’ views on possible elements of parts of the outcome (i.e. the MRV aspects) on paras 1b(i) and 1b(ii) of the Bali Action Plan that deal with mitigation of developed and developing countries respectively.

The convening of the mitigation meeting by the Mexican Presidency that includes a discussion on issues common to the AWGLCA and AWGKOP is a sensitive development because developing countries have for a long time been resisting the breaking of a “firewall” between the two working groups. Their main concern is that this would be an initial step to “merge” the two tracks and could eventually lead down a slippery slope to the demise of the Kyoto Protocol (which has legally binding mitigation commitments for Annex I parties) and the wholesale transfer of the Annex I mitigation issue to the AWGLCA, which in turn could lead to an inferior non-binding system of individual pledges by Annex I parties.

The decision to form the small group did not seem to arise from formal decisions of the AWGLCA or the AWGKP, and took many delegates by surprise, and several did not even know of its existence.

On Wednesday (1 December) late afternoon, and after the first meeting had been held, the Mexican Foreign Affairs Minister Patricia Espinosa informed Parties during a session of the Conference of Parties that Mexican Ambassador, Luis Alfonso de Alba was holding consultations on issues common to the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative



TWN Cancún Update No. 7

2 December 2010

Action (AWGLCA) and the Ad-hoc Working Group of the Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP).

It would appear that discussion on the issue of the numbers for developed countries' mitigation commitments was not taking place either in the AWGLCA (whose mitigation drafting group is now focusing on the MRV issue) or the AWGKP (in which the numbers for the commitments of Annex I parties has traditionally been its top issue).

Many developing country delegates were expecting negotiations on the 'numbers' under (AWGKP) to determine the developed country commitments for emissions reductions in the second commitment period of the Protocol, which is a critical outcome for Cancun. The 'numbers' issue was also supposed to be a key issue to be discussed at the drafting group on mitigation under the AWGLCA, which is mandated to discuss the mitigation commitments of developed countries, particularly the commitments of Parties of the Convention, which are not Party to the Kyoto Protocol (i.e. the United States).

The attempt to "anchor" the pledges made by countries under the Copenhagen Accord, in an outcome document of Cancun, appears to some delegates to have emerged as a major or even the top priority of some developed countries.

According to several delegates and observers, this "anchoring" exercise is problematic for several reasons. First, many countries have not associated with the Copenhagen Accord, and do not see why the pledges made under it should be transferred to the Convention. Second, there is the concern that "inscribing" the pledges of Annex I parties in the AWGLCA or in the COP would pave the way for the demise of the Kyoto Protocol. Third, the "pledges" by developing countries that were placed on the UNFCCC website are mainly taken from letters sent to the Secretariat and are in different formats and with different conditions, and were not "made" in a formal way nor were they expected to end up in a formal 'schedule' or annex of the Convention.

Meanwhile, according to some delegates, at the meeting of the drafting group on mitigation under the AWGLCA, some developing countries raised the issue of how the Mexican consultations on mitigation were linked to the work of the drafting group. Ambassador de Alba is said to have attended the meeting of the drafting group on December 1 and

informed Parties that his role was strictly complementary and not intended to take away the role of the drafting group.

Meanwhile, the drafting group on mitigation under the AWGLCA, which met on November 30 and 1 December, had an exchange of views among Parties only on the issue measuring, reporting and verification (MRV). Two non-papers were produced by the co-facilitators from New Zealand and Tanzania on 'possible elements of part of the outcome' on paragraphs 1(b)(i) and 1 (b)(ii) of the Bali Action Plan.

According to some delegates, questions were raised by some developing countries as to what was being MRVed when the issue of the mitigation commitments of developed countries was not being negotiated or addressed, and what was the relationship or link between the Facilitators' papers and the negotiating text of August 13.

Some delegates raised the concern that the elements were not balanced as the non-paper for developing countries had more issues than that for the developed countries.

An issue in the paper on MRV of developed countries is the enhanced reporting and review of fulfillment of commitments to ensure rigorous, comparable and transparent accounting of emission targets. One option is for taking account of relevant Kyoto Protocol rules, and another option is applying these rules.

Another issue is whether to enhance the current process of reviewing developed countries' national communications through a new multilateral forum under the Convention or through a compliance process. The review would cover both their mitigation commitments and their provision of financial, technological and capacity building support to developing countries.

The paper on MRV of developing countries addresses 8 aspects linked to possible elements related to MRV of developing countries' NAMAs (nationally appropriate mitigation actions) and MRV of support.

Among the proposed issues and options listed by the Facilitators are different options to set up a registry on mitigation actions and provision of support and enhanced reporting in developing countries' national communications.



TWN Cancún Update No. 7

2 December 2010

One proposed point that is sensitive is that supported actions will be MRVed in accordance with the requirements of the entity providing support.

Another major point is that developing countries will submit biennial greenhouse gas inventories and information on mitigation actions. At present they only submit information in their national communications, which developing countries submit once in many years, and depending on availability of funds.

The paper also has an option for the creation of a multilateral forum under the Convention, which would consider the biennial submission of the developing countries. It would seem that in this proposal, the establishment of this forum would be an implementation of a process of an international review of the developing countries' mitigation actions (whether these actions are internationally supported or domestically funded). Under this option, the paper proposes launching a process to develop modalities and guidelines for such a "consideration."

It is apparent that this proposed point is an elaboration of the "international consultation and analysis" (ICA) of developing countries' mitigation actions, whether internationally supported or not, which is a part of the Copenhagen Accord. This is confirmed by an alternative option in the paper for having no process for international consultation and analysis.

According to some delegates, concerns were raised during the meeting that the MRV process for developing countries should not be more onerous than that for developed countries.

One senior developing country delegate said that the non-papers were leading to more confusion and was creating a loss of focus in the negotiations as there is already a negotiating text (known commonly as the 13 August text put together by the Parties) but the Parties are currently not negotiating on the text. Instead, there is now a Facilitators' paper. And discussions are jumping from one issue to another such as that of MRV, the registry for mitigation actions of developing countries and so on.





TWN 8
Cancún News Update
www.twinside.org.sg Published by Third World Network 3 December 2010

Contact group established under COP on proposals for new protocols

Cancun, 3 Dec (Lim Li Lin) -At the plenary session of the 16th session of the COP on Wednesday 1 December, in Cancun, the issue of new protocols under the UNFCCC as proposed by countries was discussed. The meeting agreed to establish a contact group to discuss the proposals.

Following the COP session, at the 6th session of the COP acting as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) considered the issue of formal proposals by countries for amendments to the Protocol for the second commitment period of emission reductions by Annex I Parties. It was decided that the CMP would wait to hear the report of the AWG-KP Chair on the progress of work before deciding what to do about them.

Parties were also informed by the COP President, Patricia Espinosa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, that the Mexican Presidency is undertaking closed small group consultations on mitigation under the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP (See TWN Update 7).

Many countries are seeking a new treaty instrument under the UNFCCC as the outcome of the AWG-LCA. However, there is no consensus yet on the form of the legal outcome.

Many countries that spoke at the current COP session expressed that the contact group should explore the legal form issue of the final outcome of the AWG-LCA, which has not been determined.

Some countries, however, expressed caution about setting up a contact group on this issue as it might duplicate or prejudice the negotiations under the AWG-LCA, and take away valuable time needed for the AWG-LCA negotiations. Moreover, the survival of the Kyoto Protocol is under serious threat, particularly since Japan recently announced in no uncertain terms that it would never agree to a second

commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This should be the focus of discussions, according to some countries.

A total of six new protocols have been proposed by Japan, Tuvalu, the United States, Australia, Costa Rica, and Grenada (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States - AOSIS). The proposal by Grenada was officially notified to the Secretariat and the Parties in May 2010. The other five proposals were notified in 2009, and were considered by the 15th COP session in Copenhagen.

In Copenhagen, the five proposals for protocols were not adopted. As such, this issue is still outstanding and was up for discussion again in Cancun, together with the AOSIS proposal from Grenada.

The proposed protocols are all legal instruments envisaged as the outcome of the AWG-LCA. According to the developing countries, their proposals are intended to be legal instruments that sit alongside the existing Kyoto Protocol, and are not intended to replace it.

At the start of the Cancun plenary session, **Grenada** proposed that an open ended contact group under the guidance and facilitation of the Mexican COP Presidency should be set up to discuss the proposed protocols. It said that it was not efficient or useful to consider this issue in plenary, as this needs its own discussion, and a contact group would facilitate transparency, full participation, and ensure the legitimacy of the outcome.

Grenada said that there is no place for proposals that deal with architecture, or legal form, and that a contact group would anchor such a fundamental discussion in this process, and position Parties on the issue of legal form at the next COP in South Africa.



It said that there is a need for legal clarity and certainty as there are deeply different views on substance, especially on mitigation, and no understanding of the end game of the Bali Action Plan. As such, it said that it is important to capture and take forward the general convergence on the end goal for a legally binding outcome, in a process decision that would set out an appropriate strategy toward a legally binding instrument in South Africa. It said that the contact group should discuss legal issues and the inter-linkages with existing instruments already in force.

This proposal for a contact group was supported by many countries including the African Group, Costa Rica, Tuvalu, Cuba, Guatemala, Maldives, Venezuela, Nauru, Cook Islands, Dominica, Solomon Islands, Dominican Republic, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Saint Lucia, Guyana and Norway. Venezuela said that the work of the contact group must not contradict the on-going work under the AWG-LCA.

Norway and the EU cautioned that the contact group should not duplicate on-going consultations by the Mexican Presidency.

Brazil stressed that in the AWG-KP, a legal outcome is required as mandated by

Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol. Under the AWG-LCA, there are doubts about the nature of the legal outcome, as its substance concerns enhancing the implementation of the UNFCCC. It said that it was important to find a space to look into options, and discuss the need for a legal outcome. It said that Brazil would like to see a legal outcome in the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA, and welcomed a space to discuss the legal form issue.

South Africa supported a space to discuss essential aspects of the issue, and said that the value of the proposed protocols is that they provide an opportunity to discuss the future architecture and legal nature of the AWG-LCA outcome, and future steps. The fact that the legal status of the AWG-LCA outcome is in question is a major obstacle, and a decision on the legal nature would unlock many obstacles, it said.

South Africa supported taking a “pragmatic approach”, and said that the COP, CMP, and the two AWGs are complementary and mutually supportive and the proposals should be assessed against the work already done. It said that the determination of the legal status of the outcomes of both the AWGS

should be included, and they must be of the same legal status to ensure a balanced and fair approach. It said that our response must be legally binding and in line with science.

China said that the issue of legal form should be discussed. It said that under the AWG-KP, Parties should adopt the legally binding amendment for the second commitment period, and under the AWG-LCA Parties are discussing how to strengthen the UNFCCC and its implementation. It said that it could accept a legally binding outcome, with legally binding force. More time should be spent on solving the issues so that there can be a meaningful and balanced outcome, it said, and that it did not want a new formal discussion on this, which will compete with the two AWGs. It said that these issues can be resolved under the two AWGs, and suggested finding a more realistic way such as informal consultations by the Chair or for the AWG-LCA to consider this issue.

India said that there were actually two things being proposed - the proposals for new protocols, and legal form. The proposals for new protocols were discussed last year, and there was no agreement among Parties. It said that time should be spent on the outcomes for Cancun, and the serious issue is the threat to the Kyoto Protocol’s continuation and survival. Clouds are hanging over the Kyoto Protocol, and this should be addressed, to manage the balance of the Cancun outcomes. The AWG-KP has fallen way behind the AWG-LCA, it said, and many of the issues are actively being considered under the AWG-LCA and it has not completed its work. It said that we should focus on the two texts from the last meeting in Tianjin, and at this point of time, the proposals for new protocols should be allowed to rest.

On the second issue, India said that “form should follow substance”. All outcomes will be binding, that is how we have always operated, it said. The Marrakech decisions are all binding, and are being implemented. Once we know the nature of the obligation, we can subsequently figure out the form, it said. First, get the substance right, and then the form will follow, it added. It said that practically, there is so much work to do in the two AWGs, and that there could be consultations on this issue.

Saudi Arabia said that there is limited time, and there is a clear threat to the continuation of the





TWN Cancún Update No. 8

3 December 2010

Kyoto Protocol. Some member states have declared that under no circumstance will they accept a new commitment period under the Protocol. It said that we should first discuss how to maintain the Kyoto Protocol before we discuss or debate a new legally binding agreement. By the end of the Conference we must have an agreement on the second commitment period, with emission reduction figures of Annex I countries.

Australia said that it supported a legally binding post-2012 outcome, which includes binding contributions by all major emitters. It supported a process for robust discussion on this issue which brings together all the proposals.

The Mexican COP President Minister Espinosa proposed setting up a contact group, to be chaired by Michael Zammit Cutajar of Malta, to discuss the proposals, specifically the proposals by AOSIS, Costa Rica and Tuvalu, since they requested a discussion space. She said that they (the proponents) have clearly expressed that a result of this kind is not something we can achieve at this session, but the discussion is to give direction to our substantive work. The discussion should not determine the issues in the two AWGs, she said.

Minister Espinosa also said that the Mexican Presidency is conducting consultations on mitigation, and the close link between the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP.

Grenada confirmed that the proposal for the contact group is intended to support the consultations of the Mexicans, and would facilitate that work.

The 6th session of the CMP began immediately after

the close of the COP plenary to discuss the issue of the amendment proposals to the Kyoto Protocol for Annex I Parties' second commitment period of emission reductions.

A total of 13 proposals have been officially notified. Grenada on behalf of AOSIS submitted their proposal in 2010. In 2009, 12 proposals were made by the European Community, Tuvalu (2 proposals), the Philippines, New Zealand, a group of 37 developing countries, Colombia, Belarus, Australia, Japan, Bolivia (on behalf of Venezuela, Paraguay, Malaysia and Sri Lanka) and Papua New Guinea.

Grenada proposed that this issue should be left open, while the AWG-KP continues its work, and until a report is received by the Chair of the AWG-KP. It said that urgent guidance by CMP is needed to break the deadlock. This was supported by Tuvalu and Saint Lucia.

Tuvalu also wanted the CMP to receive a report from the Chair of the SBI as some of its proposals relate to issues now under consideration by the SBI. Tuvalu insisted that the AWG-KP must conclude its work in Cancun.

The Mexican COP President proposed that the CMP leave this matter open, and hear the reports of AWG-KP and SBI Chairs in order that a decision can be taken on where and how to approach the proposals on the table. She reiterated that the Mexican Presidency is undertaking consultations on the issues that are common to the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP, particularly mitigation. Parties agreed to her proposal.



Impasse over more finance for capacity building may affect other negotiations, warn developing countries

Cancun, 4 December (Hilary Chiew) - Developing countries warned that postponing the decision to provide stronger commitment for capacity-building will have a serious effect on negotiation of other issues including those in the long-term cooperative action working group (AWG-LCA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The contact group on Capacity-building under the Convention, of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) could not agree on a draft decision containing 15 paragraphs when they met for the last time yesterday (Dec 3). Contact groups formed by the SBI are to submit their draft conclusions and decisions to the Chair to be presented at the closing plenary tonight.

Disagreement was over paragraph 12 which reads: “Request [Reiterate the request] the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, to [increase] [continue to provide financial] its support to capacity-building activities in developing countries in accordance with decisions 2/CP.7 and 4/CP.9”.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, Tanzania said the word “increase” should not be bracketed. It said increase in funding was critical for developing countries to respond to impacts of climate change and it is reasonable given that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the

only operating entity of the financial mechanism under the UNFCCC.

Furthermore, it said that increase in climate change impacts requires increase in support and believed that increase in support is meant for those countries already suffering and need more support hence the allocation has to be doubled.

The **European Union** said while the language is something that it can live with, it wanted the bracket to stay and proposed the option of “*continue to provide financial*” instead.

It later said the paragraph was not needed as the need was already reflected elsewhere.

The **United States** agreed with the EU to delete the paragraph.

Zambia said Parties are here to lobby and negotiate and it hoped the EU will reconsider its position as it believed the GEF will be able to meet those demands.

Liberia said for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) capacity-building means looking at systemic implementation of support for understanding issues of climate change for farmers and to assist them to respond efficiently to climate change. “I want to plead with the EU to reason with us that we have lots of challenges and the need for support is important to us,” said the delegate.

The EU said the GEF had allocated US\$1 billion for climate change and over US\$250 million for capacity-





TWN Cancún Update No. 9

4 December 2010

building and it called on developing countries to prioritise capacity-building.

The G77 and China requested for the meeting to continue later in the evening and said it was prepared to continue working on the issue, stressing that capacity-building is important for the Group.

The contact group co-chair, Marie Jaudet of France, said the meeting can only continue with the agreement of all Parties.

The EU reminded that the rule is no late night meeting but should others agree it would be prepared to follow, while Japan and the US said they would not be able to attend.

Although it is in the Umbrella Group, **Australia** said it cannot make decisions for the others as the Group is a loose arrangement but expressed disappointment that the matter cannot be concluded.

The G77 and China said Parties were here deliberating on the issue one year later and the matter has been lingering for two years now, conceding that a short text would have to be prepared for the Chair (of the SBI) to postpone it to the next SBI session.

It however said the impasse will impact on other issues, even those being negotiated under the AWG-LCA. It hoped that there will be movement in capacity-building. Otherwise, it is difficult for the Group to move on other issues.

In the contact group for matters relating to the least developed countries: extension and expansion of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), Parties decided to extend the mandate of the LEG.

It was also decided that the LEG should be mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on the revision and update of national adaptation programmes of action, the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation needs and their integration into development planning, strengthening gender-related consideration, and consideration regarding vulnerable groups within least developed country Parties.

The LEG is requested to develop a two-year rolling programme of work for consideration by the SBI and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its session. It was also decided that at least one member of the LEG should also be a member of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

The contact group agreed on the draft conclusion of the co-chairs and the draft decision to be adopted by the 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun.

Parties also agreed on the draft conclusions and draft decision in the contact group on the Least Development Countries (LDC) Fund.

In the draft conclusions by the co-chairs, the SBI requested the LEG to discuss, with the GEF and its agencies, ways to further improve access to funds from the LDC Fund, the disbursement of funds, the design of implementation strategies for national adaptation programmes of actions using a programmatic approach, ways to best communicate co-financing requirements under the Fund and remaining challenges faced by LDCs in working with GEF agencies, during the first meeting of the LEG in 2011.

On Thursday (December 2), the **Philippines** representing the **Group of 77 and China** raised the issue of the inconsistency between the timeline of the review of the LDC Fund's performance and the extension of the role of the World Bank as trustee to the Fund, and sought clarification.

It noted that although there is a possibility of extending the timeline of the review and appointment of an interim trustee for three years, that could prejudice the review of the Adaptation Fund which will be completed by CMP 7 in South Africa next year. The Adaptation Fund Board is proposing an extension of 3 years for the World Bank as trustee, from its expiry date in March 2011.

It said it is in favour of changing the terms of the memorandum of understanding (with the World Bank) than changing the review period.



TWN Cancún Update No. 9

4 December 2010

The Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, Farrukh Khan of Pakistan, explained that extension of the trusteeship was necessary as the Fund has financial management where it sells CER (Certified Emissions Rights) with different timeline and sequencing and that the sale of the CER will be halted if trustees were not there. He said a continuation and harmonisation phase would be needed if two sets of trustees were to arise. He said the extension should be long enough so as not to pose a hurdle to the operation of the Fund.

He reminded Parties that the Adaptation Fund was a difficult but heart-warming struggle for developing countries to have direct access to the Fund and it is now shown to be working.

The Philippines said that as a group, the G77 and China would like to continue the support to members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and requested the AOSIS to extend its experience relating to the Adaptation Fund to other

countries of the G77 who are not members of AOSIS.

It further said that the 2% contribution from the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects to the Adaptation Fund is a solidarity gesture of the G77 with its fellow members who needed urgent attention in adaptation. It described the achievement of the Adaptation Fund, so far, as a shining example.

(CDM projects are carried out in developing countries where the credits generated from avoided emissions are sold in the compliance market as offsets to assist Annex I Parties – developed countries – in meeting part of their emission reduction commitment.)





Divergent views in contact group on new protocols under the UNFCCC

Cancun, 4 December (Chee Yoke Ling) – Divergent views remain over proposed new protocols under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, with several developing countries concerned that a new protocol would undermine or even replace the Kyoto Protocol.

The contact group established by the plenary of the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) on 1 December to consider proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention, met from 11.30 am to 1 pm on Friday (3 December) under the chairmanship of Michael Zammit Cutajar of Malta. (See TWN Cancun News Update # 8.)

At the end of the exchange of views, Cutajar said that he did not think it would be productive to have further discussions, and proposed to convey his summary of the views of the Parties to the COP 16 President, Patricia Espinosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) expressed their disappointment, preferring to continue discussions in the afternoon. Cutajar said that there was no facility for another contact group meeting, but for informal consultations that he decided would not be held.

Many countries are seeking a new treaty instrument under the UNFCCC as the outcome of the working group on long-term cooperative action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). However, there is no consensus yet on the form of that outcome, with options including COP decisions and a protocol.

Over the past 18 months, six new protocols have been proposed under Article 17 of the UNFCCC by Japan, Tuvalu, the United States, Australia, Costa Rica, and Grenada (on behalf of AOSIS). The proposal by Grenada was officially notified to the Secretariat and the Parties in May 2010. The other five proposals were notified in 2009, considered but not adopted by COP 15 in Copenhagen.

(Article 17 of the UNFCCC provides that the COP may, at any ordinary session, adopt protocols to the Convention.)

Echoing the words of the COP 16 President when she wound up the 1 December plenary session, Cutajar said at the start of the contact group meeting that the contact group is an opportunity for the proponents of the six proposals to explain the main thrust of their proposals, taking into account developments over the past months. It was a chance for those proponents to update the UNFCCC Parties.

He reminded Parties of the President's call to bear in mind efficiency, time and avoidance of overlap with the work in other bodies (the AWG-LCA and the working group on further commitments for Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol), and also the related consultations being conducted by the President.

He said there was another time slot in the afternoon (for informal consultations if needed) but he hoped that there would be no need to use it. He then invited proponents to make presentations of about 5 minutes each.

Grenada on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) welcomed further dialogue on the matter, and said that this process must anchor the legal form for South Africa. Its proposal submitted in May 2010 is an input to the work of the AWG-LCA to enhance the implementation of UNFCCC, and it stressed that the AOSIS position on the continuation of KP in a second commitment period (of emission reductions) is very clear.

It said that its proposal is not only a compromise, but also to provide a package that the group thinks can be suitable for Parties, and its draft protocol covers all the key elements of the Bali Action Plan with additions.

Grenada reminded all delegates that a few weeks ago, the international community, the multilateral process, successfully adopted two new protocols based on clear mandate and the willingness of parties (referring to the access and benefit sharing protocol as well as the supplementary protocol on liability and redress adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the



TWN Cancun Update No. 10

4 December 2010

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety respectively, in Nagoya, Japan in October).

It said that with deep respect to complete our work in the AWGs (the LCA and Kyoto Protocol tracks), SBSTA and SBI, we wish this contact group to reflect on how to take the process forward.

Japan agreed that the contact group should not duplicate work and said that in May last year Japan submitted its proposal with the objective to adopt a single legally binding framework that involves participation of all major economies. It said that it is committed to continuing in the AWG-LCA for a concrete outcome.

Tuvalu emphasised that its proposal submitted in June 2009 does not replace the KP, and is part of the 2-track process, saying that it has also proposed amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. It said that its proposed protocol text has many elements including definitions, pointing out that one definition that could help the AWG-LCA work is on Parties vulnerable to climate change.

It added that its proposal is for a global framework, and an attempt to ensure that all Parties play a role. It acknowledged that certain Parties will play a role in the Kyoto Protocol and other Parties will play a role in this (new) protocol (referring to the United States in particular that is a UNFCCC Party but not a Kyoto Protocol Party).

It highlighted three tiers of nationally appropriate mitigation actions for developing countries (those financed internationally, financed nationally, and pledged) and how these relate to emissions trading, adding that the current AWG-LCA text on safeguards can be considered.

It said that one thing that has not come up in the AWG-LCA is to “climate-proof” development assistance.

Its proposal on risk management and risk reduction is not un-similar with the AOSIS proposal, and is a better elaboration, closer to where Parties are in discussion now (in the AWG-LCA).

Tuvalu endorsed the AOSIS statement on how it sees the way forward – that these proposals are a guide for work forward and the need for a mandate for a legally binding agreement.

Australia said it believed in a legally binding outcome at the AWG-LCA. It has heard how developing countries are justifiably worried about how they can develop and that there are different national circumstances and capabilities. It sees national schedules as how this can be done, as a way a way to gain national consensus.

It said schedules can be accompanied by flexibilities, and should recognise that developed and developing countries are not the same. Its proposal would build on the Kyoto Protocol. We can take the AWG-LCA process to take decisions that can be the next steps and building blocks for a final outcome, and that this is best place to take this forward and also decide on the legal form.

Costa Rica said that its proposed Protocol submitted in June 2009 is intended to complement and not to replace the Kyoto Protocol but to complement it. It said it does not claim full ownership over this protocol as it also considered the text in its entirety prepared by the AWG-LCA chair. It said its text constitutes a good starting point for inputs from other Parties both with regard to content and the structure of the framework.

It said its proposed protocol is consistent with common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, and the leadership of developed countries to achieve quantified reduction based on science.

It also said that the AWG-LCA should continue work with a renewed sense of urgency and a mandate to work on the legal form of its outcome, and in COP 17 to adopt a legally binding instrument to attain enhanced and long term implementation of the Convention.

The **United States of America** said it would not go through its proposal, explaining that it continued to like many elements of its proposal for a legally binding agreement and that some are essential for any such future agreement. It referred to the evolving capability of Parties to take on mitigation commitments.

It said that its proposal was in a specific context, and that if Copenhagen (COP 15 in 2009) had no AWG-LCA outcome then a protocol would provide an option.

It said that the elements in its proposal almost overlap completely with those at the AWG-LCA, and that many key issues relate to the way the Bali Action Plan will be given form.

“Our thinking and the thinking of many other Parties have developed. It won’t be productive at this time to take these issues into a new process,” the US said.

It added that it is most focused to achieve progress at this (Cancun) meeting and not to have diversion that could very well lead to incoherence.

It welcomes more discussion in the AWG-LCA track saying that discussion should continue under that track.





TWN Cancun Update No. 10

4 December 2010

At this point, chair Cutajar observed that each proponent in his way has related the content and objective of the respective original proposals and relate this to what is going on now. They refer in that context to what is going on in the AWG-LCA, with some Parties mentioning gaps in the AWG-LCA work.

He said that the main distinction in substance is not new – some are looking at a unified decision, and some on a 2-track approach of the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA. He said it may be useful to further discuss in this contact group the process.

India said the presentations were clearly illuminating. It said that we are essentially meeting to discuss Article 17 amendments; we are already discussing the issues in the Kyoto Protocol and LCA tracks.

It did not agree that “binding-ness” only comes from a protocol. Whatever we have decided – Bali Action Plan, the Marrakesh Accord – these are decisions that we are all bound by and abide to, it said. The intention is extremely important, and India has always intended to be bound by the UNFCCC and the decisions of the COP.

It said further that the subject matter of the contact group’s discussion is already under discussion in the 2 working groups and that we really should be spending time to work towards deliverables in Cancun. It asked whether Parties really believe that we should be scattered in different places at this point, agreeing with the US on this.

India stressed that the continuation and fate of the Kyoto Protocol is at stake. How can we even consider Article 17 amendments when the fate of Kyoto Protocol is hanging in the air?

It repeated its statement at the COP plenary session on 1 December, that the form follows the substance – if we know the substance and we have a clear picture of our capacity then we can decide on the form.

It also said that actions will be taken nationally and the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Bali Action Plan, etc are all binding.

It said that it does not want any new instrument that will dilute, supplant, marginalise the Kyoto Protocol. We must very clearly focus our attention and not be writing a new instrument.

The **European Union** said that in the ongoing discussions on mitigation proposals, it shared the view that when deciding on those proposals we should also capture the legal binding nature of paragraph 1b(ii) of the Bali Action

Plan (referring to the nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing countries).

It said that its position on the legally binding outcome of the AWG-LCA goes hand in hand with a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. The Cancun outcome should clearly express legally binding outcomes for both tracks, and not in form of (COP) decisions.

It also said that on second commitment period, it supports a global framework engaging all major economies, that addresses weaknesses in the Kyoto Protocol and there we see work progressing such as on the base year (from which to measure emission reductions) and constructive discussion on AAUs that for the EU is very important.

The EU said it is also willing to take a step forward and that the numbers in the information paper by the Secretariat can be captured in the Annex of the Kyoto Protocol to show we are moving in the KP track.

It said that it can be seen from discussions in both the working groups that there is support for legally binding outcomes in both tracks, and that from the COP Presidency can be seen that there might be work for next year after Cancun.

Marshall Islands in associating with Grenada said that the AOSIS proposal reflects an outcome that is legally binding. The AOSIS proposal submitted this year and amendments to the Kyoto Protocol are aimed at a balanced outcome. It said that careful comparability is included and the US proposal also allows for developing countries to come forward with NAMAs.

However, it said that Parties are still faced with a question before us – how does form follow substance?

It said the COP can include in a decision the guide towards South Africa (venue of COP 17 in 2011) and a clear orientation can be provided for our work. The AWG-LCA work should be extended taking into account proposals under Article 17 of the Convention.

Chair Cutajar sought clarification that Marshall Islands is asking for a decision from COP on organization of work for COP 17, explaining that a contact group has no life beyond a COP session.

China supported India, saying that the AWG-LCA is already discussing all these hard nutshells – without understanding all these difficult issues how can we discuss legal form? If we cannot have a clear understanding on the usefulness of the substance how can we discuss form, it asked.



TWN Cancun Update No. 10

4 December 2010

It said that at this critical point Parties should not be diverted or distracted from work that is needed. It expressed full sympathy with the proposals from AOSIS, Costa Rica and Tuvalu, and assured the Parties concerned that these will be discussed in the AWG-LCA.

Every issue we are discussing here is being discussed in the AWG-LCA – so how are we avoiding duplication, China asked.

Singapore in supporting AOSIS (of which is it a member) highlighted the issue of architectural form, saying that a legal architecture underpins the UNFCCC and this must be ensured. It supported comprehensive coverage and global participation. It said that it is essential to implement pledged actions and a multilateral rules-based framework to ensure actions.

It hopes that Cancun will crystallize consensus for a legally binding agreement to implement the Bali Road Map.

South Africa said it had a practical suggestion that it also raised in (the COP) plenary. We have to be very pragmatic – this is the elephant in the room and that is the legal form of the outcome (of the AWG-LCA).

It said that most of those elements heard in the contact group presentations can be brought into the AWG-LCA work. The key to resolving these issues is a balanced outcome: for the Kyoto Protocol we need an amendment, in the AWG-LCA we need the same legal weight. It said that without the clarity of what the outcome of the AWG-LCA will be, it is not fair to ask proponents (of the protocol proposals) to take their issues to the AWG-LCA.

It also said that because these matters link to the COP and the CMP, we need to take them to that level. If we decide to dissect the proposals we would waste a lot of time and won't come up with any outcome that we would like. So, it called for taking this to COP consultations for a bigger blueprint and to be ensured that sovereign states can have their proposals fully taken into account. It said again that we should be pragmatic in our approach.

Colombia said we need a decision in Cancun that will lead to a legally binding agreement. It sees many difficulties in reaching agreement if we do not have legal certainty as to where we are going. That was the problem last year (at COP 15). If there is legal certainty then negotiators know where to go, it added.

Mexico said that it has listened carefully to the opinion of the Parties and that the COP President created this contact group as an acknowledgement of the importance to listen to the proposals – there had been no space to consider

these and there is legitimate interest. It hoped that the chair will convey all these views to the COP President.

Sri Lanka said that a legally binding protocol from the AWG-LCA is very important for it. If we do not know the legal form of the outcome it won't help us in moving the discussion forward. The UNFCCC is legally binding, the Kyoto Protocol is legally binding so we all know the difference between that and (COP) decisions.

Bolivia said it is important to remember that we have a mandate to finish our work in the 2 tracks and that is to discuss in the context of the Bali Action Plan, and clear compliance with the Kyoto Protocol. We are discussing now to complement or replace the Kyoto Protocol in the context of another protocol. If the Kyoto Protocol is not complied with then this discussion is out of the mandate given to us, it said.

It also said that we have to fulfill the great job of whether the Kyoto Protocol is complied with. In the AWG-LCA we are precisely in the middle of discussion. It agreed with India that it is premature to discuss an instrument that could replace the Kyoto Protocol. It added that on substance we are dealing with content, the issues that are important. So let us work on that and then see the context of legal form afterwards.

The **Philippines** said that it is still agnostic on the form. We believe that any decision on the process and the form of the agreed outcome must necessarily be determined by what kind of operationalisation and what kind of compliance regime we want to see and this will define the type of instrument we want.

It emphasized that the work of the AWG-LCA should not result in any weakening of the Convention or Kyoto Protocol, or the shifting of the balance of obligations. There should be an instrument with immediate effect and not one that will need waiting; with substantive obligations of developed countries and how they will implement those. There should be no replacement of the Convention or Kyoto Protocol.

Norway said that legal form is very important and there must be no duplication. It said the contact group is to prepare for next year and the work of this group should continue in 2011.

Chair Cutajar said again that this is a contact group and its life ends with the COP session.

St. Lucia supported other island state Parties for a legally binding treaty outcome at the AWG-LCA as well as in the AWG-KP to co-exist. But clearly we need a process to get us there, to achieve a legally binding agreement. It said that it





TWN Cancun Update No. 10

4 December 2010

would be good to have a decision on intersessional work. In response to (South Africa's) suggestion to refer to the COP President, it said that this needs to stay within this contact group, and that this group could look at what is needed in intersessional work.

St. Kitts, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Nauru also spoke in support of a legally binding agreement from the AWG-LCA.

After further interventions by India, Tuvalu and the US chair Cutajar gave his summary. He said that the group had had some interesting presentations on the subject of the proposals on the table, situating those proposals in the context of ongoing work, especially the work in the AWG-LCA. Some Parties pointed out elements covered in the AWG-LCA, others pointed to legal elements not covered in the AWG-LCA.

He reminded Parties that the agenda item on consideration of amendments under Article 17 of the Convention will remain open at the next COP session unless it is completed in this COP session. For those who are concerned, as long as proposals are on table they remain open. Other Parties can put in proposals too.

He said that there are a few points of difference in the interpretation of what is meant by "legally binding" and the debate continues, so he will only take note of this.

He said that some Parties do not want to lose sight of legal gaps that are not dealt with in the AWG-LCA and that there should be a legally binding agreement.

On the question of one track or 2 tracks, he said that we are clearly committed to 2 tracks and that this is a well-known situation.

He said that Parties need to deal with process issues, and agreed with the South African delegate that this is part of the big picture. That is in the hand of the COP President – she is President of the COP and the COP MOP (CMP); she has the big picture and she has mentioned that there is a consultative process.

He then said that the important thing for all Parties is that this issue of legal form is not lost. There is one specific proposal from Costa Rica, a decision that could extend the mandate of the AWG-LCA. Some Parties want to have a decision on legal form here in Cancun. Some want to take the issue to the AWG-LCA and others want a distinct process.

He then said that given that difference of opinion and given that this is part of a big picture, and has been enjoined not to have duplication of work, he will convey as fairly as he can the views that he has summarized and seek the advice of the COP President.

He concluded that he did not think it would be productive to have informal consultations in the afternoon. But he would discuss more deeply with those Parties with interest so that he can have a better understanding if this work is to continue.

Grenada said that we hear you very clearly but would like to record our disappointment that there will not be a discussion this afternoon.

Chair Cutajar reiterated that there was no facility for the contact group but for informal consultations and he had decided not to do that.



TWN **11**
Cancun News Update
www.twinside.org.sg Published by **Third World Network** **6 December 2010**

SBI session closes on a positive note, with more to be done

Cancun, 6 Dec (Hilary Chiew) - The 33rd session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) closed on the night of 4 December with the adoption of 14 conclusions and decisions respectively.

Overall, Parties have found the session to be effective and useful as it allowed Parties, particularly the Group of 77 and China, to be engaged constructively in discussions in order to achieve real progress on different issues under the SBI.

Developing countries underscored the importance of the work of the SBI, the need for more efforts towards implementation-oriented decisions and conclusions on important issues to be adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP) in enabling them to deal with the effects of climate change.

The key decisions were the extension and expansion of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) by 5 years and the highlighting of Annex I (developed countries) Parties' poor records in emissions reduction based on the review reports of their greenhouse gas inventory data for the periods 1990-2007 and 1990-2008.

Representing the G77 and China, Yemen said the SBI is the body responsible for implementing climate change related activities and it underlined the word implementation.

Therefore, it would like to see more efforts towards implementation-oriented decisions and conclusions on important issues to be adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP) in enabling developing countries to deal with the difficulties they are facing in terms of lack of technical and financial support, predictability of funding and the provision of the agreed full costs for national communications. This, it said, will

eventually allow them to overcome the barriers on implementing activities and programmes on adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

The Group, it said, considers the operation of the Adaptation Fund and the direct access to funding to be an excellent example of successes that Parties have achieved, which will help pave the road for an equal and balanced treatment of adaptation, in providing funding as it has been historically given to mitigation.

It welcomed the review process of the Adaptation Fund and its institutional arrangements that will be conducted in 2011 as important steps.

It reiterated the group's concerns articulated in its statement at the opening plenary (30 November) of key issues, namely, review of the financial mechanism; governance of long term finance; review of the Adaptation Fund and its institutional arrangements; implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measure); lack of inflow of capital to the Special Climate Change Fund and the LDC Fund to enable developing countries to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change; predictability of funding; and the provision of the agreed full costs for the preparation of National Communications from non-Annex I (developing) countries.

On development and transfer of technology, it called for the creation of a technology mechanism consisting of the key elements that are necessary for scaling up of development and transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation by the developed countries. Hence it is important that financing technology transfer should come from public resources of developed countries.





TWN Cancún Update No. 11

6 December 2010

In recognising the work of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) carried out under the Poznan Strategic Programme on development and transfer of technologies, the Group strongly recommended the GEF to align these activities with those of the Technology Mechanism to be established under the UNFCCC.

It said future sessions of SBI must switch from the habitual 'to take note of documents' to a proactive action to raise (findings of those documents and reflect them) as COP decisions. It was referring to the National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory data for the period 1990-2007 which showed Annex I Parties with an increased trend of GHG emissions. A strong message must be sent to all Parties for such countries to limit and effectively reduce their anthropogenic emissions of GHG, enhance their GHG sinks and establish a mechanism to ensure compliance.

At the same time, the Group considers that it is urgent to adopt a COP decision to implement the recommendations prepared by the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications (NC), for non-Annex I Parties to cope with the constraints and gaps affecting non-Annex I Parties in the process of and preparation of their NCs and the assessment of their capacity-building needs.

Lesotho speaking on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) said the SBI is a key component of the UNFCCC process as it oversees implementation of climate change activities on the ground. In our view, the 33rd session of the SBI has been a tremendous success and therefore, Cancun has registered some success already.

It said the item on matters relating to LDCs addressed issues fundamental to the LDC programme particularly to assist the effort of this group of countries with acknowledged extremely limited capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change.

It further said the LDC work programme provides for the Group an opportunity to implement programmes to respond to the challenges of climate change. The NAPA (National Adaptation Programme of Actions) story is a success story. Forty-four countries have their NAPAs approved by the Global Environment Facility Council with a number of them already under implementation.

The agenda item on LDC Fund was debated and completed to the satisfaction of the LDC Group. It appreciates the decision for GEF to facilitate in the

implementation of the remaining broader elements of the LDC work programme. These include development of longer term national adaptation plans that aim at deepening the efforts to mainstream climate change in the LDCs.

It welcomed the decision to expand the LEG membership from 12 to 13 which included three experts from Annex I countries in addition to 9 and now 10 experts from the LDC Group. The varied and diverse backgrounds of this membership result in the LEG becoming a very effective tool to build and to transfer capacity.

It said further that the LEG has ably performed its mandate to support the LDC Group in preparation and implementation of NAPAs, and welcome the draft decision of the SBI to extend the mandate of the LEG by 5 years.

It said it is now clear to the world and also a source of pride to submit that the NAPA process, the LDCF and the LEG, are the best practices in implementing programmes, and it hopes for a continuation of this practice.

It thanked countries that have made financial contributions to the LDCF and those that have offered financial, technical and expert support to the work of the LEG. It further requested other countries that have not yet done so to make contributions in support of the LDC work programme.

Belgium, representing the European Union (EU) said it was encouraged that Parties were able to extend the LEG mandate as well as coming to a positive conclusion on the review of the LDCF as it showed that Parties have the capacity to build consistent adaptation support for developing countries.

It said the 4th review of the (UNFCCC) Financial Mechanism has been successfully concluded as well as the assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund and additional guidance to the GEF was issued, all of which should enhance the provision of financial resources for the implementation of the Convention.

It welcomed the conclusions of the Poznan strategy programme on technology transfer and on the long-term programme on technology transfer. It is pleased with the spirit of compromise demonstrated by Parties and the outcome of the discussion on national communications and inventories for both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.

*TWN Cancún Update No. 11*

6 December 2010

It is further pleased to see the progress made with regards to ways for enhancing the participation of observer organisations in the UNFCCC process during the coming year and welcomes the workshop to be held in 2011.

Despite these positive results, the EU regretted that once again there is lack of progress on the completion of the 2nd comprehensive review of the capacity-building framework.

It stressed that work to support the implementation is key to any climate change policy and Parties have to assure that even when negotiating a future regime, due attention is given to advance implementation.

In the intervention on increasing observation organisations participation, **Mexico** said the move should also include the idea of creating a new government constituency for parliament and legislative assemblies.

Tebtebba, representing the indigenous peoples' caucus called on Parties to support and strengthen indigenous peoples' participation in the UNFCCC process. It said in other UN conventions, these same Parties had recognised indigenous peoples' contribution and it looks forward for these examples to be replicated in the UNFCCC.

On capacity-building under the Convention, co – chair Marie Jaudet of France reported that the contact group made limited progress as Parties' views differ considerably. Therefore, they will deliberate on the issue again at the next SBI session and hope to conclude the work by COP 17 (next year in South Africa). She said Parties expressed their disappointment for not concluding the agenda item on the second comprehensive review of the Capacity-building framework.

She also reported that another agenda item – capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol – failed to produce an agreement. Due to time constraint Parties decided to continue at the 34th SBI session, based on the draft text from the 32nd session of the SBI with the view to recommend a draft decision for adoption at COP 17.

On the agenda item dealing with NCs and greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties, **Bolivia** pointed out that not only that developed countries are historically responsible for climate change, it is also clear that the emissions level from various Annex I Parties which are not Economies-In-

Transition continue with a growing trend of emissions, some even doubling their emissions from 1990 level.

As such, it said the FCCC/SBI/2009/12 report that registered emission of Annex I Parties for the period 1990-2007 must be taken seriously by the SBI as that constitutes the main source of information for the implementation of the Convention.

While it had approved the draft conclusion and decision, Bolivia said it is frustrated and wanted to express concerns that Parties can't reach consensus on the need to highlight the failure of specific Annex I Parties in the draft texts.

The draft decision, however, request Parties included in Annex I with increased trends of GHG emissions for the period 1990-2007, to adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting and effectively reducing its anthropogenic emissions of GHG and protecting and enhancing its GHG sinks and reservoirs in compliance with their commitments.

The draft decision also invites Parties and admitted observer organisations to submit to the secretariat, by 28 April 2011, their views on possible ways to address the fact that some Annex I Parties are not fulfilling their commitments of reducing their GHG emissions, established under the Convention.

Bolivia had stressed throughout the three-day Contact Group meetings on this matter that it isn't enough that Parties 'take note' of those reports. It also preferred to have the draft conclusion make specific reference to the national GHG inventory data for the period 1990-2007 instead of the report that captured data for the period 1990-2008 (FCCC/SBI/2010/18) as the latter was an 'incomplete' report given that the review process was still on-going.

Between 1990 and 2007, total aggregate GHG emissions for Annex I non-economies in transition, excluding LULUCF (Land-use, Land-use change and Forestry) increased by 11.2% and GHG emissions including LULUCF increased by 12.8%.

The review for the period 1990-2008, meanwhile, showed that for Annex I non-EIT Parties, GHG emissions excluding LULUCF increased by 7.9% and GHG emissions including LULUCF increased by 8.3%.





TWN 12
Cancún News Update
www.twinside.org.sg Published by Third World Network 6 December 2010

COP President announces Ministerial inputs, assures transparent process

Cancun, 7 Dec (Chee Yoke Ling) – In announcing that newly arrived ministers will help to move the climate negotiations forward, Mexican Minister Patricia Espinosa, President of the Conference of Parties, also reassured Parties that the process will be transparent and inclusive.

She announced that she had asked some Ministers to help her in consultations in five areas – shared vision; adaptation; mitigation; finance, technology and capacity building; and items under the Kyoto Protocol, with two Ministers to assist in each issue. A stock-taking plenary will be held on Tuesday to review the situation.

Inclusiveness and transparency were central in the discussions at three informal meetings held over the weekend, with repeated assurances that there is “no hidden text and no secret negotiations.” These assurances were given by Patricia Espinosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico who is President of the 16th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 6th session of the COP acting as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

The lack of transparency and the manner in which the last COP and CMP sessions in 2009 was conducted, with the resulting controversial Copenhagen Accord that not negotiated by all UNFCCC Parties in accordance with UN rules and processes, has created mistrust among many developing countries.

Since then, key issues remain unresolved with divergent views in the two tracks of negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further

Commitments for Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP).

The Mexican COP 16 Presidency has been holding a series of informal consultations over many months before the Cancun conference, and since COP 16 and CMP 6 sessions started on 29 November they have undertaken informal consultations on some issues too.

On Sunday morning (5 December) Minister Espinosa convened an informal stocktaking meeting that focused on the organization of work over the next few days. She stressed that the meeting was not about substance. Her statement was subsequently posted on the UNFCCC website entitled “Informal meeting of the President, Statement by Her Excellency, Mrs. Patricia Espinosa, COP 16/CMP 6 President.”

The day before she had presided over informal stocktaking meetings of the COP 16 and CMP 6 sessions to assess the progress of work after one week of negotiations and informal consultations. The UNFCCC’s subsidiary bodies – the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice – concluded their work that same night and numerous decisions were adopted, marking welcome progress in the implementation of the Convention.

The stocktaking of the COP 16 and the CMP 6 also focused on assurances of transparency and inclusiveness by the COP President, with concerns voiced by some developing country Parties.

(A High Level Segment of COP16 and CMP 6 will begin on Tuesday afternoon and end on Friday afternoon, with some ministers already arriving over the weekend.)



TWN Cancún Update No. 12

6 December 2010

Espinosa informed Parties at the Sunday informal meeting that she has invited some ministers to support the efforts of the Presidency and those of the two Working Groups, “to carry out consultations in order to help us identify the areas where solutions may lay, and thus to lead to further progress.”

In her statement read out at the beginning of the informal meeting, she said that “the scheme I will present follows what we have agreed upon with the Chairs of the Working Groups, after valuable conversations with the coordinators of the negotiating groups and in close consultation with the Secretariat.”

She reiterated that, “all of us are fully aware of and respect the fact that this is a two-track process and will continue to maintain balance within and between each of them.”

She said that, “No international conference can succeed without there being confidence among the parties and in the process itself. We believe that, after much hard work by all, current conditions should allow indeed must allow for the reaching of understandings. This is in no small measure due to a commitment by all to transparency and inclusiveness, principles that the Mexican Presidency will continue to honor throughout.”

She said that ministers are already in Cancun, and at a welcoming dinner for them on Saturday night, “no papers were distributed and no negotiations took place.”

(In Copenhagen last year, a welcoming dinner for selected heads of states was reportedly the beginning of the “secret negotiations resulting in the Copenhagen Accord.)

Espinosa went on to say, “Starting today, however, the presence of high-level officials must be capitalized, as they can provide the necessary political guidance to push forth on several key issues.”

On the consultative role of the selected ministers, she stressed that the Ministers “will contribute to the work that is already under way, in which we have made important progress but still require political decisions to be taken in order to forge ahead” (referring to the work of the two AWGs).

She emphasized that, “Ministers will not be expected to draft compromise language, but to help identify where balance is to be found. Ministers will not convene informal sessions of any sort, but will instead approach every delegation they believe ought to be consulted at each specific moment and remain

accessible to all.”

To concerns expressed informally over the past few days that many Ministers will be arriving later, and some delegations will not have ministerial level representation, Espinosa said, “Ministers will not limit their contacts to other ministers, but will be open to dialogue with all and they will reach out to the representatives that each party has decided to appoint.”

She also said that, “Ministers will not relieve the Chairs (of the AWGs) of their responsibilities in any way, but will support their efforts to resolve matters that have so far not advanced in a more formal setting.”

She then listed the pairs of Ministers (one from a developed country and another from a developing country for selected issues) who will be helping her in relation to the AWG-LCA work: Sweden and Grenada on matters related to shared vision; Spain and Algeria on adaptation; Australia and Bangladesh on finance, technology and capacity building; New Zealand and Indonesia on mitigation, including MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification).

On items under the Kyoto Protocol, the ministers from the United Kingdom and Brazil will be assisting.

She added that other ministers, among them those from Ecuador, Singapore, Norway and Switzerland could support on other specific issues as they arise.

She reiterated her statement made the day before at the informal stocktaking of COP 16 that, “there will be no separate or parallel Ministerial process, no selective segmentation of issues, and no duplication of negotiations.”

On the role of the Mexican Presidency, she said it “will help facilitate communication among ministers, through constant dialogue with all, with the Chairs (of the AWGs), with the groups (of Parties), and with individual delegations.”

“Once again, I must state that there is no hidden text and no secret negotiations,” she said. “The Mexican Presidency will continue to work with full transparency and according to established United Nations procedures.”

She concluded by saying that, “I believe we can complete the package, or at the very least to make significant advances, before the opening of the high-level segment on Tuesday afternoon.”

She expressed optimism that “we will move forward very quickly in the next two days” with the “positive





TWN Cancún Update No. 12

6 December 2010

results ministerial participation can bring” and “the inclusiveness and technical capacity that the formal negotiating environment can provide.”

She said that she would fulfill her “responsibility of closely monitoring the state of our discussions and proposing the further steps that might be required so that we can reach our goals.”

Yemen on behalf of the Group of 77 and China said that the Group trusted the COP 16 President’s leadership which so far has been notable for its transparency. It stressed that the Group’s participation seeks to ensure that the inputs of the Group is reflected in the final product.

It emphasised that there must be transparency; the Group will not look favourably to parallel or shadow ministerial processes. Ministers have a pivotal role to play but it must be within the Working Group processes.

It said that the principle of the sovereign right of nations must be respected and adhered to, in functions and activities organized to advance the negotiations,

It also said that the two Ad Hoc Working Groups must continue their work in line with the Bali Roadmap (comprising the Bali Action Plan for enhanced implementation of the UNFCCC and the second commitment period for emission reductions by developed countries of the Kyoto Protocol).

The **European Commission** represented by Connie Hedegaard (Commissioner for Climate Action, former Danish Minister for Climate and Energy) supported the COP President’s next steps and welcomed the “early involvement of ministers.”

She also said that while the upgraded text has all the elements of a balanced package, it is also concerned that the text on the table are not ready for ministers to agree to a deal and are not of equal status. It said that the Kyoto Protocol text contains options on all issues, but the mitigation and MRV in the AWG-LCA text have mere options that still need to be in legal text.

She also said that, “we are here to negotiate and not to restate national positions.”

Venezuela’s Claudia Salerno spoke intensely about the state of emergency in her country due to floods, and called on Parties to rise to the multilateral and environmental challenge. She said that the UN system can generate appropriate responses in due time. There is no other alternative but to sit down

together and resolve the issues, adding that this will be a new historical responsibility for the Convention, needing all to sit together – negotiators, diplomats, professional bodies.

(Several Parties in their statements expressed sympathy and solidarity with Venezuela.)

Egypt on behalf of the Arab Group raised several questions on the procedures. Emphasising that there must be open, transparent and accessible consultations, it asked: How can we access these ministers, will they organise meetings? Or will they consult on their own?

On Espinosa’s statement regarding resolving issues before Tuesday when the High Level Segment starts, what is the status of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP if these issues are not resolved, especially since they are the proper venue to resolve the issues that have not been resolved?

It disagreed with the EU on the balance between the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA text, saying that with regard to the former, it does not look like it will lead to a decision at this meeting.

Egypt cautioned that in Copenhagen we had a process that was a little similar to this – un-clarity of the AWGs process and inclusiveness of all Parties.

In response, Espinosa read from the relevant parts of her statement again saying that it would be made available to everyone. She added that before the opening of High Level Segment, they could meet again to assess progress. She will closely monitor the situation and propose further steps. She will hear stocktaking messages from the Working Group chairs, and then collectively take necessary action.

Grenada on behalf of AOSIS agreed with the call to treat discussions with urgency and decisiveness, supporting the principle of transparency and inclusiveness, and stressing that there can be no parallel processes.

Democratic Republic of Congo representing the African Group said that transparency is critical for the success of our work in Cancun and the longer term success of the multilateral system. Expressing trust in the COP president’s leadership it said it is also essential that work continues in the two AWGs and that the pace of negotiations should accelerate.

Cuba welcomed the assurances of the COP President regarding the procedures next week and that this reflects her work in restoring confidence in the negotiations. It stressed the importance of Parties



TWN Cancún Update No. 12

6 December 2010

negotiating directly with Parties and not have facilitators (referring to the role of facilitators in the Tianjin, China meeting of the AWG-LCA in October).

Nigeria stressed that the key word is transparency. While we are dealing with process and procedures we must be very clear and be right on target, it said. Negotiations must be driven by Parties, and not facilitators coming up with text.

It said that that negotiations must continue beyond Cancun, and it must be clearly understood that the two AWGs must continue. All the elements are not there so we must have a channel where negotiations will not cease but continue.

On role of ministers, it endorsed the words of the COP President – facilitation and guidance roles. But we must also be clear that work by ministers must not be selective, and all delegations, whether ministers or heads of delegations, have equal right to participate, it said.

Nigeria also expressed puzzlement over the EU's statement that ministers will finalise a deal. Reiterating that transparency is critical, it said that whatever we do with the Kyoto Protocol will determine the result.

Colombia said that the elephant in the room is Copenhagen – the ghost of Copenhagen. Saying that we have now managed to overcome what happened in Copenhagen we must support Mexican presidency and use all the tools that we have. It said Parties should not only drop extreme positions, but stop threatening to walk out or ask where text comes from.

Pakistan asked how the ministers (invited by the COP President to consult) are to report back to the AWGs.

The COP President replied that there will be communication permanently with the chairs of AWGs – particularly as all the issues are so interconnected.

Philippines also stressed the importance of a common understanding of inclusiveness, balance and transparency to move forward. It said that ministers only give political guidance to their own negotiators, not other sovereign nations, and that Parties must work within established UN procedures.

Malaysia expressed concerns over comments that Parties are taking national positions, saying that the principles of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol are not national positions but that they represent negotiated and multilateral positions. These, it said, define the balance.

Bolivia said that all agreed that there should be negotiations among the Parties. What do we mean? That means that among us we must deal with all the questions – the crucial issue of numbers of the Kyoto Protocol (on emission reductions numbers) should be examined by all Parties, it explained. We cannot limit such consideration to a few and in informal consultations.

It said that we need several negotiation meetings among Parties and that the text should also be about text of the Parties, and not of facilitators, so that we do not duplicate the failure in Copenhagen; that is the only way we can put the ghost of Copenhagen behind us.

Bolivia said that consultations among ministers could serve to support the negotiations but cannot substitute them. The delegations that are us must find points of coming together. Welcoming the COP President's assurances, it said, "Let us definitively put this ghost behind us, the ghost of the Copenhagen Accord".

India said that work should continue in the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP tracks. It stressed that the clouds over the Kyoto Protocol must be dispelled and these must not handicap Cancun over balance. It reiterated that substance comes first and parties must figure out substance before we enter into questions over legal form.

Indonesia said that work should be done through the AWGs.

Switzerland on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group supported the COP President's process but that this does not replace the Working Groups.

Australia on behalf of the Umbrella Group said that the views of Parties should be appropriately reflected and that there must be balance, of which MRV is an important part. It said that it is important to have ministerial influence in the decision-making.





Transparency and inclusiveness take centre stage in stocktaking

Cancun, 6 Dec (Chee Yoke Ling and Lim Li Lin) – The informal stocktaking of the first week of the ongoing climate talks under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol focused on issues of transparency and inclusiveness as well as the integrity of a Party-driven process.

The two meetings on Saturday (4 December) were presided by Patricia Espinosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico who is President of the 16th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 6th session of the COP acting as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

The UNFCCC's subsidiary bodies – the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice – concluded their work that same night and numerous decisions were adopted, marking welcome progress in the implementation of the Convention.

[Following the two stocktaking meetings, the Mexican COP President convened an informal meeting on Sunday (5 December) to inform Parties on the next steps in the process related to the two Ad Hoc Working Groups under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. See TWN Cancun News Update # 12.]

Minister Espinosa in opening the informal stocktaking of the first week of the work of the COP 16 said that good progress has been made. The results from the work of the two subsidiary bodies completed that afternoon will be transmitted to the COP plenary.

She said that Parties have been active in deliberations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) as well as deliberations under Article 17 of the Convention (relating to six proposals for new protocols submitted by several Parties: See TWN Cancun News Update # 10). She also said that Ambassador de Alba has been carrying on consultations with regard to future mitigation commitments.

On the purpose of the meeting she said that as we reach the half way mark of the Conferences we must evaluate where we stand and chart the workdays ahead. She said that she realized the importance of clarity in order to maintain unity of purpose.

From the beginning the Mexican government has been committed to ensuring that every view is listened to and taken into account, she said, and stressed that there is no hidden text, and that the Presidency has done its best to provide guidance. This is how we will act throughout. Today's stocktaking will leave us with a clear picture of what has been achieved and all that must be done for a broad balanced discussion.

Remarking that Ministerial level representatives have begun to arrive in Cancun, their political guidance is indispensable in several key issues. We will do our best that this is provided in a timely and effective manner to chairs and facilitators. She gave her personal commitment that there will be no separate parallel process, no selective segmentation of issues and no duplication of negotiations and no lack of transparency.

She promised to consult with all Parties and announced that she would offer dinner that evening to ministers but that there will be no working papers and no negotiations will take place. She also said that the next steps would be discussed on Sunday in another informal meeting (where she repeated much of what she said at the COP 16 stocktake).

Margaret Mukahanana-Sangarwe of Zimbabwe, the AWG-LCA Chair in her informal report said that she had at the beginning of the (current) session presented a paper under her own responsibility to help the negotiations to move forward. That paper built on the paper from the negotiating text and work from Tianjin (where the AWG-LCA last met in October).

She said that after a week of work it was useful to prepare a revised version building on the progress made, and this is the CRP 2. She hoped that Parties will read it over the weekend and brief their ministers for the work ahead next week, including individual drafting groups. (Some parts are



not revised yet as there has not been sufficient information from the groups to do so.) She proceeded to give a summary of the status of the main issues where some are close to compromise and others need more work next year, concluding that in her assessment there is progress, but also areas where national positions are maintained, in some cases going backward. She said that negotiations need to move and that Parties should come back on Monday so that we can finalise work of the AWG-LCA.

In inviting Parties to make their statements, the COP President said that the intention of these statements is not to examine the elements that the AWG-LCA Chair has presented.

Yemen on behalf of the G77 and China said that the Group was not in a position to give a thorough and objective view on possible elements in the CRP 2 document. We just received. It deserves careful attention. We will not present a view at this stage.

Grenada on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) said it has just seen the text and would need time to do justice with adequate response. It said that this is negotiation under the Bali Action Plan. In general, looking at the text in a cursory way, it lacks sufficient ambition for urgent protection of islands and the world in the context of the threat of climate change. It represents a step forward but requires more work in shared vision and adaptation, calling for those two areas to be strengthened.

Bolivia said it will study the document carefully, and regretted that the imbalance of the previous text (CRP 1) is not removed. It listed several examples of such omission not a balanced text and stressed that this is not a negotiating text of Parties. We are small (country) but we have the same rights, it added.

It called for the beginning of negotiations of the 14 August 2010 text which contains positions of Parties. This (CRP 2) does not reflect Bolivia. We cannot negotiate through facilitators or chair of the AWG-LCA. This is a negotiation between states. It is high time we begin negotiations between states. Facilitators and chairs have the right to bring Parties together but Parties have right to negotiate. If we analyse what is happening in the AWG-KP for balance, there needs to be two commitment periods in the AWG-KP. (The last comment evoked applause in the room.)

China said a stocktaking plenary is important to assess what we have achieved for the past week. It expressed appreciation for the COP Presidency efforts to lead in full and open transparent and inclusive manner. This is very important for a good outcome of Cancun. It said it is important to keep the Party driven process. It is time to change the mode of the process from iterative into negotiation mode; there is need to change gear to speed up the process of negotiation. We are all here to secure a balanced outcome of the conference. Indispensable is the second commitment period of KP and we should follow strictly and sincerely the Bali Road Map.

Tajikistan speaking for landlocked countries said that the text lacks balance and consistency, and fails to acknowledge the vulnerabilities of mountainous, landlocked countries and these gaps are unacceptable. **Bhutan** supported this concern

Saudi Arabia said that the transparency and inclusiveness of the Presidency is very important, and there is big relief because of the COP President. It said that the LCA text is not mandated and is a non-paper.

Tuvalu said the CRP 2 represented a narrowing of perspectives. There are differences of views as to whether it represents views of Parties. It is a CRP document, a document of the chair of the AWG-LCA and the views of co-facilitators. It does not represent proposals by Parties. It is time for us to change the mode of negotiations. We have to take ownership of documents and have views of parties reflected. We have passed the time of iterative process to consider if Parties' views are reflected. Parties have to have ownership.

Venezuela reserved its position as it is difficult to give views with such a short time to look at the document. It thanked Mexico for trying this week and this year and shown clear willingness to bring Parties to arrive at consensus. But having said that, it agreed with AOSIS on the lack of general ambition.

It did not know how Parties are going to manage text. What is the methodology that we are going (to use) to insert these proposals? What is value of groups of countries; if countries produce new text, this should have higher status. How are we going to move forward? There should be clarification and certainty on the role of ministers. It hope that they are coming here to give guidance but not to substitute the work done in negotiations. It said it is prepared to negotiate as soon as possible.

Nigeria expressed concern over secret rooms and secret outcomes, and said it did not want a repeat of previous situation. When we see the paper on the KP (Kyoto Protocol) we will know if you are for real. It stressed that it is necessary for Parties to have ownership. No matter how good the leadership the process belongs to the Parties. Ministers must not take over negotiation of substance but give guidance.

The COP President restated that there is no hidden negotiation, there will be no secret or hidden text in this negotiations.

Argentina said that a frank debate preceded the consultation and hope to see a balanced outcome in Cancun with principles of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. It will study the chair's text, noting that views of all Parties are not reflected.

Guatemala supported the (COP President's) commitment to keep the process transparent, welcoming the information that there will be no hidden text.



The European Union said that at this time, its shared objective for a balanced and comprehensive package on the Kyoto Protocol and the Convention is within reach. As ministers arrive it will brief them on willingness to compromise as it has observed. It said the new text is a further effort to that goal. It reiterated that the Cancun outcome needs legally binding results in both tracks.

It said that the second commitment period of the Kyoto protocol is clear. Considerable progress has been made in adaptation, technology, finance and REDD Plus, and these have necessary ingredients for a deal. We need textual proposals including in mitigation and MRV. The sooner the proposals emerge the easier for ministers to make compromises. It reiterated the European Council position for a global and comprehensive framework engaging all major economies under the second commitment period (of the Kyoto Protocol) and a strong outcome under the AWG-LCA.

Australia on behalf of the Umbrella Group said that there are really substantial achievements and that this process works and that this should not be jeopardized, reiterating that mitigation and MRV are less advanced.

It said that ministers expect clear text and can provide clear guidance for work next year.

Singapore welcomed the reiteration of the principle of transparency. It said the climate change negotiation is at crucial cross roads and we need an outcome here in order to preserve credibility of the UNFCCC. The status of the text is not the fundamental question. The question is how to do we build, compromise and reach discussion.

Maldives agreed with Singapore about transparency and was sure there is no hidden text. We have not read the text but are sure it reflects the Parties. We do see progress in Cancun and do not want the same sort of situation of Copenhagen in Cancun.

At least another 10 Parties also made statements.

New protocols – amendment under Article 17 of the UNFCCC

The contact group established by the COP 16 plenary on 1 December to consider proposals by Parties under Article 17 of the Convention, met on Friday (3 December) under the chairmanship of Michael Zammit Cutajar of Malta (See TWN Cancun News Update #10).

At the end of the exchange of views, Cutajar said that he did not think it would be productive to have further discussions, and proposed to convey his summary of the views of the Parties to the COP 16 President. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) expressed their disappointment.

At the informal stocktaking meeting of the COP session, following an oral report by Cutajar, Espinosa proposed that informal consultations be held by Mexico's climate envoy Ambassador Luis Alfonso de Alba on further work that

could be done. Grenada on behalf of AOSIS objected and requested that discussions be continued in a contact group.

Espinosa then appealed to the Parties to agree, with de Alba's participation to advance the process. India queried such a change of decision since the gavel had been lowered (signifying an adopted decision). Espinosa replied that she had not seen the request from Grenada to speak, and Tuvalu said that it had also indicated its desire to speak before the gavel.

China asked if a plenary at an informal stocktaking could make decisions. Espinosa agreed that this cannot be done. However the informal stocktaking ended with the contact group tasked to resume discussions on Monday (6 December).

Many countries are seeking a new treaty instrument under the UNFCCC as the outcome of the working group on long-term cooperative action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). However, there is no consensus yet on the form of that outcome, with options including COP decisions and a protocol.

Stock-taking of CMP 6

At the informal stocktaking plenary of CMP 6 that followed immediately, Minister Espinosa informed the meeting that the Presidency had been conducting informal consultations on mitigation, including on emission reduction figures in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. She said that flexibility, creativity and a true sense of compromise is needed, and that national positions are known and we now need to find common ground.

The Chair of the AWG-KP, John Ashe from Antigua and Barbuda, then reported back to the CMP. He said that on Monday, at the start of the meeting, he had tabled a proposal based on the document from the last meeting of the AWG-KP that was held in Tianjin, China in October. He said that his proposal covered all aspects of the work of the AWG-KP, and is balanced and comprehensive.

Ashe said that consideration of Annex I Parties' emission reduction commitments is the main task of the Group, and that there has been some substantial progress on issues being considered by the Group related to the length of the commitment period, the base year, and surplus assigned amount units (AAUs.) He said that the Group was close to compromise on proposals with fundamentally different concepts, and have streamlined clear options.

According to Ashe, the AWG-KP had requested Ambassador de Alba from Mexico to assist the Group with informal consultations on the issue of emission reduction numbers. He said that the consultations are still on-going, and that Ambassador de Alba had reported to him on initial consultations.

(However, the Chair in his scenario note for this session had reminded the AWG-KP of the "offer" of the Mexican President to assist Parties in "arriving at outcomes in



negotiations under both the AWG-KP and the AWG-LCA". During the sessions of the AWG-KP in Cancun, the Chair informed the Group that the Mexican Presidency was undertaking informal consultations on the emission reduction numbers.)

Ashe said that on the other issues, there has been substantive progress but further work was still required. He informed the Group that he intended to revise the proposal that he had tabled on Monday. The document was issued on Sunday, 5 December.

According to Ashe, the AWG-KP requested assistance at the Ministerial level on the key political issues that are before the Group on numbers, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), market mechanisms and methodological issues. He said that the Ministerial will not supersede the work of the AWG-KP, but would assist the Group with options or compromise options to achieve a balanced outcome.

A number of countries expressed concern about the process.

Venezuela expressed concern that guidance would be sought through Ministerial meetings to produce compromise versions, as it sounded as if the Ministers are going to draft text. If this is the case, it asked, how will the Presidency ensure that the Minister's draft will not undermine the work that is being done in the AWG-KP. It noted that not all Ministers will be here on the same days. It said that sovereign countries are equally represented by heads of delegations, and that the sovereign rights of equal representation by all states under the UN system must be guaranteed.

The Chair of the AWG-KP responded saying that he did inform the contact group yesterday where political guidance was urgently needed, and that (some) Parties have asked for political guidance. As such, he has invited the Mexican Presidency to seek ministerial consultations.

The COP President said that the negotiations will continue to be conducted by working groups where all countries are represented, and where the drafting takes place. Texts have to be approved by the Working Groups. However, there are a considerable number of Ministers already in Cancun, and the Group would benefit from some guidance, on political issues, she said. (The High Level Segment is scheduled to begin on Tuesday, but the Mexican Presidency has invited some Ministers to arrive early, at the weekend).

According to the COP President, the Ministers will not be drafting or duplicating the negotiating process, which will take place within the negotiating Groups. Ministers from developed and developing countries will jointly lead in these discussions, she said, and they will make contact with

delegations whether or not they are represented at the Ministerial level. So, the inputs from Ministers will be submitted to the working groups for consideration, and will be brought to the plenary for consideration, she said.

Nigeria pointed out that if the Ministers will lead the discussions, this was inconsistent with saying that they would provide guidance. It referred to the statements by the Umbrella Group, the European Union and the Environmental Integrity Group and said that taken together the implications are very worrying, and perhaps the COP President has inadvertently joined in.

It said that there should be no more text from facilitators and even from the Presidency, and emphasized this as the major issue. It stressed on the transparency which the COP President has engineered, and which Ambassador de Alba has done everything to continue. It noted that that out of all the consultations undertaken by Ambassador de Alba, there has been no text on emission reduction numbers, and asked what would be submitted to Ministers? Would it be text by Ambassador de Alba or John Ashe?

Tuvalu said that we are still dealing with text that is not formal negotiating text, and there is a need to move into formal negotiating mode and negotiate paragraph by paragraph. It said that we can no longer have facilitators making arbitrary decisions about what is and isn't the views of Parties, and that we need to have a process that is owned by Parties.

Bolivia expressed concern that the negotiations are not making progress on any substantive issue. The crucial issue is emission reduction numbers, but up till now, there have been no official negotiations on it. There have only been informal consultations, where only a small group participates. The informal consultations should in no way substitute the formal negotiating process, where all participate, it said.

Statements of positions were also made by the G77 and China, the Umbrella Group, the European Union, the Environmental Integrity Group, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the least developed countries (LDCs), India, Malaysia, Australia, China, New Zealand, Norway, Egypt, Maldives, Japan, Vietnam, Peru and Benin.

The COP President concluded by saying that we do need a political decision to achieve the balance between and within the two negotiating tracks so that we can move head, and take a decision that will allow for enhanced global action. This will benefit those that need it most. It would give greater credibility to the multilateral process and the UN system as a whole.

Contributions by Meena Raman



TWN **14**

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg Published by
Third World Network **8 December 2010**

Political leaders disappointed in climate finance and slow progress

Cancun, 8 December (Hilary Chiew) – President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia lamented that the promise of Copenhagen has been lost and called for the US\$30 billion fast start finance to be made available immediately.

Revealing personally for the first time the delivery status of the US\$30 billion fast start finance, Zenawi said the general opinion in Africa is that the money has yet to be delivered and that reports of money delivered has little evidence to the ground.

Speaking at the High-level Segment of the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 6th COP acting as the Meeting of the Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) which opened yesterday, Zenawi said the fast start finance has to be delivered if we want to deliver trust and there has to be transparency in the delivery to address this concern.

(Zenawi was referring to the financial pledges made by developed countries under the controversial Copenhagen Accord at COP 15 last December. The document was not adopted by the COP but only “taken note of”.)

Echoing Ethiopia’s concern, Kenya’s Prime Minister Raila Amolo Odinga told the assembly comprising several heads of state and ministers of environment that it was learnt that only 30% of the US\$30 billion fast start finance was delivered but it is not at all clear how much of the money is truly additional money, and that they are more in the form of loans than grants.

In her welcoming speech at the opening of the High Level Segment, UNFCCC’s executive secretary Christiana Figueres said the stake in this

COP is high and so is the political stake as the multilateral process is in danger.

She said the world must not assess the effects of climate change on the most privileged but on those most vulnerable. Tuvalu, Maldives and Kiribati are having to move their citizens due to saltwater; the floods in Pakistan and Venezuela are all wake-up calls but has the world woken up and respond, she asked. The answer, she said, lies in the hands of Parties negotiating in Cancun.

Figueres said much good had come out from the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) negotiations (these are the bodies under the UNFCCC). Hence, Parties have reached a crucial stage of their work.

She urged them to converge on all outstanding elements by conciliating on the avoidance of a gap beyond 2012 with anchoring proposals that had been put forward this year, by conciliating financial support and assistance for developing countries and those most vulnerable, and by conciliating response measures with fairness in guiding mitigation efforts.

She said the eyes of the world are monitoring the Parties’ work and they will be reporting and certainly verifying their efforts.

UN Secretary-general Ban Ki Moon said Parties must act as a united nations, showing courage and compromise and urged every country to be part of the solution. He said the climate negotiation has been a long journey and it will not end in Cancun. However, Parties cannot let the negotiation run into complacency. Status quo will not do and a new future must take place here to move forward.



He said despite political and economic constraints at home, Parties must make progress as they are here to protect people against the adverse effects of climate change. He reminded that the longer the delay, the more we have to pay economically, environmentally and in the loss of human lives.

Since Bali (COP 13, 2007), he added, the health of our planet has continued to decline and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission continue to rise. And the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned that global emission must peak within the next decade and decrease substantially if we are to limit global temperature rise to 2°C. To achieve that, we need results now to curb emissions and ability to create a more sustainable future; results that help especially the poor and the most vulnerable.

He warned that the world cannot sustain progress towards the Millennium Development Goals without solving climate change. It will not be able to reduce poverty, ensure energy security and international security without climate security. He said climate, energy, food and water security cannot be achieved in isolation.

Ban said there is a need for a balanced set of outcomes in Cancun and tangible progress is possible, pointing to decisions on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus), adaptation, technology transfer, creation of a new fund for long term financing, anchoring of national commitments and clarity on the future of the Kyoto Protocol.

He urged Parties to use the report generated by the High Level Advisory Group on Climate Finance spearheaded by him as an input to the negotiation on financial mechanism as it has shown how to raise the US\$100 billion (pledged in the Copenhagen Accord) by 2020.

He said the time for waiting while keeping an eye on everyone else is over. The world cannot let the perfect be the enemy of good. Actions now and movement on as many actions as possible must be our aim in Cancun as every country can do more.

Mexican president Felipe Calderon said the work so far has been substantive and that Parties are not negotiating alone. While their eyes and ears are fixed upon the negotiating table, there are

billions of people requiring a clear response from them that they cannot fail again.

He said let's not postpone what can be achieved in Cancun. Quoting the Chinese proverb – *The journey of a thousand li began with a single step* - he called upon Parties to take the first step in Cancun.

He said we are all on the same boat and it is time to act as a single crew and steer in the same direction. He urged Parties to make the last effort to come to an agreement and build a strong voice that will give the world the response that it deserves.

Several heads of states and ministers then made statements.

Yemen's Minister of Water and Environment, Abdulrahman Fadel Al-Eryani, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China said the time has come to secure the outcome and mandate stipulated in the Bali Action Plan, stressing that balance between the two negotiating tracks (AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP) must be respected and balance within each track must be maintained.

He said whatever outcome in Cancun must not prejudice achieving a legally-binding and fair outcome in the future. The central goal of the AWG-KP is for the second commitment period and he stressed the urgency of delivering the result for adoption at Cancun as it is the cornerstone of a successful outcome.

He said developed countries must show leadership to take economy-wide emission reductions and provide new financial resources for developing countries according to relevant provisions of the Convention.

Prime Minister Tillman Thomas of Grenada representing the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) said the 43 member states are most vulnerable to climate change. He said we must act now and act fast or the rising tide of climate change will over take. Cancun presents an opportunity to respond decisively to this challenge and this is a moment we must grab with both hands.

He said that Parties should not settle for a token decision that will not impact climate change, and said that what is focused on in Cancun is not enough. For example, adaptation does not have enough to support immediate adaptation actions





and there is a need to go beyond adaptation framework. He called for an Adaptation Committee to do work, provision for loss and damage already experienced and a mechanism to address this in terms of risk insurance.

On financial resources, he said a new fund is necessary during this meeting with adequate provision for priority access of SIDs and LDCs.

He stressed the urgent need to address emissions, referring to the UNEP Gap report that showed emission reductions pledges are not enough to reach goal of 1.5 degrees C as advocated by 106 countries. He called for an increase in the level of ambition.

He said that the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is one of the central ingredients for Cancun to deal with, and that the results of the AWG-LCA must be legally binding by South Africa (at COP 17).

President Marcus Stephen of Nauru (on behalf of 14 small island states in the Pacific) said that his region is rich culturally, and the 10,000 people who speak his native language may soon disappear. However, climate change negotiation speaks in strange language, letters that carries the power to determine which of our nations may thrive or which may vanish below the waves. Without bold action it will be left to children to come up with words to describe the tragedy if we do not act.

He said that as members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) they use science, and are not seeking charity, not selling to the highest bidder. He called for a fair solution and efforts towards a two track legally binding solution in Durban: a new Durban protocol for the LCA, and an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

President Johnson Toribiong of Palau said that his country is safe for now but we must face stark scientific reality that much damage has already been done to the planet and sea levels in the Pacific are rising faster than other parts of the world. He awaits agreement on long term and fast financing and called for a follow through on financial commitments made. He said that just as climate change is a global challenge, efforts to reverse it must be a global.

President Álvaro Colom Caballeros of Guatemala talked about the more than 100 extreme rain events in his country that has cost ¼

of the national budget to rebuild infrastructure and other needs. We cannot wait to fill out sentences in a paragraph, as we search for words we are burying more and more dead, and that this is happening in Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Venezuela.

He said that we must make an effort to reach an agreement; to answer one question: what are we going to tell our grand children 20 years from now about this meeting? The answer will depend on the conclusion reached at this conference today, he stressed. He called for an alliance for our common future and integrated human development, not to make money with but to change culture so new generations can have well being and deal with climate change. This is a crisis of principle of values, not how much money I am going to make but how many lives we are going to save.

Ethiopia's President Meles Zenawi said, in addition to issues related to financing, that Africa contributed less than 2% of GHG, which is virtually nothing to global warming. Yet, it is suffering the most as a result of global warming created by others. He said for Africa, climate change is not about future risks that may or may not happen. Many countries are facing increasing drought and an unprecedented level of flooding and this bizarre combination has already devastated agriculture outputs causing starvation. Every day of delay in the negotiation is paid in the lives lost. He said the African delegations want a legally binding agreement at the earliest possible.

Kenya's Prime Minister Raila Amolo Odinga said it sensed an air of despair and cannot but feel a sense of resignation. He said a long-term solution is certainly vital but called on Parties to deliver results tomorrow. Parties must stop the blame game and compromise to save the future as we all live in one village.

He said large economies must accept the fact of their share of emissions and blaming the past will not solve the problem of the future and that two wrongs do not make a right. He also said the most vulnerable countries must realise that crying victims will not stop rising sea level and must embrace the spirit of self-help.

Therefore, he said the key outcome from Cancun is an agreement to move decisively to achieve a



legally-binding treaty under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long term Cooperative Actions.

He said since a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will be difficult (to be achieved in Cancun), Parties could possibly extend (negotiations of) the Kyoto Protocol until the legislation of the LCA is completed. However, he felt the establishment of a climate fund is within reach in Cancun.

He announced that Kenya and France will jointly launch a partnership on green energy to mobilise financing for 100% generation, distribution and connectivity of the African continent by the year 2020.

He also recommended that an endorsement be made in Cancun to establish a single authoritative body on global environmental governance to be located in Nairobi as currently the elements are scattered over many conventions.

Lesotho's Minister of Natural Resources, Monyane Moleleki, representing the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) said while it may be true that the COP may not had been successful but the restored trust and candid exchanges in Cancun had provided fresh impetus for success, particularly for COP17 and stressed that the centrality of the UNFCCC in combating climate change must be maintained.

It said Cancun should approve the establishment of an adaptation framework and committee and the establishment of an international mechanism to address loss and damage. It also said the new climate fund must be under the authority, guidance (of) and accountable to the COP.

To operationalise the said fund without commitment from the developed countries would be hollow.

It further said the major objective of the AWG-KP is to define economy-wide quantified emission reduction for Annex I Parties for the second commitment period.

Speaking for the Umbrella Group, Australia's Minister of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Greg Combet, said Parties must respect agreement made one year ago when many issues had been resolved at the (political) leaders level which provided the parameters for ensuing discussions.

He said Parties must capture the progress but acknowledged that countries have different views as to where to anchor their targets and must find a way to resolve this in the coming days.

He said Parties must focus on issues that need most deliberation, which are mitigation and transparency including International Consultation and Analysis (ICA). He believed there is a deal to be done in Cancun and urged Parties to be flexible. There is a need to work on text that is clean with clear options, he added.

European Union Commissioner for Climate Change, Connie Hedegaard, said although the EU was ready to commit to a legally binding deal in Copenhagen it realised that it cannot get it done even here in Cancun.

However, to come out with nothing in Cancun is not an option and she is weary of how the world will judge the Cancun meeting if Parties leave empty handed. She said it's easy to see how complicated and how slow the UN process is but much harder to see an alternative that can deliver results faster. Thus, for credibility's sake, Parties must ensure that this process lead to progress and they have 72 hours to do so which is not eternity but certainly enough to do a lot.

Belgium's Minister of Environment, Nature and Culture, Joke Schauvliege, representing the EU said the group is willing to consider a second commitment period as part of a wider outcome, which should include a global and comprehensive framework including all major economies. It said several Parties had made constructive proposals in laying the foundation to enhance measurable, reportable and verifiable (mitigation actions) that respects the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

It also said a balanced package must contain the essential elements of technology transfer, finance, REDD-plus and capacity building.

Venezuela's Special Presidential Envoy for Climate Change, Claudia Salerno Caldera, representing the Group of Latin American and Caribbean (GRULAC) countries pledged the region's support for the work needed to be done.

With contributions from Mariama Williams of South Centre





TWN

Cancún News Update

15

www.twinside.org.sg

Published by
Third World Network

9 December 2010

Cancun Conference moves into small group “consultations”

Cancun, 9 December (Meena Raman) – A small group of about 50 delegations was convened in the afternoon of Wednesday 8 December by the Presidency of the UNFCCC talks being held here in Cancun in a process termed “informal consultations under the Presidency.”

The group later broke up for smaller meetings on specific issues (mitigation, finance, adaptation, legal form), and reconvened twice to hear reporting back on these specific-issues discussions. The meetings went on until 1 a.m. early on Thursday.

Earlier, the President of the 16th Conference of Parties (COP) and of the 6th COP acting as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), Patricia Espinosa (Foreign Minister of Mexico), told an informal plenary of all members that she expected an outcome document to be ready by Friday morning, and that the meetings would conclude in time by Friday 6 p.m.

Wednesday (8 December) began with the holding of two early morning informal stocktaking plenary meetings of the COP under the UNFCCC followed by the CMP.

New texts were presented at these two meetings. At the COP meeting, the Chair of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA) Margaret Mukhanana Sangarwe of Zimbabwe presented a revised note by her (known as CRP3) on elements of the outcome. At the CMP meeting, the Chair of the Ad-hoc Working Group under the Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP) Ambassador John Ashe of Antigua and Barbuda presented a revised Chair’s text.

At the COP meeting, the COP President, Patricia Espinosa, announced that at 3 p.m. she would start informal consultations involving Ministers,

the secretariat and the LCA chair, which would help reach compromises to be reflected in the reports of the AWGLCA and the COP. She said a balanced package was not in grasp yet. Referring to CRP3, she said that in some areas there were formulas to reach the understanding and in others options were provided; and in a number of matters, there could be no advance without political guidance. She said that the Mexican Presidency had been carrying out inclusive and transparent consultations and these are in support of the formal negotiations.

[On Sunday, 5 December, the COP President announced some Ministers had been selected to facilitate informal consultations on shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building. It was clarified that the Ministers will not be expected to draft compromise language, would identify where balance is to be found, and they would not convene informal sessions. Since then, these Ministers (in each topic, one from a developed country and one from a developing country) have been having informal bilateral consultations with various countries and groupings. Some delegates referred to these sessions as “confessionals” in the jargon of the World Trade Organisation, in which Parties are asked by the Ministers to clarify their positions on the issues. Two Ministers were also assigned to facilitate consultations relating to the Kyoto Protocol.]

On the informal consultations, Espinosa said there would be no parallel and overlapping discussions, the positions of all Parties would be taken into account, no group can take decisions in the name of everybody else and Parties can present their views to the consultations. The outcome must be ready by Friday morning. She



closed the COP meeting without opening the floor for questions or comments.

She then convened the informal CMP meeting, made similar remarks to Parties and informed them about the conduct of informal consultations to be held in the afternoon.

After these meetings closed, several delegates were still uncertain about how the informal consultations would be conducted (particularly the 3 pm meeting), who would be invited to take part, how these would affect the work of the drafting groups in the official negotiating process, which documents would be used and whether new documents would emerge in the consultations.

At around 3 pm the small-group meeting (now termed informal consultations) started in a room in the Azteca building of the Moon Palace hotel complex. According to some delegates, it was chaired by Espinosa, and about 40-50 delegations were present, as well as the Chairs of the two AWGs.

A large crowd was seen outside the room pushing to enter, with a developing country delegate saying in exasperation that, “we have been reduced to this to find out from the COP President what is happening”.

There was some confusion as to which countries had been invited. One head of delegation from a developing country said he went to the room before the meeting and was not allowed in. Another delegation which was not invited, heard about the meeting from others who were invited and went into the meeting and took part, even though its name plate was not on the table.

Another country, Bolivia, was invited, and its Ambassador to the UN, Pablo Solon, said at the opening that the process was not inclusive or in line with UN procedures, and said his delegation would not take part in the meeting. At a press conference later in the afternoon, Solon said the informal consultation could not replace the

official negotiating process, but this was now happening because there were hardly any more official meetings taking place, and there was no venue for the 192 countries to negotiate. He called for the resumption of the official negotiations.

At the afternoon meeting of the small group, according to some delegates, the focus was on the issue of the “anchoring of pledges” on mitigation by both developed and developing countries, and finance. In the late afternoon, main meeting was suspended to allow two smaller meetings to be held on finance and on mitigation. Ministers facilitating these two issues were understood to consult and try to come up with drafts of textual language.

It is understood that some of the Ministers that had been assigned the task of consultations suggested that the pledges of Annex I countries, made under the Copenhagen Accord, would be placed in information documents (INF) of both the Convention and the KP, while the pledges of developing countries would also be placed in an INF document. There were various responses to this proposal. Another issue in the consultations was long-term finance, which included the sources of finance. Later the issue of setting up of the new climate fund was also discussed.

The main group convened again at 8 pm to hear reports back on the mitigation and finance consultations. After about an hour and a half, it was suspended again to allow for smaller meetings to be held on various issues, including mitigation, adaptation, finance and legal form of the outcome.

At midnight the main group convened again and for about an hour listened to reporting back on the discussions held on the various issues.

The informal consultations resume at 9 am on Thursday.





TWN **16**

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg Published by
Third World Network **9 December 2010**

Bolivia strongly calls for return to Party-driven negotiations

Cancun, 9 Dec (Chee Yoke Ling) – Amidst confusion, the cancellation of two scheduled negotiating groups' meetings and the convening of small-room consultations involving ministers, Bolivia made an urgent and emphatic call for a return to Party-driven negotiations in the final days of the climate talks in Cancun, Mexico.

In a press conference at 4.30 pm on Wednesday (8 December) Bolivia's head of delegation, Ambassador Pablo Solon, stressed that an informal consultation cannot take the place of the official negotiations of the Conference of the Parties (to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change).

Solon said that at 2.30 pm his delegation received an invitation to participate in an informal meeting of about 40 to 50 delegations. "We attended and very respectfully stated that we have a problem, that we only have an informal meeting that the (COP) President has called. But that cannot substitute the formal negotiation process. Where was the place to discuss the text?"

"So we stated our apologies to the President and we left the meeting – we also said we hoped it is a clear message to re-establish the official place for 193 countries to participate, where no one is left outside."

The COP President, Mexican Foreign Affairs Minister Patricia Espinosa, convened a small-group meeting of about 50 Parties.

The Chairs of the two working groups were also present (the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad hoc Working Group under the Kyoto Protocol.) See TWN Cancun News Update No. 15.

(A large crowd was seen outside the room pushing to enter, with a developing country delegate saying in exasperation that, "we have been reduced to this to find out from the COP President what is happening".)

Solon said that in the morning a new paper had come out (a note on possible elements of the outcome of the AWGLCA that was prepared by the AWGLCA chair, Margaret Mukhanana Sangarwe of Zimbabwe, under her own responsibility).

There was confusion, according to Solon, because although this text is not a negotiating text, in reality it has some importance. The problem is where do we go to discuss this paper if there are no more formal meetings? What do we do with the text? Where will our negotiators go to negotiate with other negotiators? he asked, pointing out that there were scheduled meetings that had been cancelled.

At the same time an informal meeting with 40-50 delegates had begun, Solon related. He reiterated, "We are not against informal meetings that can bring inputs into the final process. But if there is no more formal meeting who is going to draft the text (for negotiation, consensus and adoption)?"

He said that his technical people did not come to Cancun to take a vacation, but were here to negotiate. "That is why we are announcing (at the press conference) that a few minutes ago we tabled 3 proposals, on shared vision, forests, and various approaches related to mitigation actions on what we want."

Solon said he hoped this signal would contribute to going back to the official formal process that involves all the Parties. He



TWN Cancún Update No. 16

9 December 2010

emphasized that consultations are welcome and supplementary but can never replace the official negotiations.

To several questions from the press, he said that his delegation does not want to go into any process of finger pointing. “We want to give constructive suggestions, we want to see the different groups negotiating again tomorrow. We believe that process can be participatory and transparent, with 194 states.

It is not about a blame game but about a save (the conference) game,” he added.

“All we know is work on COP and CMP, but not the work on the AWGLCA – we do not know how the informal consultations carried out by the COP President is going. We in G77 do not want to repeat the situation of a year ago – where we as G77 were negotiating and did not know what was happening in another process.” (Referring to Copenhagen last year).





TWN **17**

Cancún News Update

www.twinside.org.sg Published by
Third World Network **9 December 2010**

Wide ranging views at High level segment and “Mexico Dialogue”

Cancun, 9 December (Hilary Chiew) – Tuvalu’s deputy prime minister Enele Sosene Sopoaga reiterated his country’s rejection of the Copenhagen Accord as “it is a hollow document designed to serve short term political needs”.

At the joint high-level segment of the 16th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 6th COP acting as the Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol yesterday (8 December), Sopoaga said in Copenhagen (last year), the small island state rejected the Copenhagen Accord and it continues to do so.

He said that it is a document for the demise of nations like mine. We come to Mexico with renewed interest that the international community will not repeat Copenhagen.

He said Tuvalu seeks a clear mandate to continue the Kyoto Protocol and a new mandate to create a legally-binding agreement to implement the Bali Action Plan. The two track process must result in two legally-binding agreements and it can only be done by revitalising the Kyoto Protocol and creating the new one for countries not included in the Kyoto Protocol.

He said Tuvalu’s entire economy is threatened by the impacts of climate change and it has no means to rebuild itself. Therefore, it is requesting for a loss and damage mechanism to address this concern.

He said Parties cannot afford to have endless meetings but do nothing; and Tuvalu cannot afford to be held hostage by countries that have caused climate change crunching figures (endlessly). This is life and death for Tuvalu. It is time to save Tuvalu and the world.

Bruno Eduardo Parrilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, said the recently revealed classified documents of the United States diplomatic cables by Wikileaks is interesting as it mentioned Cuba. Waving the document, he said climate change is a global threat that requires global solution and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is as valid today as it was in the beginning.

He said the people’s conference at Cochabamba, Bolivia (in April 2010) made essential proposals that had to be taken into consideration by the meetings in Cancun. Agreement in Cancun must assure sustainable development of developing countries and not add restrictions on their development.

It’s a selfish pretext of developed countries that wanted to liquidate the Kyoto Protocol by saying that it covers only 26% of global emissions but ignoring the fact that the UNFCCC covers 100% of the emissions, he said.

Parrilla said the present world order is unsustainable and human societies must organise itself in a different way.

Malaysia’s Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Douglas Uggah Embas said it has been a long journey from Malaysia to Mexico and he wishes to return home with a lasting memory of Cancun where convergence of critical issues were achieved collectively.

The essential element needed is the leadership of Annex I countries that will lead to deeper cuts. What we see thus far doesn’t reflect the level of ambition required by science to achieve 2°C temperature rise target. As it stands the second commitment period (of the Kyoto Protocol) is a legal requirement and should not be linked to mitigation actions of



TWN Cancún Update No. 17

9 December 2010

developing countries. Central to developing countries is the creation of the new climate fund under the direct supervision of the COP.

He urged Parties to bring to a successful conclusion on REDD-plus as it will complement and support existing mitigation actions in developing countries and reaffirmed Malaysia's commitment to maintain 50% of its land areas as forests through sustainable management of forests and good agriculture practices. Our government has strived for low carbon society. Among the on-going programs is renewable energy and energy-efficiency, he said.

Vice chairman of the National Development and Reform commission of China, Xie Zhenhua said as a developing country, China is also a victim of climate change. It has strong sympathy for the negative impacts of climate change faced by LDCs, small island countries, African countries and other developing countries.

He said the Chinese government has identified proactive tackling of climate change as a key strategy for economic and social development. It has put forward a target in the 11th five-year plan to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 20% by 2010 from the level of 2005, which includes optimising industrial structure, eliminating outmoded production capacity, enhancing energy conservation and improving energy efficiency, accelerating development of clean energy and increasing forest carbon sink.

He said its per capita GDP is only US\$3,700 and only ranks around 100th place globally, and China still has a huge population living in poverty and is confronted with multiple challenges of economic development, poverty eradication, livelihood improvement and climate protection.

He said China will incorporate the 40% to 45% emission intensity cut by 2020 from 2005 level as a domestic obligatory target in the medium and long term plan for national economic and social development.

China, he added, will continue to follow a path of sustainable development and will never repeat the old path taken by developed countries in their industrialisation process, which emitted greenhouse gases in an unchecked manner. China will adopt comprehensive policies to slow down the speed of emission growth and try to reach emission peak as early as possible.

He said Parties must insist on the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol as the basis for negotiation. Parties need to follow the mandate of the Bali Roadmap. Parties must also insist on achieving common development as the target. The ultimate solution to climate change can only be achieved through common sustainable development of all countries. Developed countries should take the lead in substantial emission reduction so as to leave necessary room for the development of developing countries.

He said as long as we insist on the principles of the Convention and the Protocol, as well as the mandate of the Bali Roadmap and the principles of Party-driven, transparency, inclusiveness and consensus through consultations, the Cancun COP is sure to achieve positive outcomes.

India's Minister of Environment and Forests, Jairam Rames, said it hopes to engage constructively in the negotiation and has made a detailed proposal on MRV (measurable, reporting and verification) and ICA (international consultation and analysis) of its emission reduction targets to stimulate discussion on the issue.

He said India announced in Copenhagen to reduce its emission intensity by 20 to 25% by 2020 from 2005 level and had already set in motion a low carbon strategy which is available in the public domain, keeping in mind the need for transparency. India's energy mix would still include coal but would see an increase in natural gas and nuclear power is expected to double over the next decade.

India has a new strategy governing forests of up to 70million ha in supporting the livelihood of 250 million people that depend on the forests.

Norway's prime minister Jens Stoltenberg said Parties risked losing confidence of the world that we are capable of meeting the challenges of climate change if they don't use the meetings in Cancun to move forward on the key elements of finance, mitigation, adaptation and MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable).

He said financing is not about funding but balancing economic interests, responsibilities and creating trust among all countries. He said Norway's report concluded that mobilising the promised US\$100 billion a year by 2020 is challenging but feasible. It will require a combination of sources – scaling up of existing public instruments and increase in private





TWN Cancún Update No. 17

9 December 2010

investment. And that pricing carbon emission has a double climate effect - curbing the potential sources of emission in developing countries and providing incentive for reducing emission in developed countries.

He said reducing deforestation can provide the largest and cheapest cuts. Since Copenhagen, more than 70 countries had come together to form a partnership to stop deforestation and recognise the rights of indigenous peoples and that progress needs to be secured in Cancun.

Singapore's senior minister S. Jayakumar said Parties had reached a crossroad in Cancun, as what happens here will determine the future of climate change negotiations. Although the Copenhagen Accord is not perfect, it did represent a modest step and contained important elements to move negotiations forward.

He pointed out that political will and political convergence on the key issues are needed to stitch all the elements together in a legally-binding nature without which there will be no agreement.

He said it is important to send a strong signal on the continuity of the Kyoto Protocol but how Parties choose to proceed is up to the sovereign rights of the states.

Germany Minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Norbert Roettgen said its strategy of renewable energy has proven to be successful even in time of financial crisis. We had come out even stronger. Due to our strength in exporting environmental technology, we hold 30% of world market share and the share is rising. Its energy policy has laid the foundation for transfer of economy upto 2050 where it could reduce (fossil) energy consumption by 95% by 2050 and create upto 500,000 new jobs and saving upto €20bil in energy imports.

In Cancun, he said Parties need to prove that they are capable of acting in a multilateral manner as climate change can be addressed together to achieve more ambitious results.

Dialogues on the side

The first of two dialogue sessions was held on Wednesday, organised by the Mexican Presidency on the side line of the 16th Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 6th COP acting

as the Meeting of the Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

The dialogue titled *Consequences of inaction: our responsibility to act now* provided a platform for countries from the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), African Group and Least Developed Countries to share their experiences in coping with severe climatic events and their expectations of the UNFCCC negotiations.

The second session – *The struggle against climate change, what should our legacy be?* is scheduled for 9 December.

The panel of six speakers, five from Parties to the UNFCCC and Sir Nicholas Stern (former economic adviser to the British government and who now heads the UN Secretary-General's High Level Advisory Group on Climate Finance) was chaired by Mexican president Felipe Calderon.

Calderon shared that the country already used up its annual budget of 1 billion pesos for post-disaster infrastructure reparation this year on just one hurricane event in January and had already spent another 1.5 billion pesos after another hurricane disaster. As such, Mexico is planning a special reconstruction fund of 5 billion pesos for next year.

Stern said many developing countries are facing a challenge of development in an increasingly hostile climate. As such adaptation and mitigation actions are bound together intricately whether we look at agriculture, infrastructure development or transportation.

He said as we tackle those problems, we must not forget how closely they are linked together.

Therefore, he said high carbon growth before long will kill itself and the serious growth route forward is the low carbon pathway.

If we are going to explore the idea of a green industrial revolution, we have to collaborate and this spirit of collaboration is to be valued and enhanced as Parties move forward in the on-going negotiation for the remaining 48 hours.

He said not only rich countries have to set example but they have to support this collaboration through finance.

President of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi said there is no other option but to adapt to climate change but should the temperature increase in the range of 5°C, it would simply be inadaptable.



TWN Cancún Update No. 17

9 December 2010

He said as far as Africa is concerned, it has to adapt under a 1°C increase, it may manage under a 2°C increase but beyond that it would be impossible to do so. So, it will have to start mitigation now too as it cannot have one or the other (referring to adaptation) and that effort has to be replicated throughout the world as we will perish or survive together.

This, he said, is the obvious agenda that we all need to work together. If we can't manage climate change as a global community, it's clear that we can't manage other international cooperation as climate change is about common survival.

Zenawi said it would be difficult to get a perfect agreement and Parties will have to make do with what is possible. He added that while Africa would prefer a perfect agreement and recognised that it has more at stake with a quick and tolerable agreement but it is already facing the consequences of climate change.

President Johnson Toribiong of Palau said as a country made up of islands and atolls, Palau is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. He also said the warming sea, which led to coral bleaching not only affects the fish stocks but also the tourism industry.

He said the Pacific islanders felt helpless because as a region with limited resources they cannot address the problem alone as it requires the whole world to reverse the process (of global warming).

Prime Minister of Grenada, Tillman Thomas said climate change is a planetary emergency that requires collective actions. He said vulnerable countries are not in a position to respond to disasters. He is concerned that it would take more resources to respond if we delay taking actions now.

Porfirio Lobo, the President of Honduras agreed that there is no way of doing it (addressing climate change) in isolation, as it needs to be properly coordinated. He said 70% of logging in Honduras is to produce firewood for the poor and the threats from climate change will even be greater if we don't resolve poverty.

Chairman of the Commission of African Union Jean Ping said the African continent emits as much as the state of Texas in the United States but yet it is suffering so much.

Noting the predicament of the small island states, he said some parts of Africa are also experiencing sea level rise. He said Niger is currently suffering from drought and people are dying and Lake Chad on which seven countries depend on for fisheries is drying up.

He said these issues are neglected but instead Parties are focusing on forests in the Congo Basin as that is their interests, referring to the attention paid to the forests under the proposed REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries) mechanism as a mitigation measure with financial support from developed countries.

However, he noted that very little attention is paid to outlying islands (in west Africa) that are hit by droughts where the inhabitants are forced to migrate and cross the Atlantic Ocean.

He said the 53 countries of Africa decided to come to Cancun to speak with one voice and ask people to be serious. He said Africa is ready to move to green energy but to do so it would need technologies that it doesn't possess.

Ping said developed countries must bear the responsibilities for causing climate change by helping poor countries to adapt and mitigate as the crisis deepens. He urged rich countries to put their hands into their pockets and the issue will be resolved. (Otherwise) If the boat sinks, you will sink with your hordes of money.

Zenawi said Ethiopia's development strategy is based on achieving zero emission by 2025 when it achieved middle income status by then. He said Ethiopia has massive potential for renewable energy in the form of hydro, wind and solar power. For example, he said in the Sahara where there is intense sunlight and boundless space to establish solar panel, it can generate enough electricity for the continent and for export to Europe.

He also said Ethiopia will rehabilitate its degrade land which could create a major carbon sink and at the same time produce biofuel. It would also retain moisture and manage flow of rainwater to improve agriculture activities. He said Ethiopia is planting a billion trees annually and plan to do more.

He said Ethiopia had achieved double-digit growth and believed it can maintain the growth in an environmentally responsible manner but to build the





TWN Cancún Update No. 17

9 December 2010

dams and (wind) turbines it would need assistance. Resources must be mobilised in a manner that countries that provide the fund benefit from it as well and suggested that the best way is by pricing carbon. Auctioning of emission rights, reducing

subsidies for fossil fuel, taxation international transport are all option on the table of a financing mechanism that will address the concern of both developed and developing countries.



Copenhagen Accord fails to deliver, say some SIDS and LDC leaders

Cancun, 10 December (Hilary Chiew) – Political leaders from some least developed countries and small island states that have associated themselves with the Copenhagen Accord expressed their disappointment with the promised fast start finance that remains elusive and they are also concerned that the pledges are insufficient to keep temperature rise below a safe limit for them.

The second session of the Head of States dialogue organised on the side lines of the 16th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 6th Meeting of the Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) by the Mexican COP presidency saw the participation of six developing countries, Norway, the President of the World Bank and the secretary-general of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Chaired by President Felipe Calderon, the panelists today discussed the topic titled “*The struggle against climate change; what should our legacy be?*”

Guyana’s President Bharrat Jagdeo said Guyana attended the Cancun meeting with lower than normal expectation. He said he heard a lot about partnership but noted that the lack of trust is so palpable especially between the developed and developing countries.

On fast start finance, he said he had seen some dubious accounting of how developed countries are disbursing the money. We saw the Copenhagen Accord as a compromise. Although it is not perfect but there is some money there but (until today), not a cent has been disbursed to vulnerable countries.

We have not determined the criteria for vulnerability and propaganda will not solve the climate change problem, he said. The way forward is to have an aggressive fight to restore the momentum before

Copenhagen. That momentum is now replaced by disappointment and malice; and filled by climate skeptics. We should not let skeptics prevail. The only way to have tough actions is to have as many people as possible to put pressure on developed countries leaders who are laggards to make the right decisions, the President added.

Illustrating the excuses used by developed countries in disbursing funds, he said Guyana has a world class MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable) system in its forest management. Whatever you pay, you will receive a report right down to the last tone (of CO₂). Yet, he had heard nightmare stories about financing.

Sometimes (the stories) gets worse the smaller you are. Small countries, he said, have to jump through many hoops but this was not the case with big countries like Indonesia and Brazil.

He warned that we risk taking away the biggest incentives to the carbon market if there is not going to be a legally binding agreement on emissions reduction. He said a carbon price signal is needed to mobilise private funding as public funding alone cannot do the job.

He stressed that climate change poses an existential threat to the developing countries. It’s a matter of life and death, people eating or not; sometimes we lose that perspective here.

Recalling UN secretary-general Ban Ki Moon’s remarks, “The perfect not being the enemy of the good”, **Nauru President Marcus Stephen** said for small island states the ‘good’ is their survival. It is important that it is the starting point. He said they are not in Cancun to derail the process but they support limiting temperature rise to below 1.5°C as that’s what the science says and urged Parties not to ignore the science.





TWN Cancún Update No. 18

10 December 2010

Prime Minister of Central African Republic Faustin Archang Touadera said his country was expecting technology transfer in the field of renewable energy as compensation for sacrificing its forests in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

He said we need to realise that efforts need to be made by the rich as they had polluted more and that brought about the problem of climate change. We call upon Annex I countries to honour their commitments so that we can survive, he urged.

Kiribati President Anote Tong said the issue of vulnerability has to be addressed as all countries considered themselves to be vulnerable. We have to at some stage define vulnerability.

He said his country did not sign the Copenhagen Accord for the simple reason that keeping temperature rise below 2°C is not acceptable but later associated with it as there was understanding that association would trigger the flow of funds.

He however had not seen a cent and had to disappoint his people who requested for the construction of seawalls. We had done the study and know the costs but we do not have the money to build the seawalls, he said.

Despite most small island states' demands for 1.5°C to be the limit for temperature rise, he believed that even if that is achieved in the pending agreement, it would be too late for a country like Kiribati.

Samoa's Prime Minister Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele Maliegaoi said direct access for Parties is long overdue and there is need for clarity of fast start finance and increase in the CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) proceeds to the Adaptation Fund.

While welcoming the 5th replenishment to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which is the only financial operating entity of the UNFCCC, he said replenishment to the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund must be through assessed contributions and not via pledges as is currently the case.

He said technologies must be appropriate, affordable and suitable for the population sizes of the Pacific Islands. The islands, he added, must not be used as dumping grounds for obsolete and untested technologies.

Referring to the plight of the vulnerable island states, **South African President Jacob Zuma** said it has been the case that the most vulnerable countries once again make a very compelling case and we must take note of their situations. Unfortunately, they can't do it on their own but if Parties work together, we can achieve more. Acting now cost far less than acting later, he said.

He stressed that as agreed in Bali, the politically accepted way for the climate regime to go forward is through an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to establish a second commitment period and a legally binding outcome under the Convention.

We must leave Cancun having agreed to the overarching position and the continuation of negotiation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This will enable Durban to build on what is achieved in Cancun and ensure future generations inherit a world that is sustainable and climate resilient.

(South Africa will host the 17th COP and the 7th CMP in Durban in 2011.)

World Bank president Robert Zoellick said cooperation is needed among countries in promoting lower carbon growth. He stressed on the role of the market in allocating resources (in fighting climate change) efficiently such as through carbon pricing, incentives and disincentives. There is also the need to integrate development programmes and the poverty eradication agenda. He said it would be sad if one or two countries hold the climate negotiation hostage (and prevent) progress (in the multilateral process).

In conclusion, President Calderon said even if developed countries bring down their emissions to zero but as developing countries grow and continue to emit, the problem will be worsened. Island states not only vulnerable to impacts of climate change but may disappear. He said the logical thing to do is to stop global warming.

Likening the fight against climate change as a vehicle without a driver, he said somebody has to take control of the situation and steer it to safety. He said a 'all or nothing posture' (referring to specific demands of various Parties) should not prevail.



Cancun texts adopted, overriding Bolivia's objections

Cancun, Dec 13 (Meena Raman) – Two decisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, which the Mexican host government dubbed as “the Cancun Agreements”, were adopted in the early hours of the morning of Saturday, December 11, despite a lack of consensus following objections by Bolivia to their adoption.

The outcome was heralded by Mexican Foreign Affairs Minister, Patricia Espinosa, who presided over the Cancun climate conference, as “a new era of international cooperation on climate change.” The conference comprised two main meetings, the 16th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 16) and the 6th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 6).

The two draft documents had been put together by the Mexican presidency of the Conference, and were “clean texts” (without square brackets or options). They were issued on a “take it or leave it” basis as a final package, and not as drafts for possible amendments.

The documents were initially presented by Espinosa at an informal plenary meeting of the COP and CMP convened at 6 pm on Friday, 10 December. Delegates were given 3 hours to review the texts before the next informal plenary at 9.15 p.m. The first plenary had been scheduled at 8.30 am but the draft texts were not ready.

The draft text for the Ad-hoc Working Group under the Kyoto Protocol (AWGKP) outcome was issued around noon, while that for the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWGLCA) was distributed around 5pm. The notes at the front of each of the draft texts state that the documents “had been prepared in direct response to requests from Parties urging the President to present

a text that covers all the issues and paints the whole picture of the outcome.”

At a later informal plenary of the COP/CMP which started at 9.15 pm on Friday, Espinosa said that these texts were the product of a collective exercise of drafting and that any change needs the support of others. At the start of this informal plenary, and at various times of the night, Espinosa received a standing ovation from large sections of the participants, and there was an atmosphere of near euphoria. This was understood to be a sign by advocates of the documents to urge all delegations to adopt them.

However there was not unanimity, as Bolivia raised strong objections to the adoption of both the documents, first at the informal plenary of the COP/CMP, then at the formal sessions of the AWGKP and AWGLCA and then at the final plenary meetings of the COP and the CMP. Bolivia's Ambassador to the United Nations in New York, Pablo Solon, presented detailed reasons why he found both texts unacceptable.

While many delegations urged for the documents to be adopted without changes, some requested that Bolivia should be allowed to voice its concerns in the spirit of inclusiveness. Bolivia insisted that there was no consensus as it objected to the documents. However, Espinosa gaveled both decisions, signifying adoption, after indicating that the objection from one delegation did not constitute a lack of consensus.

After the adoption of the documents, Norway said that many in the audience shared Bolivia's concerns but these concerns could be addressed in years to come and that this was not the final agreement but a major step in the right direction.

Many countries, both developed and developing, expressed support for the two texts, saying they reflected balance, pragmatism and compromises,





TWN Cancún Update No.19

13 December 2010

while many also used qualifications such as that they were “imperfect” or that they felt “guarded optimism”. A few countries, notably Cuba and Ecuador, raised concerns over several issues in the texts. Several countries also said that following the failure to reach agreement in Copenhagen, the Cancun outcome restored confidence in the multilateral process. Other countries were even more upbeat. Australia called the agreements “a game changing moment for the climate change.”

The mood among many delegations appeared to be that the texts should be adopted in order to avoid the collapse of another climate conference, following the failure of the Copenhagen conference last year. Several delegates privately said that another failure would further dent the image of the UNFCCC and multilateralism, and that it would be difficult for the talks to regain momentum. In this atmosphere of having “all or nothing”, many developing countries decided to go along with the drafts even though they had concerns on various parts.

The highlight of the long night's proceedings was an intense exchange between the COP President and the Bolivian delegation over the President's gaveling of the decisions as being adopted despite the objection, giving rise to argument as to what the meaning of consensus was. In the practice of the UNFCCC, decisions have been taken on the basis of consensus.

Bolivia's Ambassador Solon said that consensus required the absence of explicit rejection or objection to a decision proposed for adoption and that consensus did not mean a majority being in favour to adopt a decision. In contrast, Mexico's Foreign Minister Espinosa was of the view that consensus did not mean unanimity or a right of a Party to veto a decision.

Joining the exchange on this issue was US climate envoy, Todd Stern who supported the adoption of the agreements and suggested that the “practice in this body has been general agreement rather than consensus.”

At the conclusion of Cancun meetings, Mexican President Felipe Calderon said that “a good agreement is one in which all Parties are left equally dissatisfied.”

The following are highlights of the various meetings in the final plenary meetings.

The CMP meeting

When the draft decision on the Kyoto Protocol process under the AWGKP was presented by Espinosa for adoption under the CMP, **Bolivia** gave its reasons why it was opposed to the decision. Solon said that this decision did not represent a step forward but was a step backwards as what was being done was to postpone indefinitely a decision under the Kyoto Protocol and it opened the doors to a regime which will be flexible and voluntary for a pledge and review approach and not a system where all Annex 1 Parties will fulfill a set target.

Referring to paragraph 3 of the text where Parties took note of “quantified economy wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Annex 1 Parties as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/SB/2010/INF X”, Solon said that this document did not exist and that Parties “do not know what these commitments will be and if these commitments will lead to a stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions which will be sustainable for human life and plants.”

He added that if what was being referred to in the document were the Copenhagen Accord pledges, this would only amount to a 13 to 17% reductions in emissions compared to 1990 levels, which will lead to a temperature rise of 4 degree C.

[Earlier, at the 9.15pm informal plenary COP/CMP meeting held by Espinosa, Solon said that such a temperature level could lead to a situation of “genocide and ecocide.” Bolivia could not agree to an agreement “which will put more human lives in a situation close to death.” Bolivia had come to Cancun to ensure that there would be a decision to guarantee a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and this document did not guarantee that.]

Solon at the CMP plenary said that his government wanted modifications to the text, which was, received just hours ago and which it was asked to be adopted without any modification or amendment. “If the document represented a step forward, we would have supported it. What is going to emerge is not a stronger regime for reducing emissions in mitigation but a voluntary regime which is less demanding on developed countries that are responsible for global warming,” he added. “We represent a small country which has principles and will not sell our country and we speak with the peoples of the world. There is no consensus for approval of this document.”



TWN Cancún Update No.19

13 December 2010

Espinosa in response said that the text was the result of collective work and the concerns of Bolivia would be reflected on the record. She then said that if there was no other opinion on this, the text would be approved. She gaveled and announced the adoption of the decision.

Solon took the floor again and said that consensus meant that no state was explicitly stating objection or rejection to the decision. He added: "You cannot say there is consensus. You can only take note. This is an attempt to violate rules of the Convention and the United Nations. Consensus is not by a majority. There must be an absence of explicit rejection of a decision. Despite our objection, the decision was adopted. We are going to apply to all international bodies to preserve the rules of consensus. We came here to negotiate and not to gavel an injustice. Not even in Copenhagen was this done and there was respect for the rule of consensus. The (Copenhagen) Presidency did not have the gall to hammer through a decision. Now there is a violation of rule. This is an unhappy conclusion. I ask you to review your decision and return to the path of law."

In response, Espinosa said that that on the matter of procedure, consensus did not mean unanimity, and far less does it mean the right of veto. At this point, she said that she could not disregard the request of 193 Parties to adopt the decision, which had been duly adopted.

The COP meeting

At the final session of the COP, Parties were asked to adopt the decision of the AWGLCA.

Bolivia, represented by Rene Orellana, said that his delegation had already given their arguments for why they could not agree to the forwarding of the proposed draft text for adoption of the COP at the meeting of the AWGLCA.

He said Bolivia had opposed the approval, as the text did not represent the discussions in which they had been engaged in. He stressed that Bolivia was in no way expressing the right of veto. Bolivia had asked for an opportunity to discuss issues with technical arguments, scientific data and legal arguments and not political positions. It said that it respected those who opposed its views but felt that its positions had not been properly considered. He asked the President to respect the formal mechanism for approval.

He said that in relation to the issue of technology transfer, Bolivia had wanted Parties to address the issue of intellectual property rights. As a compromise to the various proposals on IPRs on the table, Bolivia said that it had requested for at least a workshop be held and a process for discussions to begin in 2011 on the IPR issue. Even this basic proposal was disregarded and he questioned how democratic this process was. Bolivia wanted a formal process where doors were not closed to the proposals it had presented.

Espinosa said that the concerns of Bolivia would be reflected in the record of the COP and proceeded to gavel the adoption of the agreement.

[Earlier, at the session of the AWGLCA (chaired by Margaret Mukahanana Sangarwe of Zimbabwe) to consider the draft text, Solon had elaborated on Bolivia's opposition. He said that Parties did not mandate anyone to produce the document, and that the August 13 text was the negotiating text which contained Parties' positions. On substance, Bolivia could not support the 2 degree C temperature goal as according to various studies, this would mean a 3 degree C situation for Africa. Referring to the IPCC fourth assessment report, a 2 degree C target would mean a 50% chance of stabilizing the climate and said that no one would send his or her child on a plane if it had a 50% chance of crashing.

[He referred to the text on the mitigation commitments of developed countries where paragraph 36 refers to taking note of "quantified economy wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Annex 1 Parties as communicated by them and contained in a document FCCC/SB/2010/INF X." He said that this document was yet to exist and that it was not possible to have a decision that states that the list is to be drawn up later. He asked how much is the commitment of reductions and over what period of time and upon what baseline. "This is the crux and must be circulated so we know what is being listed. We cannot come here and have a blank cheque where the Annex 1 Parties fill up whatever they want which is not related to the shared vision."

[Solon said that on the financial mechanism, the text states that \$100 billion per year would be mobilized by 2020 but does not state whether this will come from developed countries or from the carbon markets. Referring to the Green Climate Fund to be





TWN Cancún Update No.19

13 December 2010

established, Solon said that however well designed a Fund is, it cannot be effective without funds. Further, the text invites the World Bank to serve as the interim trustee and Bolivia could not accept this as the Bank was an institution dominated by donors.

[On technology transfer, Solon said that the new Technology Executive Committee to be established is not even able to address IPR issues. He said that in most clean technologies, 70-80% of that is in the hands of developed countries and it is they who held the patents.]

Australia said that the package of decisions adopted in Cancun was a game changing moment for the climate regime. **Pakistan** said that the agreement reflected pragmatism and hope. It cannot satisfy all Parties but it was no doubt a decisive step to the future. It also stressed the need for a more solid outcome by adopting a second commitment period for Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

Informal plenary of the COP/CMP (held before the formal meetings of the 2 working groups and of COP and CMP)

Bolivia said the documents did not include its proposals. The Kyoto Protocol paper did not guarantee a second commitment period. It implied a list of pledges that would lead to a 4 degree global temperature rise. It could not go along with a text with these two features, as it would make us responsible for genocide ecocide. The text allows the KP's market mechanisms to continue, whereas countries that do not accept a second commitment period of the KP should not be allowed to use flexibility mechanisms like emissions trade and Clean Development Mechanism. Bolivia would not accept a document, which means a temperature increase that puts human lives close to death. It had come here to guarantee a second KP period instead.

Grenada welcomed the texts for adoption saying that though the imperfect, the "perfect should not be enemy of the good." The Minister from Grenada said it was "not a done deal but we can say we leave Cancun with something we can live with."

Switzerland, speaking for the Environmental Integrity Group said that the solution was a compromise. **Australia**, indicating support for the AWGLCA outcome called it well-balanced

Nicaragua, (referring to Bolivia's concerns) said that it was important to make last efforts to hear positions

of all Parties with flexibility and mutual understanding. **Saudi Arabia** agreed on the need for all Parties to be included to agree, and that the two working groups could discuss minor details and thus guarantee that all Parties can agree.

Lesotho for the LDCs said the package laid a good foundation for further work at the next COP in Durban. It supported the recognition for the adequate treatment of the issue of vulnerability, the adaptation framework and committee and the establishment of the Green Climate Fund and applauded the inclusion of LDCs in the Transitional Committee of the Fund.

Cuba, referring to the Bolivian leadership of President Evo Morales, said that it represents the demands of the indigenous peoples of the Americas. It said that Bolivia speaks on behalf of movements in Latin America and therefore deserves attention.

Cuba expressed dissatisfaction with the text of the AWGLCA. It said that the text did not have clear GHG emission reduction goals. Referring to the pledges under the Copenhagen Accord, it said that the emissions could rise by 6% compared to 1990 levels (taking into account the loopholes) and could lead to temperature rise of 2.5 to 5 degree C. It expressed profound concerns over the document. It said that it is key to have the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. On the issue of finance, it said the language in the document was ambiguous on the source of the \$100 billion for the Green Climate Fund.

India's Minister of Environment, Jairam Ramesh quoted a Mexican hero for saying that Mexico is "far from God", but that coming from a country that had many Goddesses, he would say that tonight a Goddess has been present. He said Espinosa had restored confidence in the multilateral process at a time when confidence was at an historical low. He said that Parties could confidently look ahead and approach the challenge of climate change in a spirit of constructive compromise. He said that not all Parties had gained and that all had compromised. Espinosa in response said that Ramesh's proposals were key to unlocking difficult gridlocks in the negotiations.

Singapore said the text was not perfect but in any negotiations, not everyone will get what they want. It said that there were some missing elements that would need to be clarified. It said the document was



TWN Cancún Update No.19

13 December 2010

not end but a step forward for a legally binding outcome in Durban.

EU Climate Commissioner, Connie Hedegaard said that multilateralism had shown results. The EU came to Cancun hoping for a balanced package that has been achieved.

Bangladesh said that the text did not fully reflect the concerns of LDCs. Nevertheless, it was a good outcome as there was agreement on the Adaptation Framework and committee and the Green Climate Fund.

The **US** said that the text was not perfect but it provided a good basis to move forward. Parties had agreed to launch the Green Climate Fund; there was a technology mechanism and progress in adaptation and on the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD); and the anchoring of mitigation pledges and a system of MRV (measuring, reporting and verification) and an ICA (international consultations and analysis).

The **Philippines** commented on the process and said that there was confusion that enveloped the venues and postponement of meetings. It received the text with guarded optimism. It said that the Green Climate Fund was a progress. **Kenya** said that text was not perfect text but was a delicate balance.

China represented by Minister Xie Zhenhua said that Parties had demonstrated good political will for a

balanced result. The texts provided a sound basis for future negotiations. There were short-comings but it was satisfied that the negotiations had adhered to the Bali Roadmap.

Afghanistan said that though it had concerns in relation to the issue of finance and the vulnerability of mountainous systems, it was flexible in making progress. **Japan** expressed support for the text.

Algeria on behalf of the African Group said that confidence in the multilateral system was shown. The text did not meet all its expectations but it could support it.

Ecuador said that it did not like all the results and said that Parties must redouble their efforts to ensure the health of the planet. It stressed the need for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to be confirmed and to come into effect after 2012. It said that the Green Fund should be established and for effective technology transfer, it was important to have flexibilities as regards IPRs. It supported the observations of Bolivia on the various deficiencies in the text and said that it must be improved.

Zambia thanked Mexico for lifting the spirits from the depression of Copenhagen and for restoring confidence in the multilateral process.

Brazil said that the document was balanced in essence although not perfect and there was a sense of realism and pragmatism.





TWN 20
Cancun News Update

www.twinside.org.sg Published by Third World Network 14 December 2010

Strange outcome of Cancun climate conference

Cancun, 14 December (Martin Khor*) --The United Nations' Cancun climate conference, which adopted a text early on 11 December had a strange outcome.

It was acclaimed by many for reviving the spirit of multilateralism in the climate change system, because another collapse after the disastrous failure of the Copenhagen talks a year ago would have knocked another hole into the reputation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Convention (UNFCCC).

Most delegations congratulated one another, for agreeing to a document in Cancun.

But this Cancun text has also been accused of falling far short, or even going backwards, in controlling the Greenhouse Gas emissions that cause climate change.

The Cancun conference suffered an early blow from Japan's announcement that it would never ever agree to making another commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (the first commitment period for emission reductions ends in 2012 and the deadline for the second commitment period to be agreed was 2009 in Copenhagen).

The conference never recovered from that blow. The final text failed to ensure the survival of the protocol, though it sets some terms of reference for continuing the talks on the second commitment period next year.

The Cancun meeting in fact made it more likely for the developed countries to shift from the Kyoto Protocol and its binding regime of emission reduction commitments, to a voluntary system in which each country only makes pledges on how much it will reduce its emissions.

The Cancun text also recognised the emission reduction targets that developed countries listed

under the Copenhagen Accord. But these are overall such poor targets that many scientific reports warn that the developed countries by 2020 may decrease their emissions by only a little or even increase their level. The world is on track for temperature rise of 3 to 5 degrees, which would lead to a catastrophe.

But even as it prepared the ground for the developed countries' "great escape" from their commitments, the Cancun text introduced new disciplines for developing countries.

They are now obliged to put forward their plans and targets for climate mitigation, which are to be compiled with in a document and later in registries.

It is a first step in a plan by developed countries (they have been quite open about it) to get developing countries to put their mitigation targets as commitments in national schedules, similar to the tariff schedules in the World Trade Organisation.

The Cancun text also obliges developing countries to report on their national emissions every two years as well as on their climate actions and the results in terms of emission avoidance.

These reports are to be subjected to a detailed scrutiny by other countries and by international experts. The Cancun text in fact gives a lot of space to the details of these "measuring, reporting and verification" (MRV) procedures as well as "international consultations and analysis" (ICA).

These are all new obligations, and a great deal of time was spent in Cancun by the developed countries (especially the United States) to get the developing countries to agree to the details of MRV and ICA.

Many developing-country officials were increasingly worried in Cancun about how they are going to

*TWN Cancun Update No. 20**14 December 2010*

implement these new obligations, as a lot of people, skills and money will be needed.

In fact the developing countries made a lot of concessions and sacrifices in Cancun, while the developed countries managed to have their obligations reduced or downgraded.

Cancun may be remembered in future as the place where the UNFCCC's climate regime was changed significantly, with developed countries being treated more and more leniently, reaching a level like that developing countries, while the developing countries are asked to increase their obligations to be more and more like developed countries.

The ground is being prepared for such a new system, which could then replace the Kyoto Protocol. Cancun was a milestone in facilitating this.

The Cancun conference also agreed on establishing a new global climate fund under the UNFCCC to help finance the mitigation and adaptation. A committee will be set up to design various aspects of the fund. No decision was taken on how much money the fund will get.

A technology mechanism was also set up under the UNFCCC, with a policy-making committee, and a centre. However, the Cancun text avoided any mention of intellectual property rights (IPR), which have an influence over developing countries' access to and cost of technology.

The United States had insisted that there be no mention whatsoever of the IPR issue, and it got its way in Cancun.

The Cancun conference was also marked by a questionable method of work, quite similar to the WTO but not used in the United Nations, in which the host country, Mexico, organised meetings in small groups led by itself and a few Ministers which it selected, who discussed texts on the various issues.

The final document was produced not through the usual process of negotiations among delegations, but compiled by the Mexicans as the Chair of the meeting, and given to the delegates for only a few hours to consider, on a take it or leave it basis (no amendments are allowed).

At the final plenary, Bolivia rejected the text, and its Ambassador, Pablo Solon, made a statement giving detailed reasons why. Despite there not being consensus on the text, the Mexican foreign minister declared the text was adopted, to which Bolivia lodged an objection.

The Mexican way of organising the writing and later the adoption of the Cancun text raises a lot of questions about openness and inclusiveness and the future of UN procedures and practices.

The importation of WTO-style methods may in the immediate period lead to the "efficiency" of producing an outcome, but also carries the risk of conferences collapsing in disarray (as has happened in several WTO ministerial meetings) and in biases in the text, that usually have been in favour of developed countries.

When the dust settles after the Cancun conference, a careful analysis will find that its text may have given the multilateral climate system a shot in the arm and positive feelings among most participants because there was something to take home, but that it also failed to save the planet from climate change and helped pass the burden onto developing countries.

From this low base level, much work needs to be done in 2011 to save the world from climate change, and to re-orientate the international system of cooperation to address the climate crisis.

** Martin Khor is the Executive Director of the South Centre. This article was first published in The Star, Malaysia on 13 December 2010*

