

# Preventing dangerous climate change

## NGO perspective on the post-2012 challenge

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# Who we are

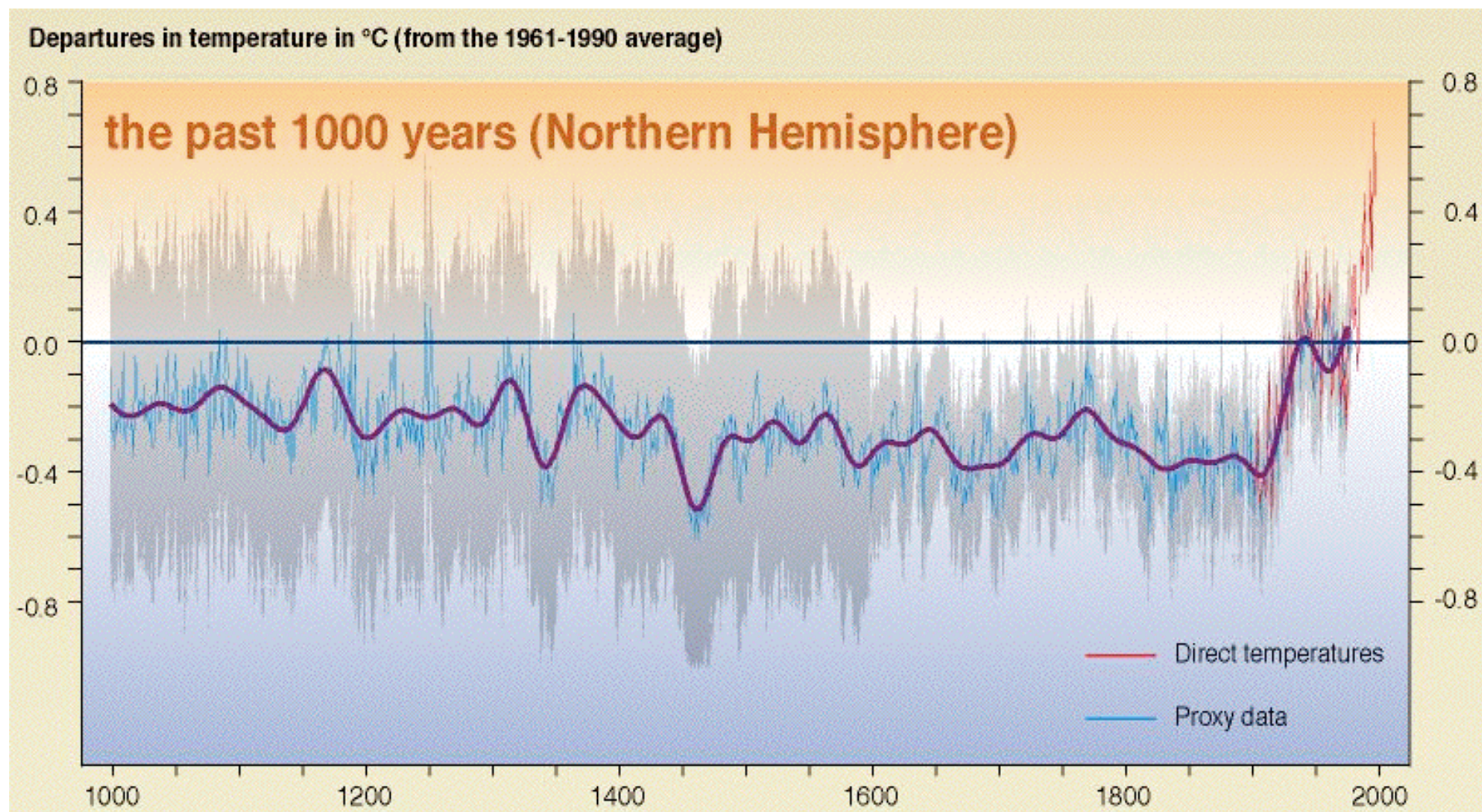


Over 100 members in the EU and beyond

### Who we are

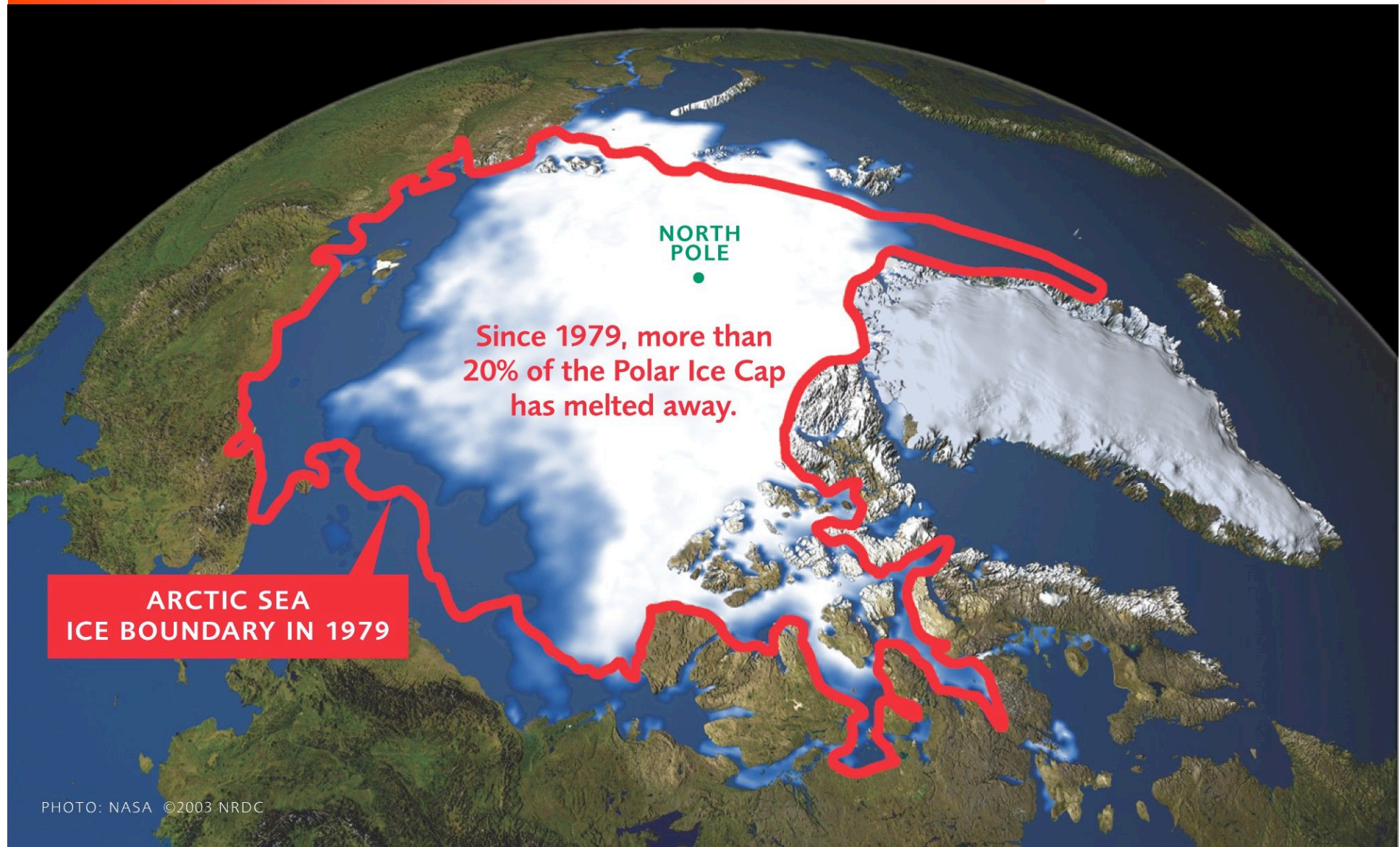
- Climate Action Network (CAN) is an international coalition of over 400 NGOs united by the common goal to stop dangerous, human-induced climate change
- CAN-Europe represents more than 100 member organisations in the EU25 and beyond
- CAN-Europe and its members have been following the formulation and implementation of EU climate change policies and act as observers at the UN negotiations
- The Brussels office aims to act as a bridge between the national groups and the European institutions.

# Climate change is already here

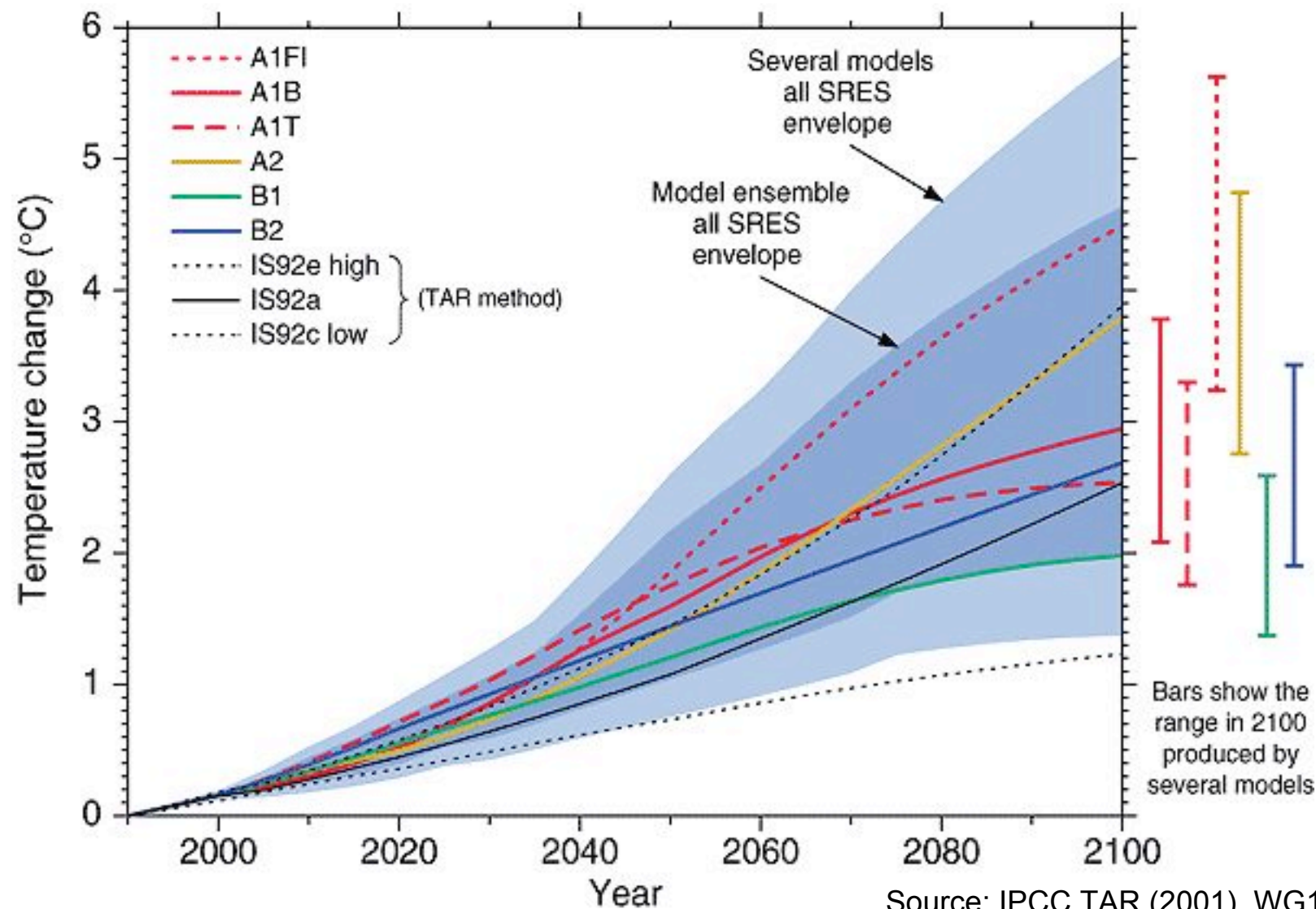


Source: UNEP Vital Climate Graphics <http://www.grida.no/climate/vital/>

## Impact is showing in the Arctic

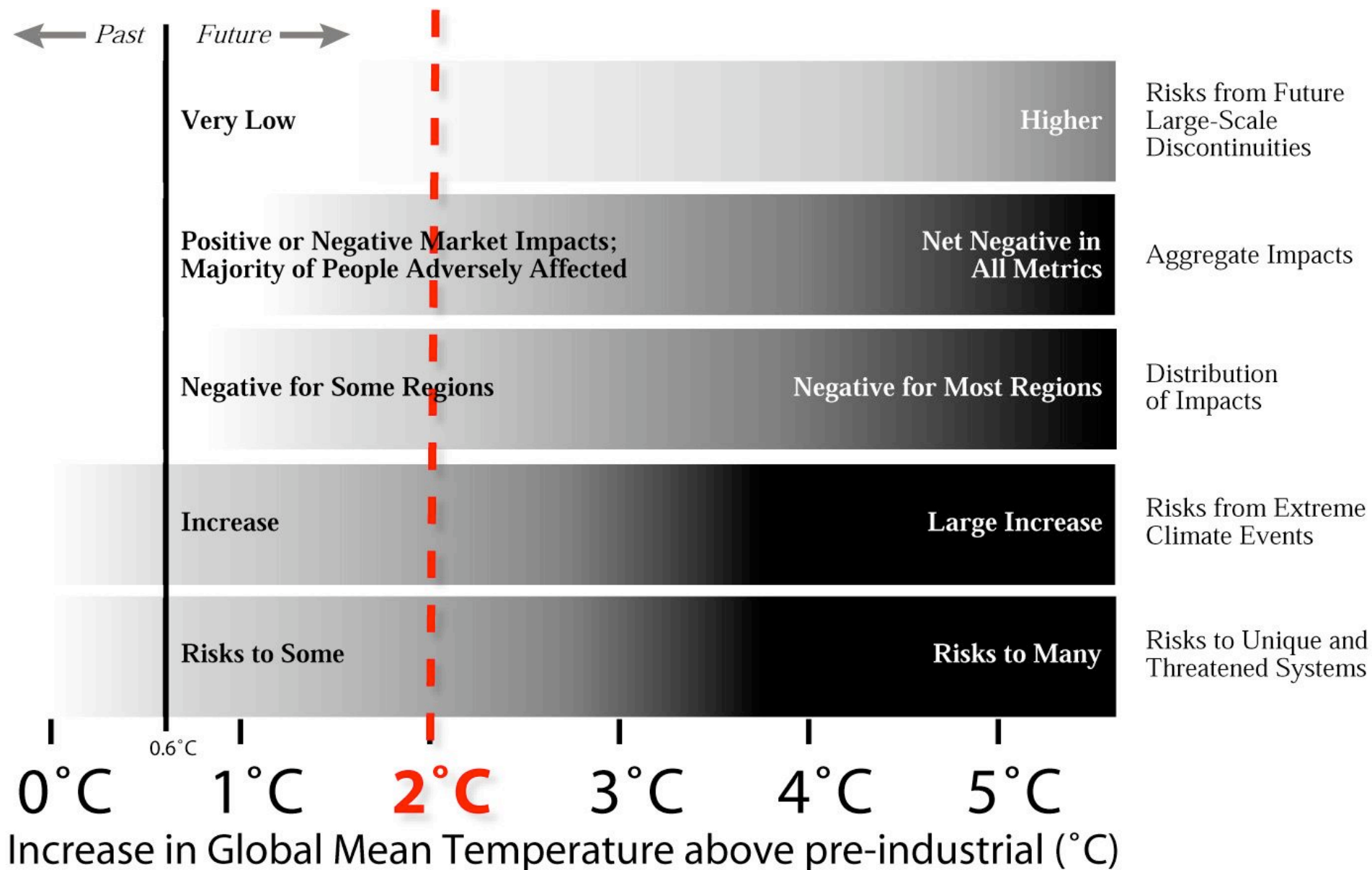


# Temperature to keep rising



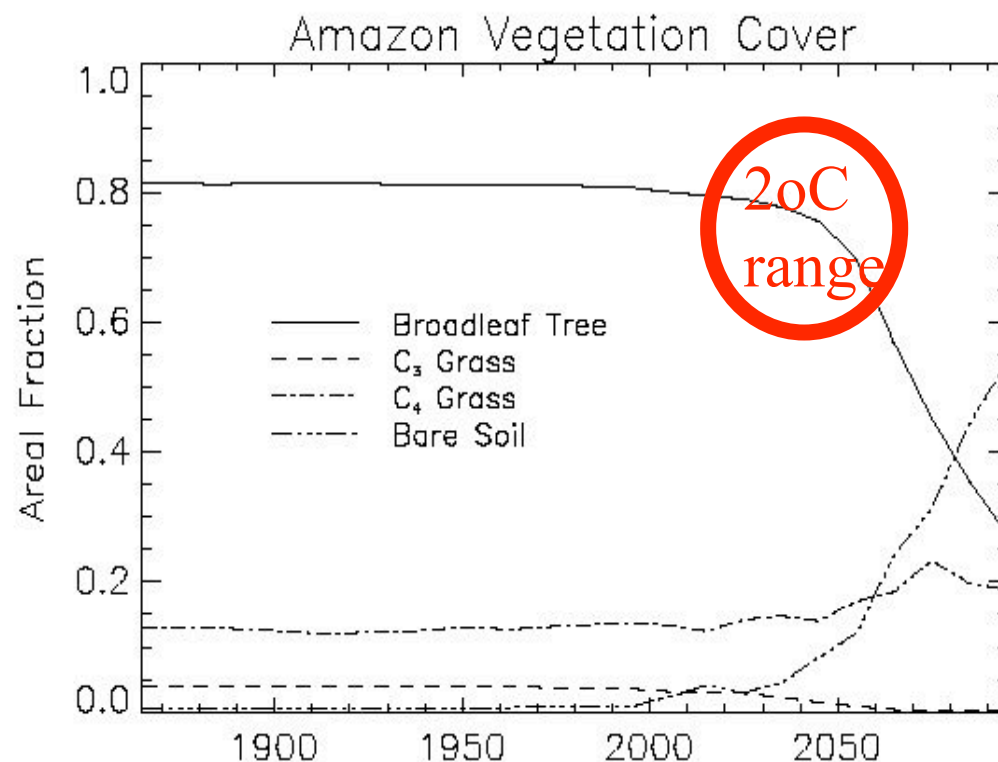
Source: IPCC TAR (2001), WG1, Figure 9.14

# Reasons for Concern (IPCC TAR WGII)



Source: IPCC TAR WGII, Figure 19-7, page 958, adapted to pre-industrial temperature scale (shifting by 0.6°C) by Malte Meinshausen, ETH Zürich, 2004

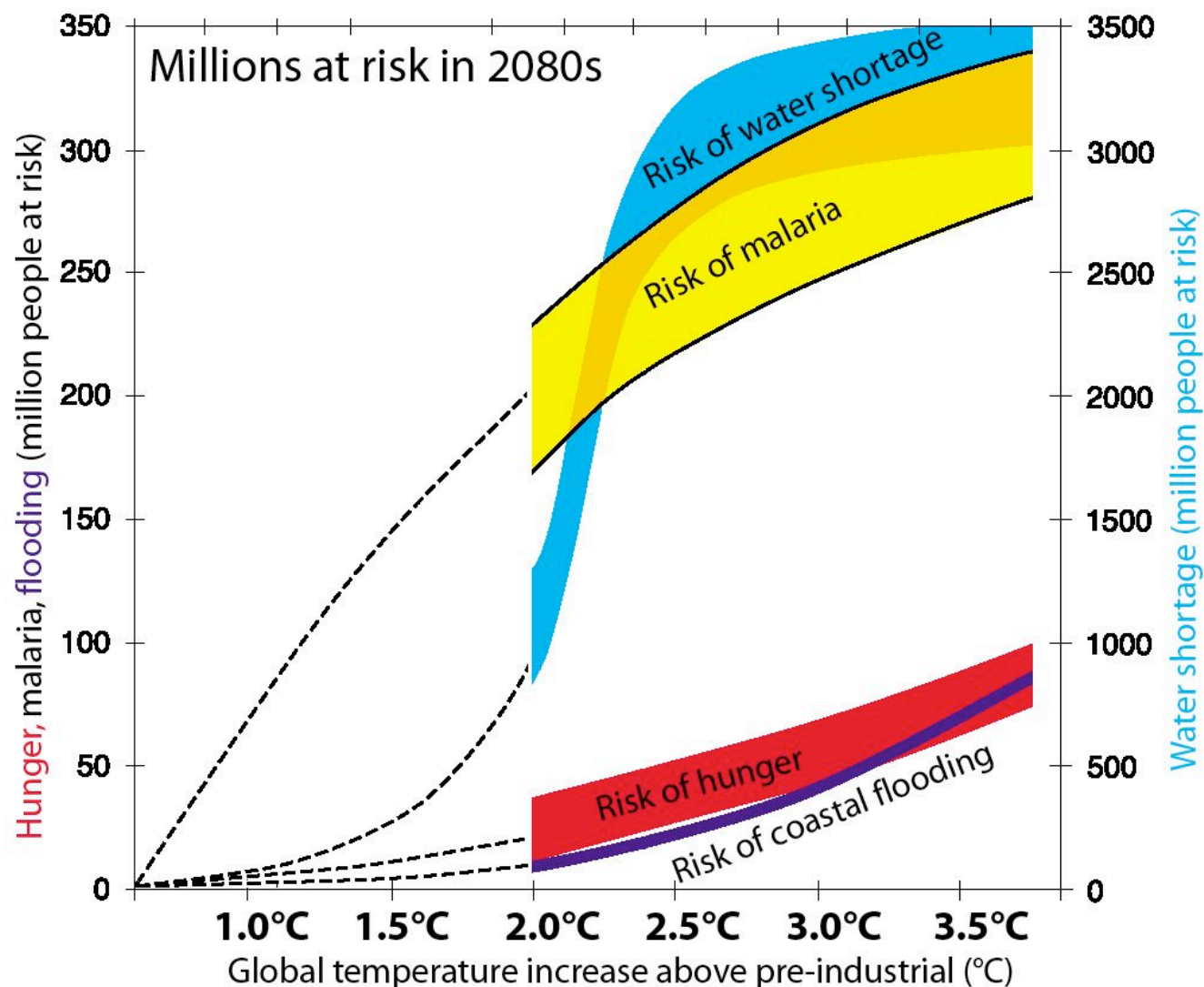
# Amazon impacts of 2C



Cox, P.M, Betts, R.A et al (2003) "Amazon Dieback under climate-carbon cycle projections for the 21<sup>st</sup> century" submitted to Theoretical and Applied Climatology.

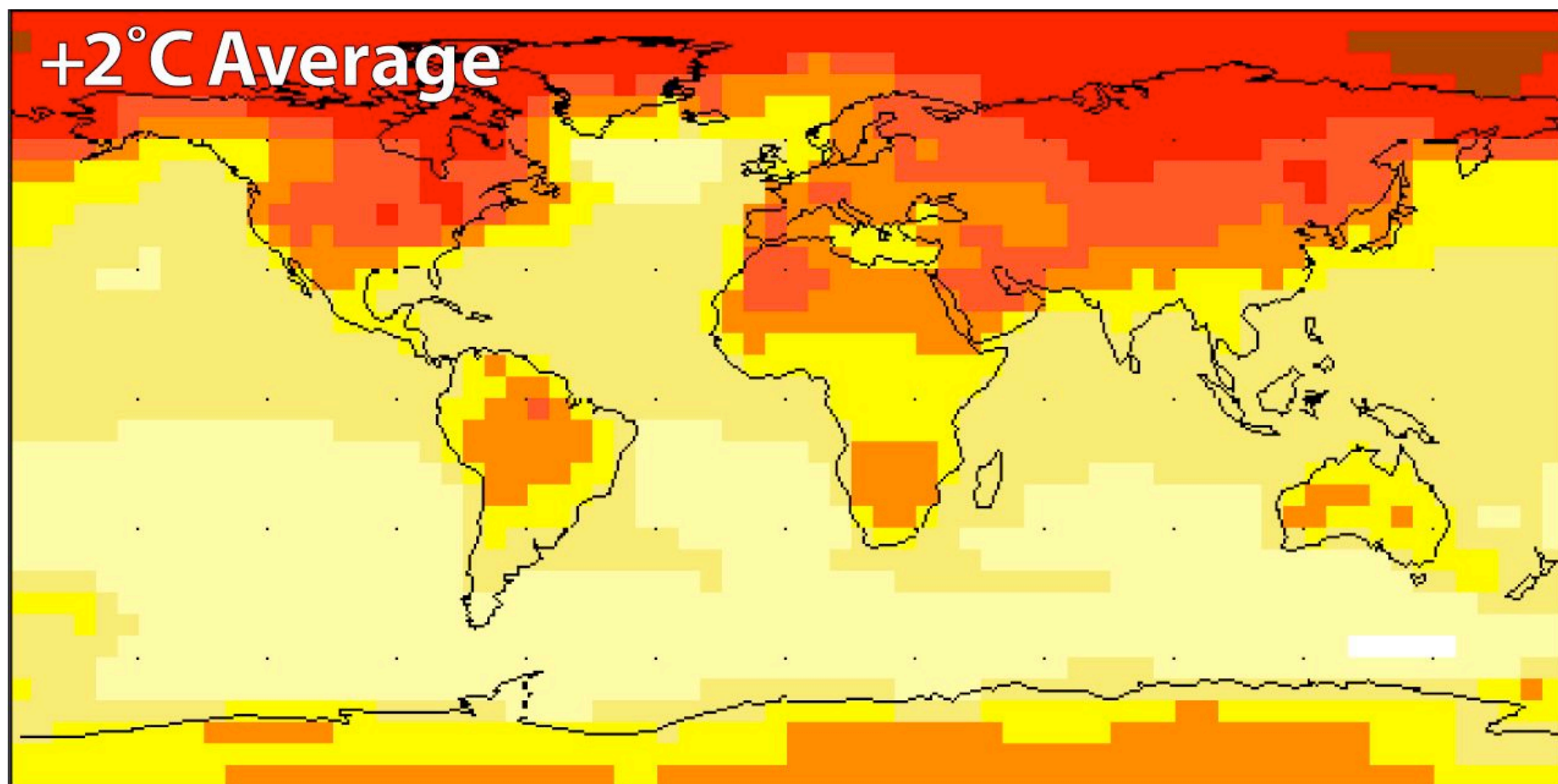
Hadley Center projections

# Impacts grow exponentially

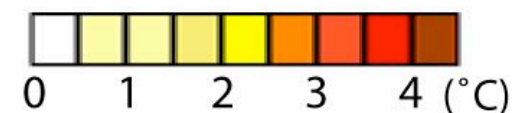


Source: Parry et al. (2001) "Millions at Risk" Glob. Env. Change. Graph adapted by M. Meinshausen.  
Note: The original graph presented temperature levels above 1990, not above pre-industrial. Thus, a 0.6°C temperature difference has been added.  
Furthermore, the original graph presented temperature levels in 2080 for different CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence (t) stabilization scenarios.  
For a climate sensitivity of 2.5°C (as underlying the work of Parry et al.), the 2080 temperature level for the S550 CO<sub>2</sub>eq emission path has been about 1.4°C above 1990 (2°C above pre-industrial).

## Temperature increase stronger over land



Approximate annual mean surface temperature distribution for global increase by 2°C

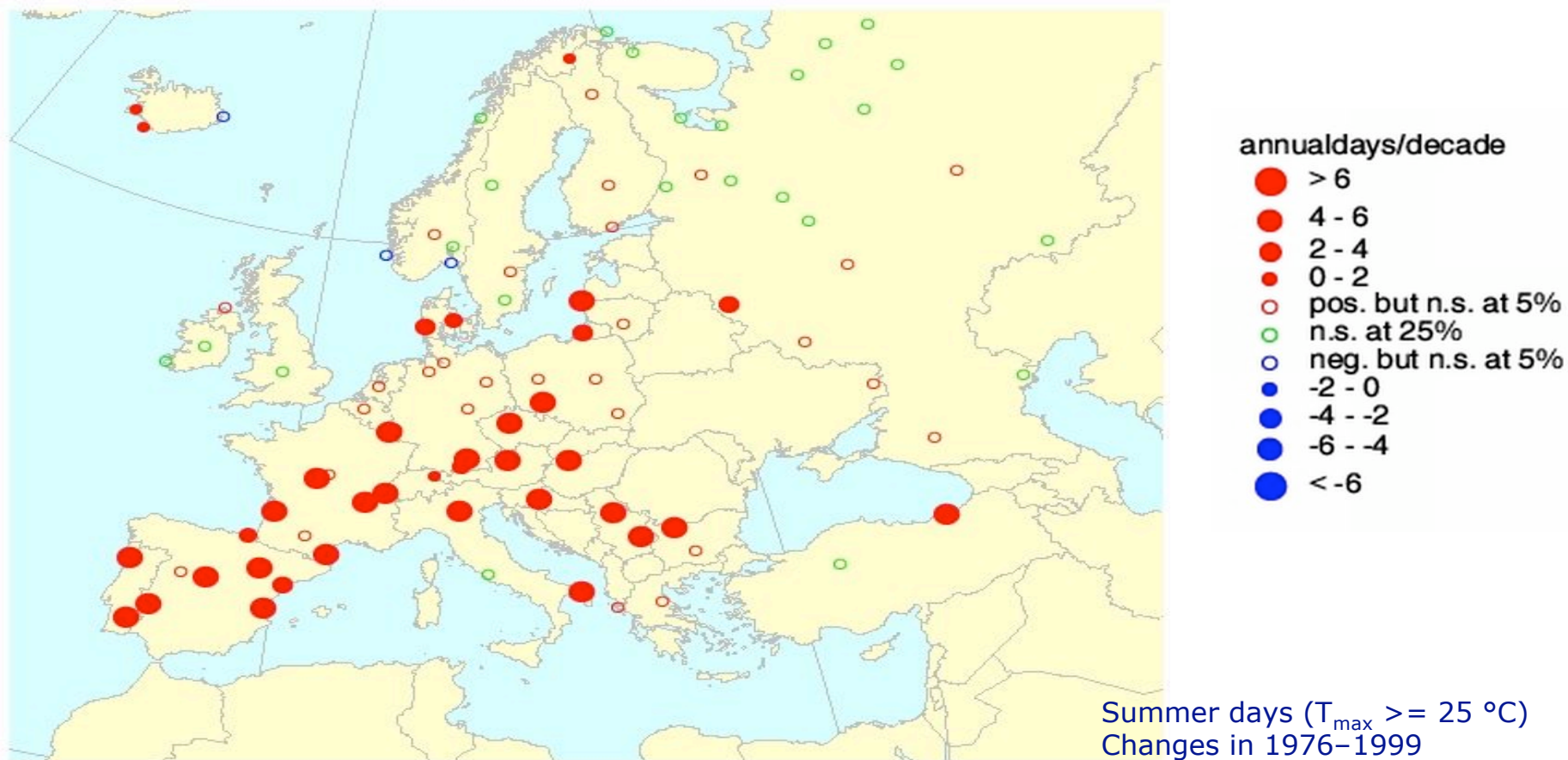


Note: Employed linear pattern scaling method as implemented in the SCENGEN model (by Wigley et al.).  
The displayed pattern is the average of the default set of models, namely CSM (1998), ECHAM3 (1995), ECHAM4 (1998), GFDL (1990), HADAM2 (1995), HADAM3 (2000).  
The pattern has been derived for a temperature increase of 2°C above 1990 in a transient run with emission scenario IPCC SRES B2. Note that the equilibrium temperature pattern for a 2°C increase above pre-industrial levels will be quantitatively different, although qualitatively similar.

# It is already happening

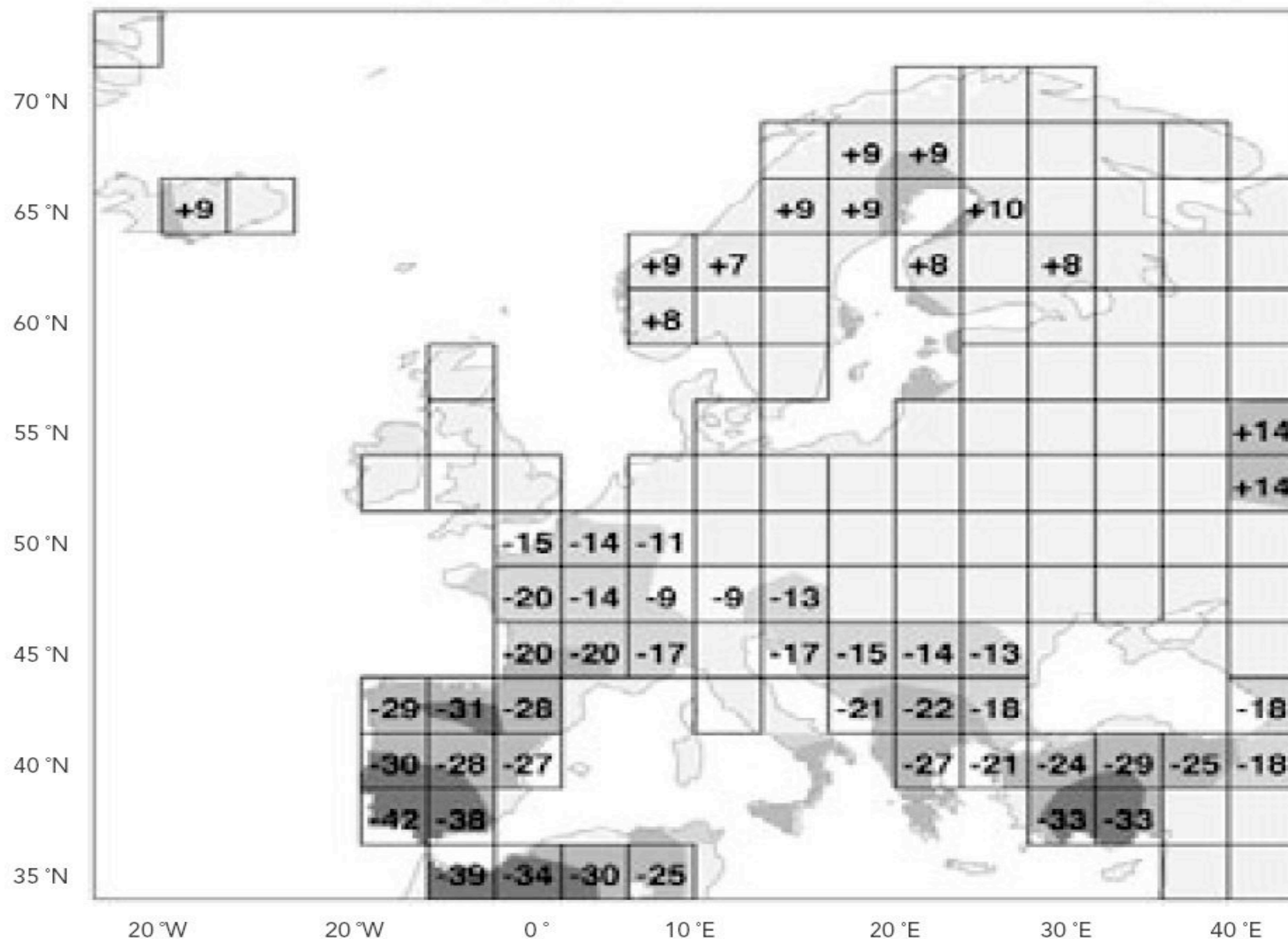
1976–1999:

- Number of cold and frost days decreased
- Number of summer days increased

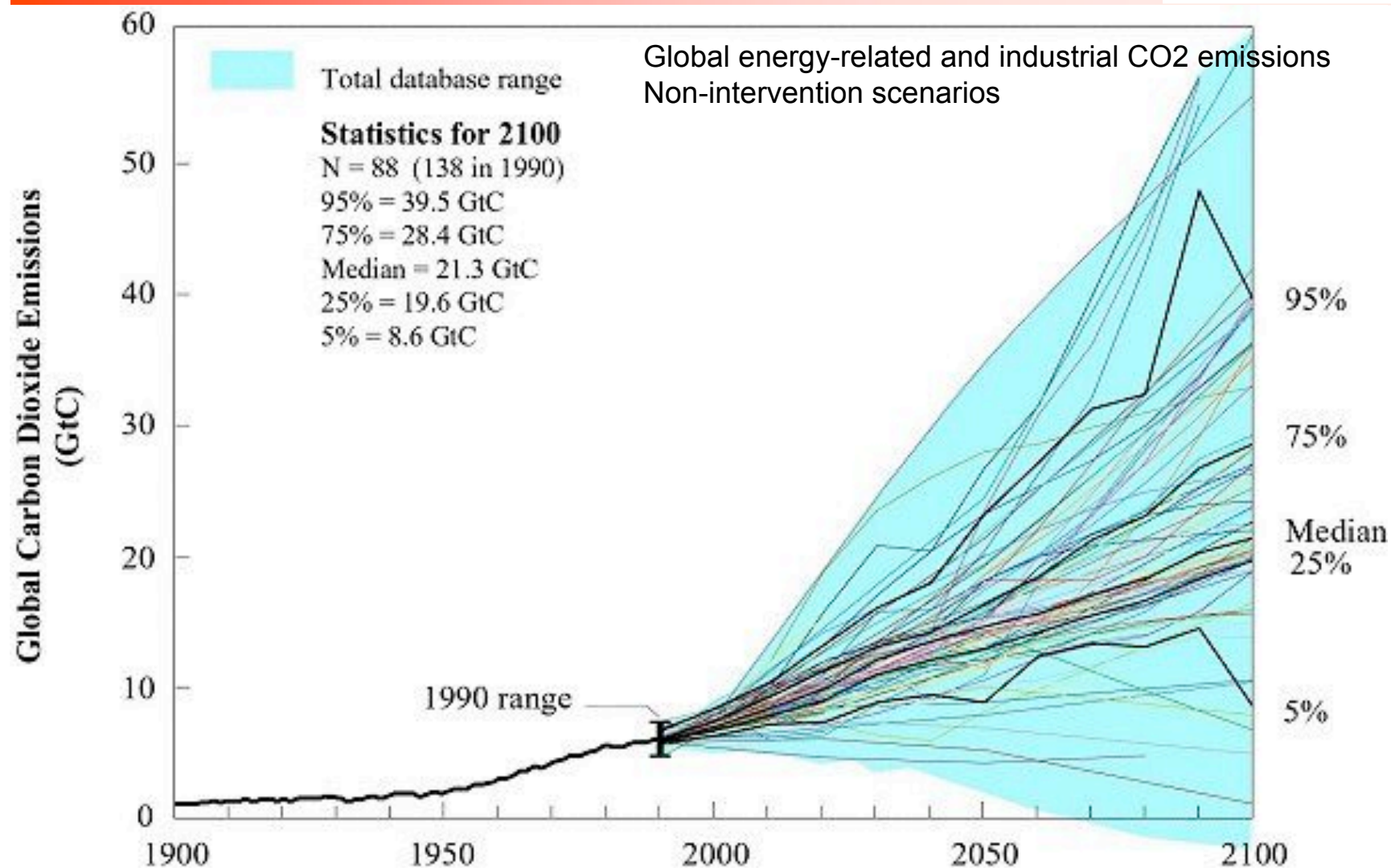


Data-sources: ECA, IPCC, ACACIA, ...

# Projections for summer precipitation



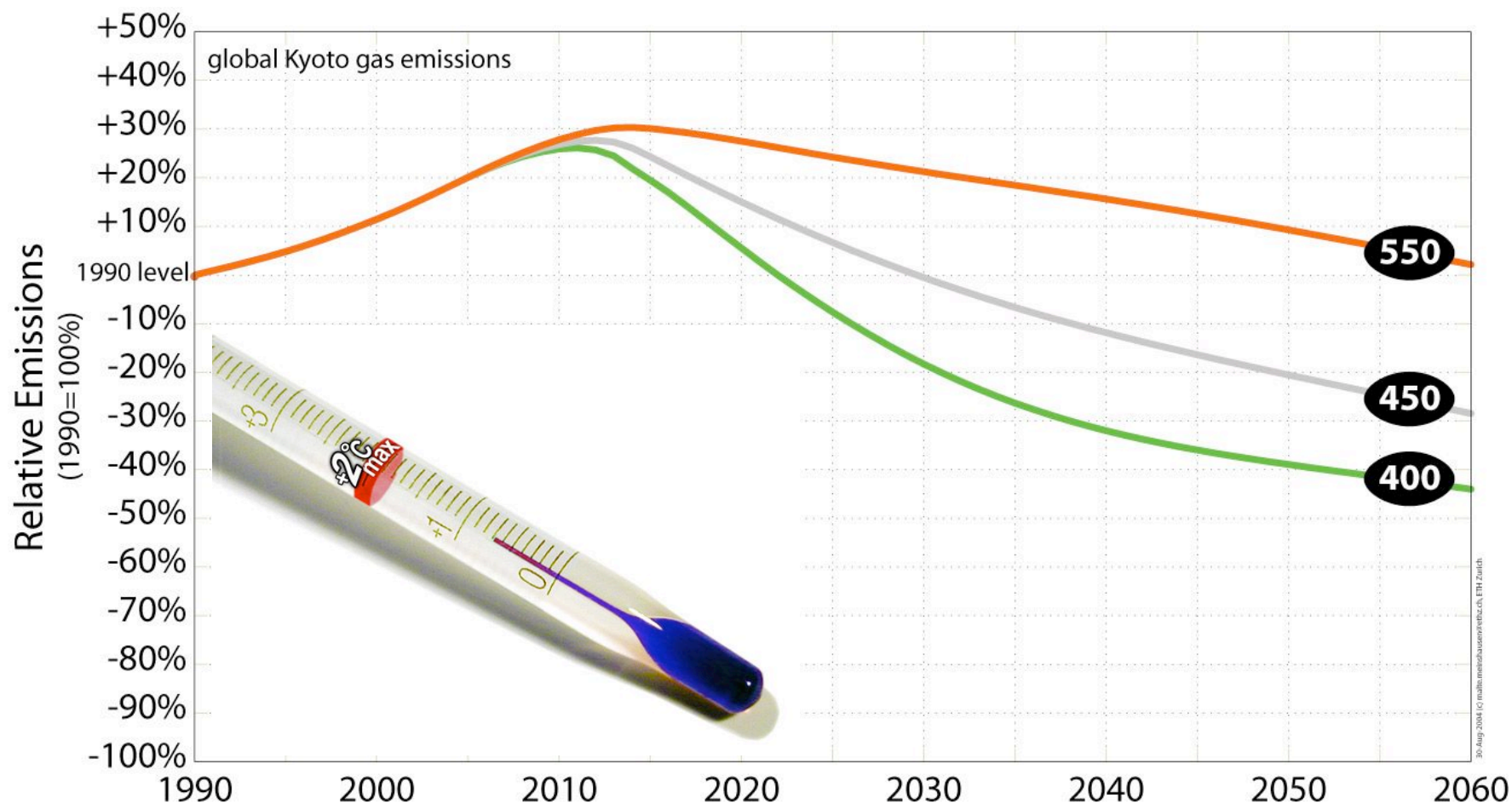
If we don't do anything...



Source: IPCC SRES (2000), Figure 2-1c

# Where do we need to go?

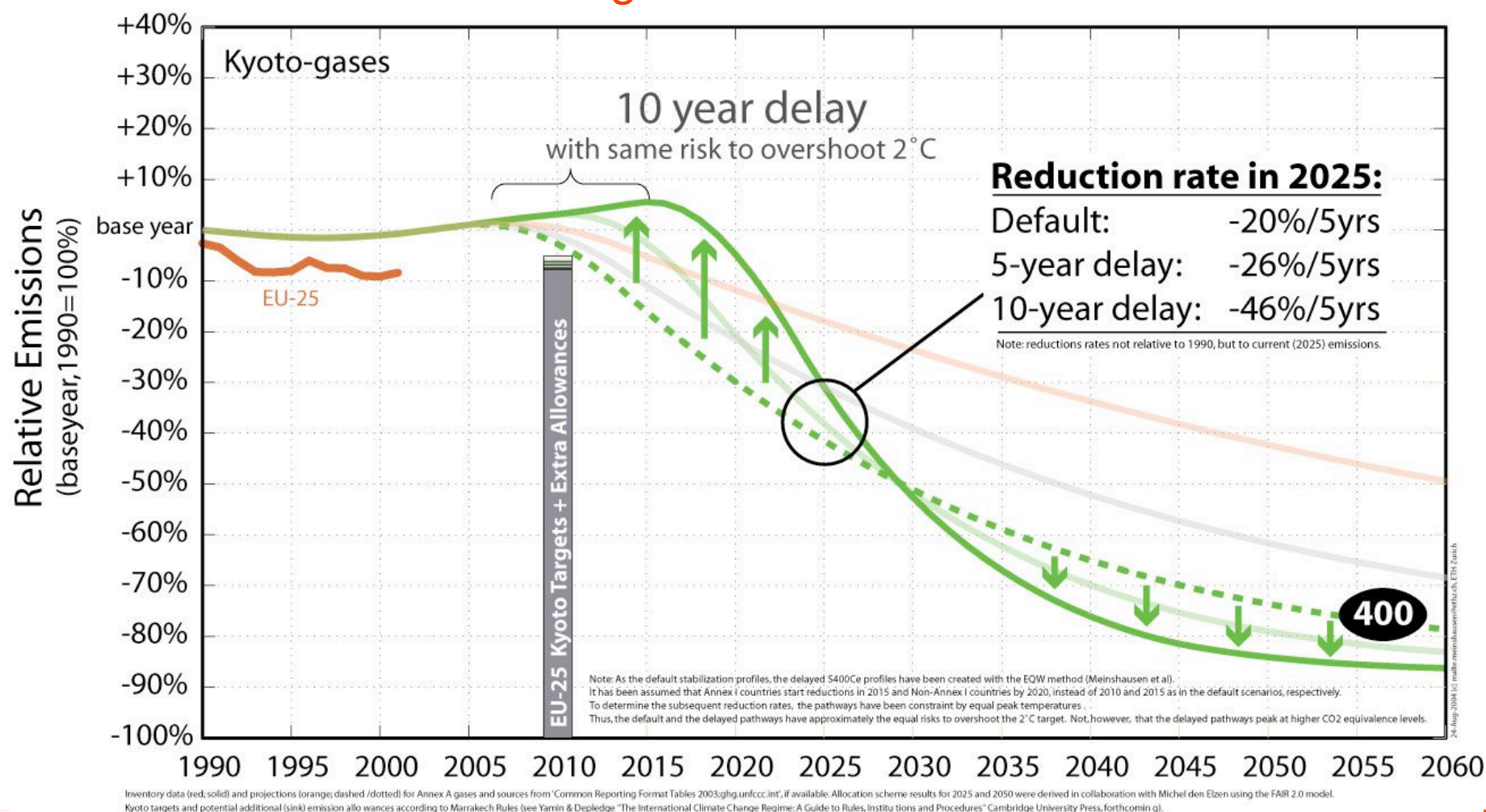
- Global emissions to peak by 2015, -50% from 1990



Note: (a) The 550C<sub>e</sub>, 450C<sub>e</sub>, and 400C<sub>e</sub> stabilization scenarios are based on the EQW multi-gas emission pathways method, which builds on the gas-to-gas correlations within the pool of 54 SRES and Post-SRES scenarios (Meinshausen et al. submitted).  
(b) Landuse CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are sharply decreasing in the default scenarios. If constant CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the landuse sector were assumed, the emission reductions of the Kyoto-gases (fossil CO<sub>2</sub>, Methane, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>) have to be more pronounced. Alternatively, if emission allowances were given to avoided landuse emissions, overall emission allowances for the Kyoto-gases would have to be reduced accordingly (solid line).  
(c) Delay profiles were calculated by assuming a 5 or 10 delay in global action. In the illustrative default scenarios, OECD and REF regions are assumed to enter stringent emission reductions by 2010, and ASIA and ALM by 2015.

# Where do we need to go?

Delaying action even by a decade will make meeting the challenge ever more difficult



# Where do we need to go?



- International agreement needed to meet the challenge
- Kyoto Protocol the right framework:

Absolute caps for most responsible emitters

Flexible mechanisms to lower reduction cost

Funding mechanisms for coping with unavoidable impacts

MRV and Compliance system



Photo courtesy of  
IISD/ENB - Leila Mead

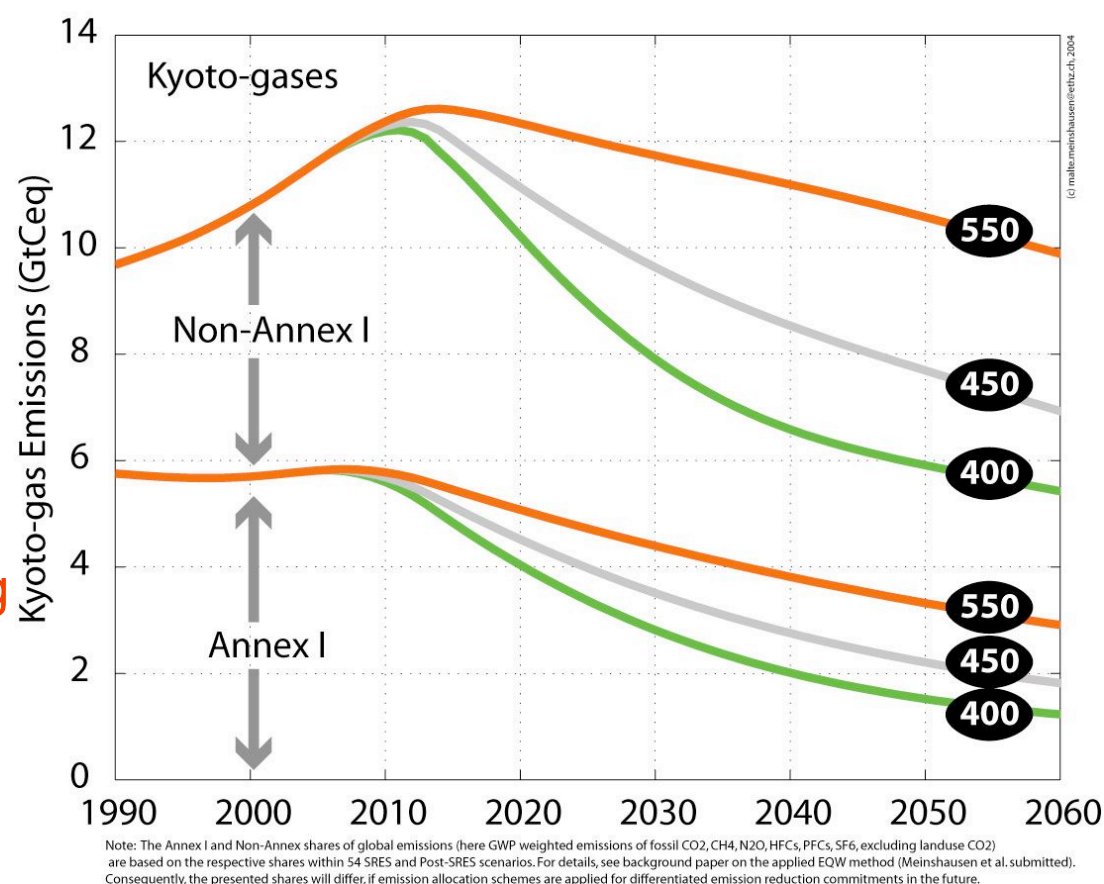
Kyoto Protocol commitments start from 2008 (Slovenian Presidency), but ends in 2012. Need a follow-up

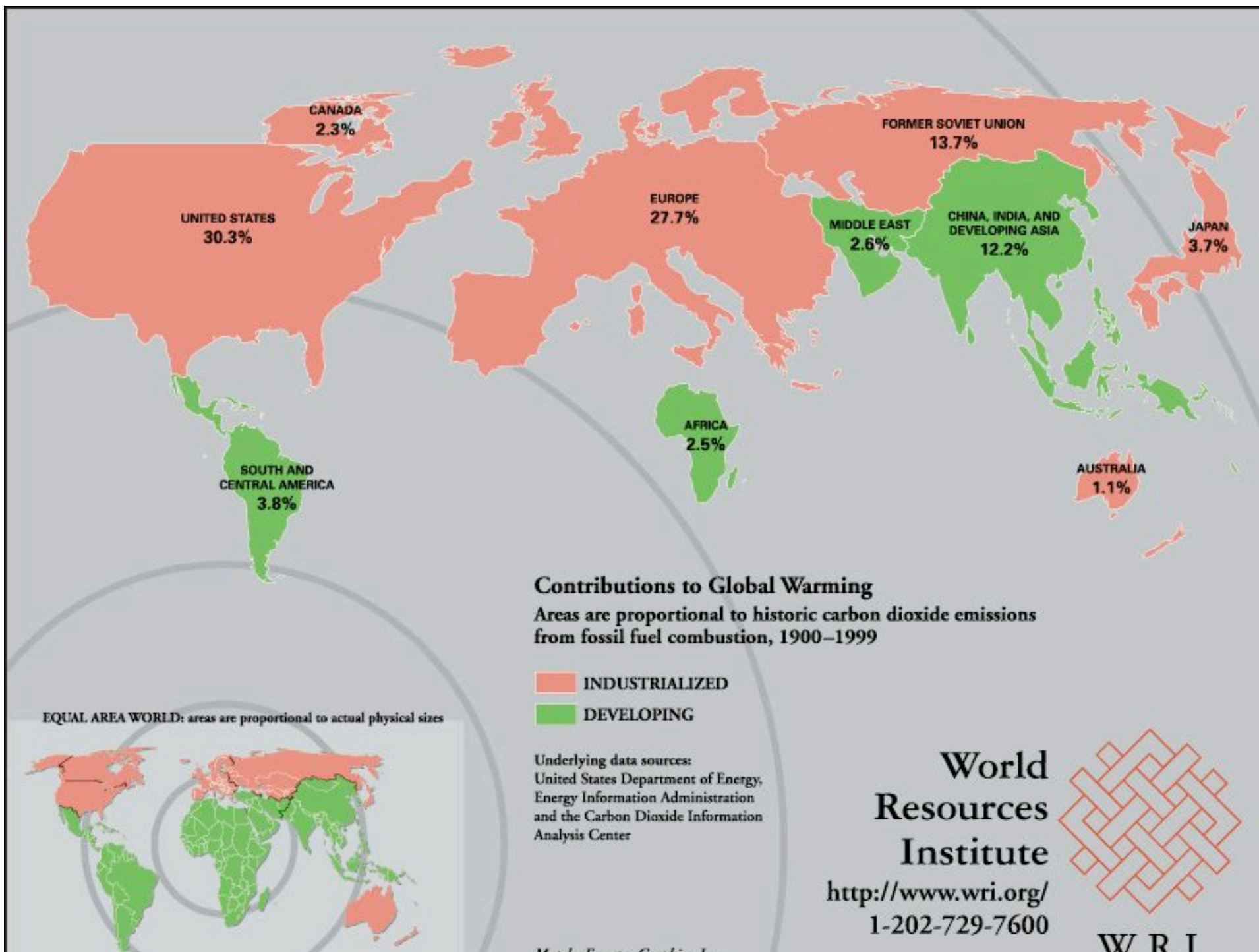
Main elements to consider

- Substance
- Process and timing
- Political feasibility



- Who will do what?  
Differentiation of commitments
- Deeper cuts for Annex-1
- Type of action: new means of participation for Non-Annex I
- New and bigger mechanisms for leveraging necessary investments
- More resources for adaptation





# UN climate talks: moving forward



Kyoto Protocol entered into force February 2005

## Montreal 2005

⇒ Agreed process to talk about the future = “post-2012”

⇒ New targets, lessons learned, wider dialogue



## Nairobi 2006

⇒ Recognition that global reductions are necessary

⇒ Review process agreed + additional sessions



## Indonesia 2007

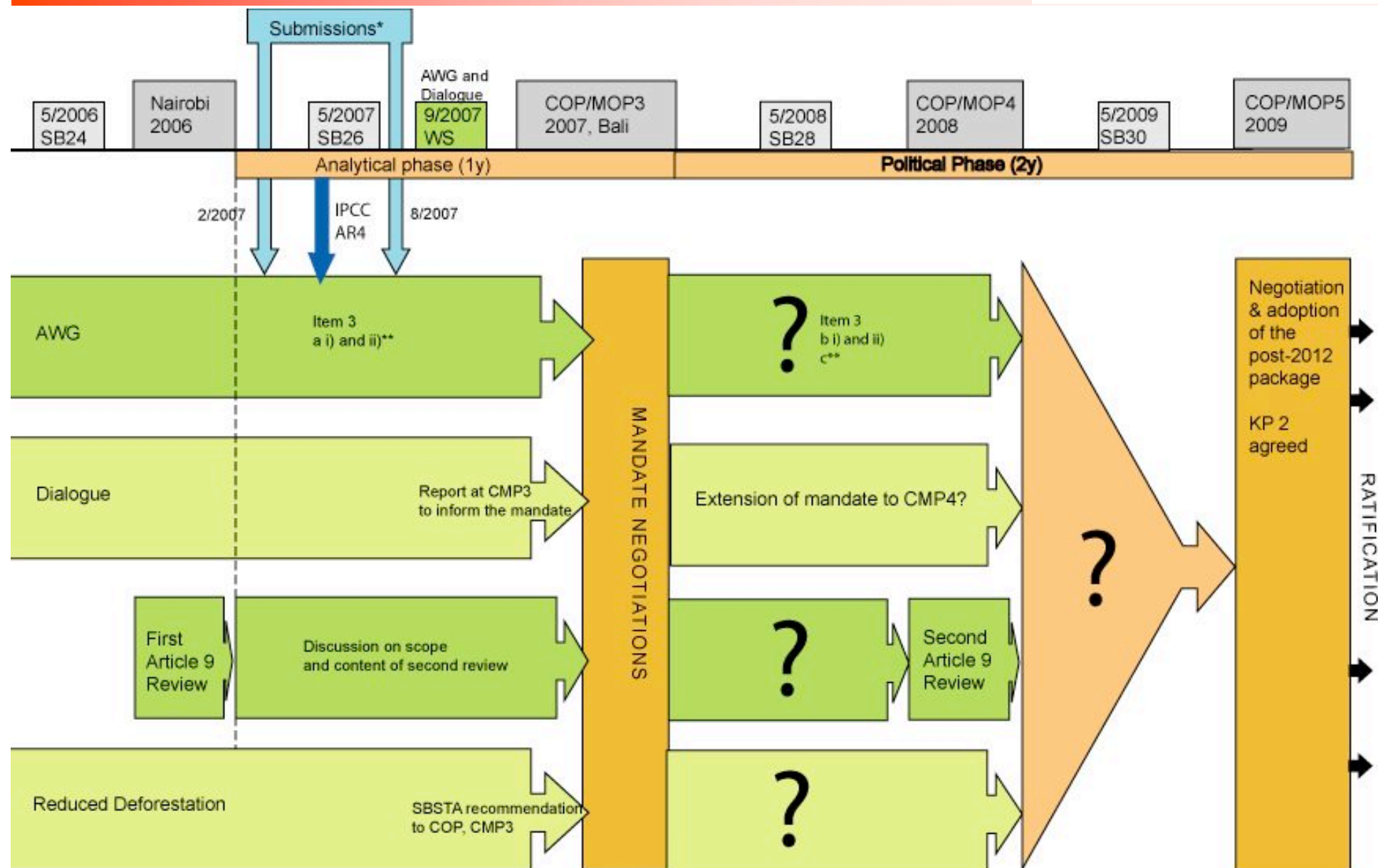
⇒ needs to move toward start of negotiations - a “mandate”

*Warsaw 2008, Copenhagen 2009,...*

2007 - 2009 timeline - not yet agreed



# 2007 - 2009 timeline - not yet agreed



# Post 2012: process timing



| 2006                      | 2007                               | 2008                                    | 2009                                  |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| COP-12<br>COP/MOP2        | SB26 COP-13<br>Bali COP/MOP3       | SB28 COP-14<br>Poland COP/MOP4          | SB30 COP-15<br>Copenhagen COP/MOP5    |
| Dialogue 2                | Dialogue3 Dialogue4                | Overall mandate?                        |                                       |
| AWG2<br>Work<br>program   | AWG3 AWG4 AWG5<br>Analytical phase | AWG6 AWG7 AWG8 AWG9<br>Overall mandate? | AWG10 AWG11 AWG12<br>Overall mandate? |
| Art. 9<br>Work<br>program | Main process                       |                                         | Overall mandate?                      |

Disclaimer: just an example, not the official CAN version

# How do we get there?



A truism, maybe, but...

## There is a MAP, we need “a plan”!



## Pink elephant...



# New momentum



## Task: forming a Green Coalition

- Critical mass of countries is needed to steer the negotiations into the right direction
- Champions are needed in many regions of the world (EU is one)
- High-level political involvement required
- Integration of climate into other external policies necessary
- Trust-building inside and outside the process necessary



# Climate diplomacy



## Role of the EU



# EU: set of policies to meet Kyoto



## List of policies

- Car emission standards agreement
- Renewable energy support mechanisms
- Cap-and-trade system (EU ETS)
- Energy performance of buildings
- CHP generation support
- Energy standards for appliances

## start dates

1998

2003

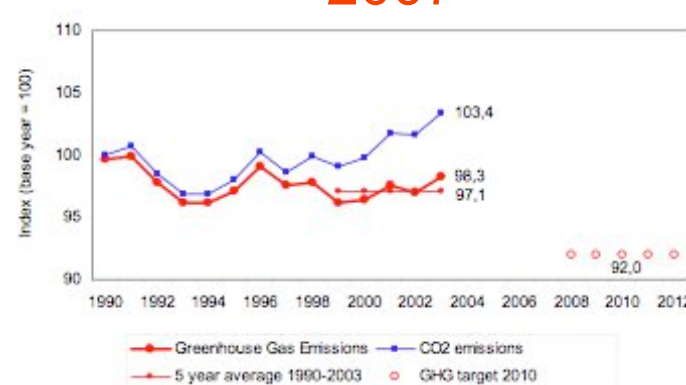
2005

2006

2007

2007

Progress on emission reductions slow  
>100 MT external credits foreseen



## Trio of post-2012 targets adopted

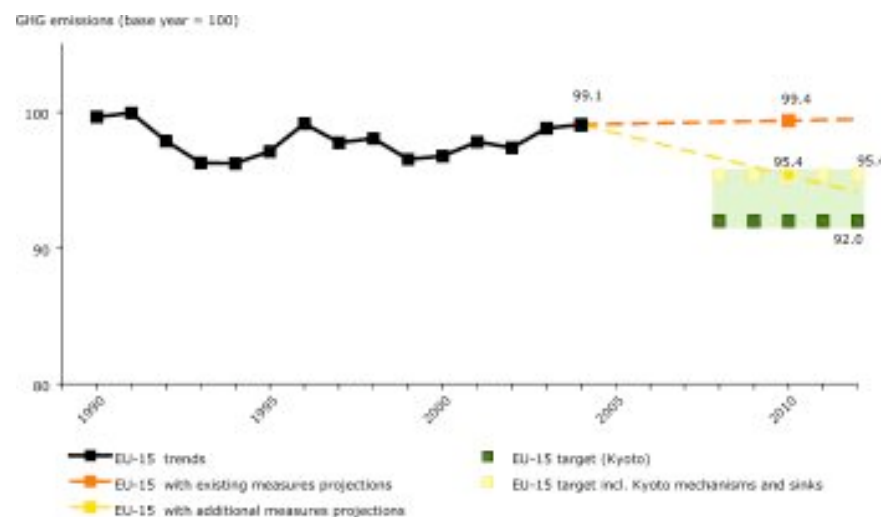
- Greenhouse gases
  - 20% reductions from 1990 by 2020  
“no matter what happens at the UN level”
  - 30% reductions from 1990 by 2020  
IF developed countries make comparable efforts, and major developing country emitters take more action
- Binding target of RES 20% share by 2020
- Energy efficiency improved 20% by 2020



Commission President Barroso  
is seeing the light...

## EU challenges for the next years

- Sharing the targets... (could be quite a mud fight)
- Achieving targets and showing real action through policy implementation: RES; EE; ETS, Transport
- Overall policy coherence: Integration and linkages for overall sustainable policy
- External policies must be made to fit with climate and energy goals





ASIA-EUROPE MEETING

The EU must use its third country relationships to promote developing country participation in post-2012



## Slovenian Presidency: an opportunity

- The first new MS Presidency is something special
- Climate and energy agenda is moving to the next phase
- Many new items coming: Renewables, Emissions Trading,...
- Real progress needs ambition
- “Too small” or “neutral” don’t count

**A strong Slovenian Presidency  
could become an EU hero story!**



# The Climate Action Network



Racmaghreb

Réseau Action Climat - Maghreb



Bond Beter Leefmilieu  
Vlaanderen

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT MALAYSIA



Climate Solutions

TERRA Milenium III



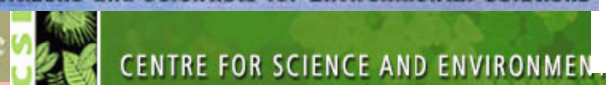
enda



Union of Concerned Scientists  
Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions



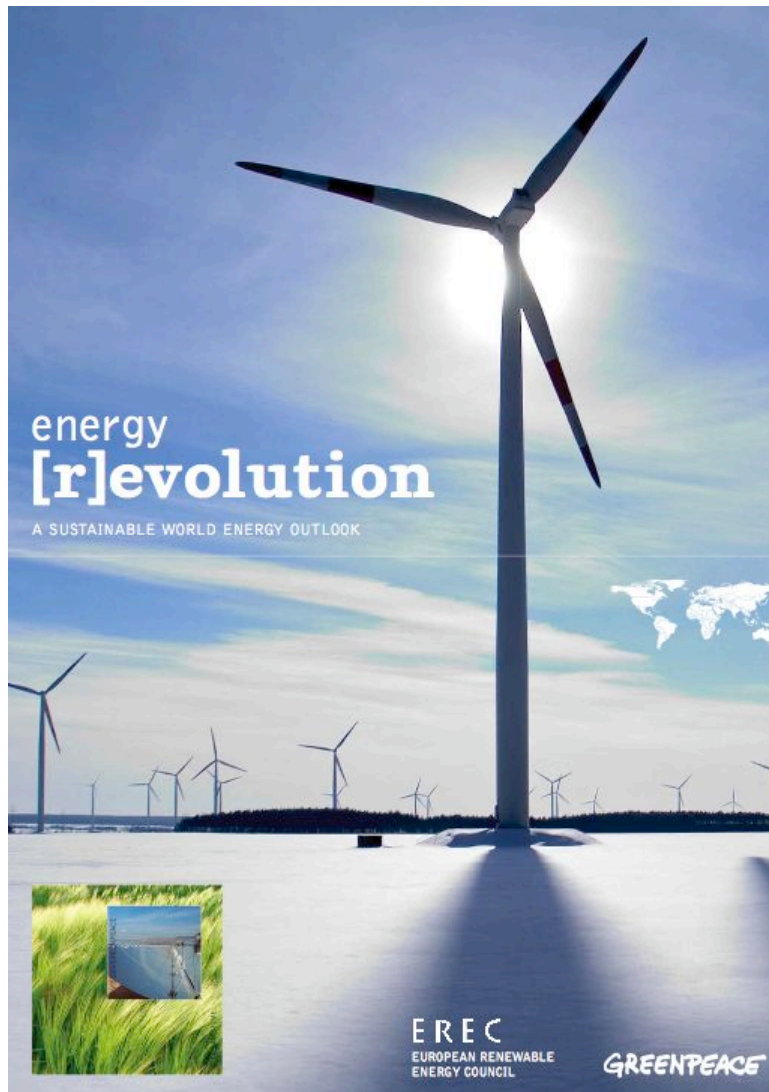
World Resources Institute



CAN works on all political levels and in many different areas on post-2012 issues and processes

- Political advocacy work in respective regions
- Substance: analysis of architectural issues, content of future agreement, make proposals to governments
- International process: contact with governments and other actors, pressure through media and other actions
- Observer to UN negotiations: watchdogs and expert input
- Observer to other international processes: CSD, G8, etc.

# CAN Post-2012 work



# CAN works at the UN negotiations



NGOs monitor negotiations, give advice to governments and talk to the press



- LEFT: CAN names and shames countries that advocate harmful proposals in the negotiations through a daily “Fossil of the Day” Award



- RIGHT: CAN produces a daily conference newsletter, called ECO. It is widely read among delegates and press (see pictures to the right)



# CAN works at the UN negotiations



Events outside the conference venues include demonstrations or other public displays to remind delegates to save the climate



# CAN activities at negotiations

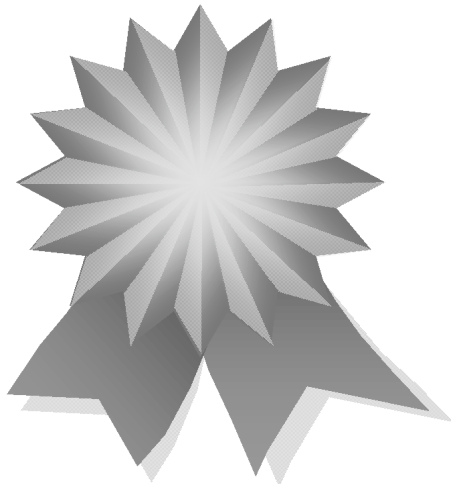


# Member of the Kyoto Club



As a Kyoto Club member, the undersigned is part of the international community committed to solving the global threat of climate change

**Valid from: 16th February 2005**



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Kyoto Club Member Signature and Country

Not available in the United States and Australia