

Farhana Yamin

Climate Strategies Meeting

20 January 2012

Copenhagen

International Context

- Actors (a new who's who)
- Institutions (who decides what)
 - Pre and post Durban: a lot more complexity
- Evolution (how did we get here)
 - Key themes/drivers
 - Key legal provisions and mechanisms
- Key phases: To Rio, Berlin Mandate to Kyoto, Marrakech to Montreal, Bali to Durban, from to 2020

Evolution: how did we get here?

- Key themes/drivers
 - Science/policy
 - Universality & reciprocity versus CBDRRC
 - Markets versus regulation (role of law/governments)
 - Changing geopolitics
 - National and global (environmental) governance
- Key legal provisions and mechanisms
 - Adoption and legal status of COP/CMP decisions, resolutions, declarations, amendments/annexes, protocols and now “agreed outcome with legal force”
 - decision making in UNFCCC and rest of PIL/IEL (Rule 42)
- Key phases: To Rio 1989- 1992; 1992 – 1997 Berlin Mandate to Kyoto; 1998 – 2002 Marrakech to Montreal; 2003 -2011 Bali to Durban; from Qatar to 2015/2017 or 2020?

Actors (the new who's who)

- The big picture
 - increased numbers of governments, IGOs, NGOs and media, and secretariat
 - representation shifting from environment ministries to energy/economic/foreign affairs ministries (mainstreaming) and increasing role of Heads of State
- Formal negotiating groups/alliances
- Core questions:
 - Who speaks for whom?
 - How are national and group positions made?
 - What expertise and resources are available to groups/alliances
- How are final trade offs and contour of package deals at COPs made?
 - Increased role of COP Presidencies, changing role
 - Change in nature of negotiations process (party driven process needs to be balanced out by some one who sees the longer terms, collective big picture)

Negotiating groups/alliances

- G77
- African Group
- LDCs Group
- AOSIS
- ALBA (Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Venezuela)
- OPEC (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Libya, UEA, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, Algeria Angola (ex Gabon, Indonesia))
- League of Arab Nations
- CICA (Central American Integration System: Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Dominican Republic)
- BASIC (Brazil, India, China and South Africa)
- EU 28
- Umbrella (Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Ukraine, USA)
- Central Europe 11
- CACAM (Armenia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Moldova, other “stans”)
- Environment Integrity Group (Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Monaco, Lichtenstein).
- REDD+ partnerships/coalitions
- **Cartagena Dialogue**
- **Durban Alliance?**

Cartagena Dialogue

- *The Dialogue for Progressive Action (also known as the Cartagena Dialogue) is an informal space, open to countries working towards an ambitious, comprehensive and legally binding regime in the UNFCCC, and who are committed, domestically, to becoming or remaining low carbon. These are forward-looking countries, willing to work positively and proactively together, within and across regional groupings and traditional negotiating blocs in the UNFCCC. The aim of the Dialogue is to openly discuss the reasoning behind each other's positions and to explore areas where convergence and enhanced joint action could emerge.*
- *Came together in last 48 hours of Copenhagen : six meetings 2010-2011.
Key to Cancun success*
- Countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, **Chile**, **Colombia**, Cook Islands, **Costa Rica**, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, European Commission, France, Germany, Guatemala, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, **Malawi**, **Maldives**, Marshall Islands, México, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, **Samoa**, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Durban Alliance



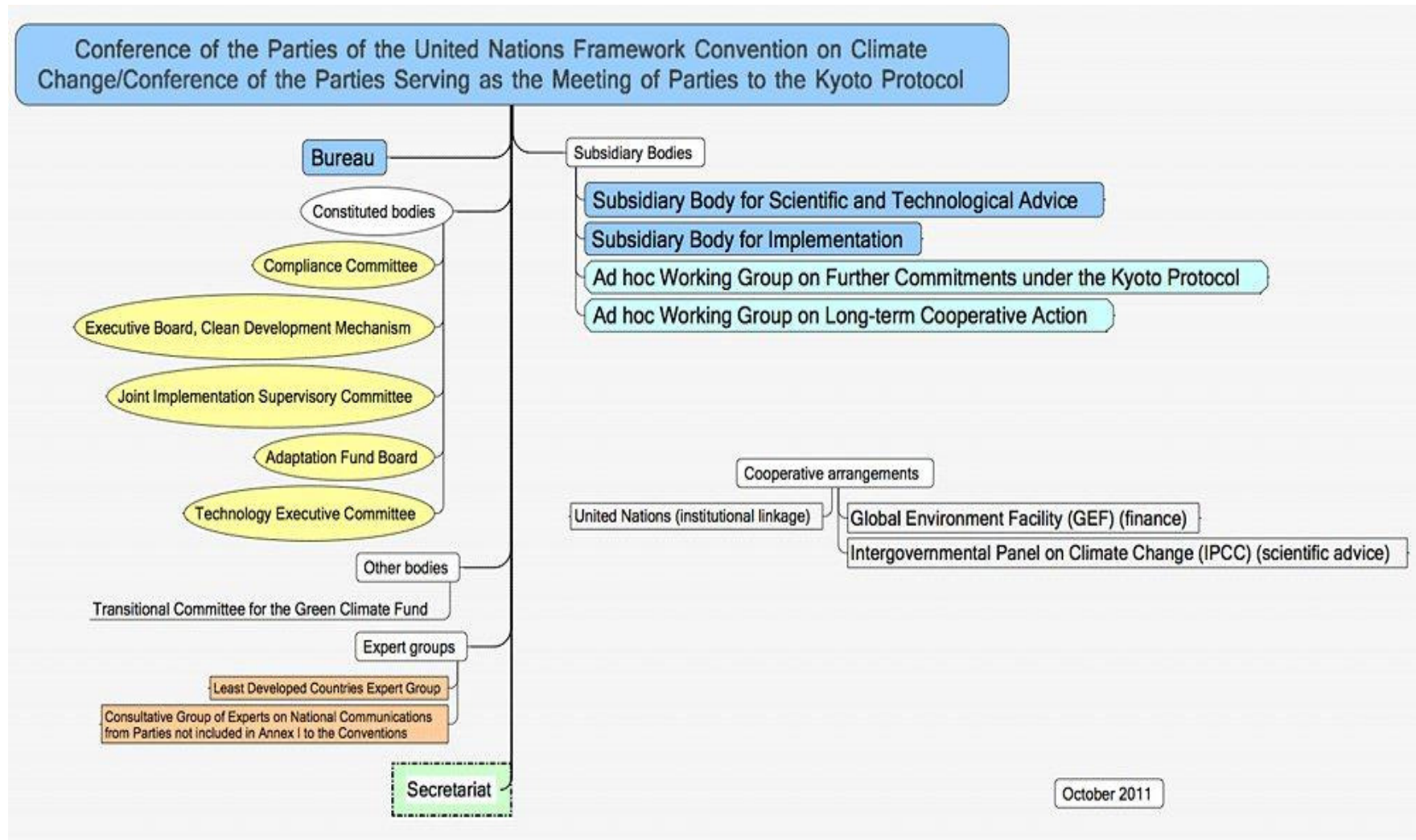
Durban Alliance

- Countries willing to do Kyoto/CP2 as part of larger political bargain
- Cartagena minus umbrella group (Australia/NZ) plus South Africa
- BASIC said they were a bloc but weren't on key issues
- Dynamics and players: EU, MS and Commission; AOSIS, LDCs and Latins
- Challenges and opportunities

Institutions: who does what?

- Evolution of Institutions: Why set up? When?
- Core questions: are the various bodies:
 - Under authority of COP or legally independent?
 - Temporary/permanent?
 - Advisory or executive?
 - Composition?
 - Decision-making (consensus, majority-voting)?
 - Scope of mandate?
- Other entities (e.g. expert review teams ERTs)
- Linkages with other international bodies
 - UNGA, UN Security Council, UNSG, UN system, IPCC
 - Economic institutions: WB Group, G8/G20,
 - ICAO, IMO, Montreal Protocol, CBD, UNCCD, IRENA

Institutions (pre Durban)



Post Durban institutions

- Adaptation Committee
- Technology Executive Committee
- Climate Technology Centre and Networks
- Green Climate Fund
 - Board
- Standing Committee (coherence of financial flows)
- Ad Hoc Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
- SBI role and Expert Review Teams in international assessment and review (IER for AIPs) and international consultation and analysis (ICA for DCs)