

Low Carbon Development

Perspectives for COP 17/CMP 7

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Shared Vision

- Paragraph 6:

“... *agrees* that Parties should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries, and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a **low-carbon development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development**...”



Mitigation

- Paragraph 10:

“*Realizes* that addressing climate change requires a paradigm shift towards building a **low-carbon society** that offers substantial opportunities and ensures continued high growth and sustainable development, based on innovative technologies and more sustainable production and consumption and lifestyles, while ensuring a just transition of the workforce that creates decent work and quality jobs;”



Mitigation

- Paragraph 45:
“*Further* decides that **developed countries** should develop **low-carbon development strategies or plans**;
- Paragraph 65:
“*Encourages* **developing countries** to develop **low-carbon development strategies or plans** in the context of **sustainable development**;



- There do not have to be conflicting goals between low-carbon development and growth in economic and social terms.
 - a) Investment opportunities
 - b) Living standards can be improved
- Its necessary to have a mix of policies, at the local, national, regional and international levels, that provide incentives for technology development and transfer, and for financing and investing.

- Low-carbon development strategies can help in improving energy efficiency, increase productivity in a various sectors, increase financial flows and promote clean technology.
- Many Parties consider low-carbon development as a key aspect of their economic growth.
 - a) Developing countries need support to develop and implement low-carbon development strategies



Enhanced action on mitigation

Mitigation by developed countries

- a) Decision 1/CP.16) Parties inter alia,
 - took note of **targets** to be implemented by Annex I Parties and urged developed country Parties to **increase the ambition** of their targets
 - decided to enhance **guidelines for reporting** by Annex I Parties
 - decided to develop modalities and procedures for **international assessment and review** of emissions
- b) Consideration of whether and how to further formalize the **mitigation pledges**
- c) Both the reporting and pledges relate to paragraph 45 of the CA



Mitigation by developing countries

- a) In decision 1/CP.16 Parties decided, inter alia, to develop modalities and guidelines for:
 - MRV of supported actions and corresponding support
 - Guidelines for **biennial update reports** (BURs)
 - International consultation and analysis (ICA)
- b) Parties decided to set up a **registry** and to develop modalities for facilitation of support to nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) through the registry.
- c) Relationship between MRV of supported actions and BURs with low-carbon development strategies?

Other mitigation areas:

1) REDD-plus

2) Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions (CSA)

- a) General framework
- b) Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport (bunkers fuels)
- c) Work programme on agriculture

3) Various approaches

- a) market-based mechanisms
- b) non market-based mechanisms

4) Economic and social consequences of response measures

- Opportunities for integrating with/into low-carbon development plans and strategies



- **Finance is key component for low-carbon development**
 - a) Developed country Parties committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion/yr by 2020
 - b) Finance is also key to build trust among countries
 - Allow better understanding on status of committed funds and their disbursement



- **The Green Climate Fund (GCF)**
 - a) The Transitional Committee (TC), tasked with designing the fund, has worked hard to develop the fund's institutional structures.
 - b) The TC has completed its work and forwarded a draft governing instrument to the Durban conference for consideration and adoption.
 - c) This opens the door for the fund to be launched in Durban.
- The GCF will be key for developing countries in working on their low-carbon development.



The **Technology Mechanism** (TM)

- Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
- Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Issues:
 - a) Potential links between the TM and the financial mechanism
 - b) Governance structure, terms of reference and procedures for call of proposals for the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
 - c) Relationship between the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and CTCN and consideration of additional functions
- The TM will also be key to support developing countries develop and implement low-carbon development strategies and plans



Decision 1/CP.16, requested the AWG-LCA to:

- Consider ways to further enhance the **monitoring and review** of the effectiveness of CB
- Further elaborate the modalities regarding **institutional arrangements** for CB

Divergence of views relate to:

- how to address gaps and needs in CB (e.g. in face of new challenges);
- whether a new institution is needed or CB is to be addressed by existing and the newly established institutions (such as Adaptation Committee, Technology Mechanism etc.), and link to MRV of support

Other possible aspects to consider when developing low-carbon developing strategies or plans:

- a) Adaptation aspects and linkages
- b) The role of the private sector
- c) Carbon pricing
- d) Differentiating between funding, financing and investments

Low-carbon development:

- a) Is reflected in the Cancun Agreements
 - b) Is important for sustainable development
 - c) Offers opportunities, for instance for:
 - Economic growth
 - Innovation
 - More sustainable production and consumption
 - For improved living standards
 - d) Must be supported by finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for developing countries
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- In Durban, Parties can achieve progress on many areas that relate to low-carbon development of both developed and developing countries



THANK YOU

