



# Climate Change Mitigation

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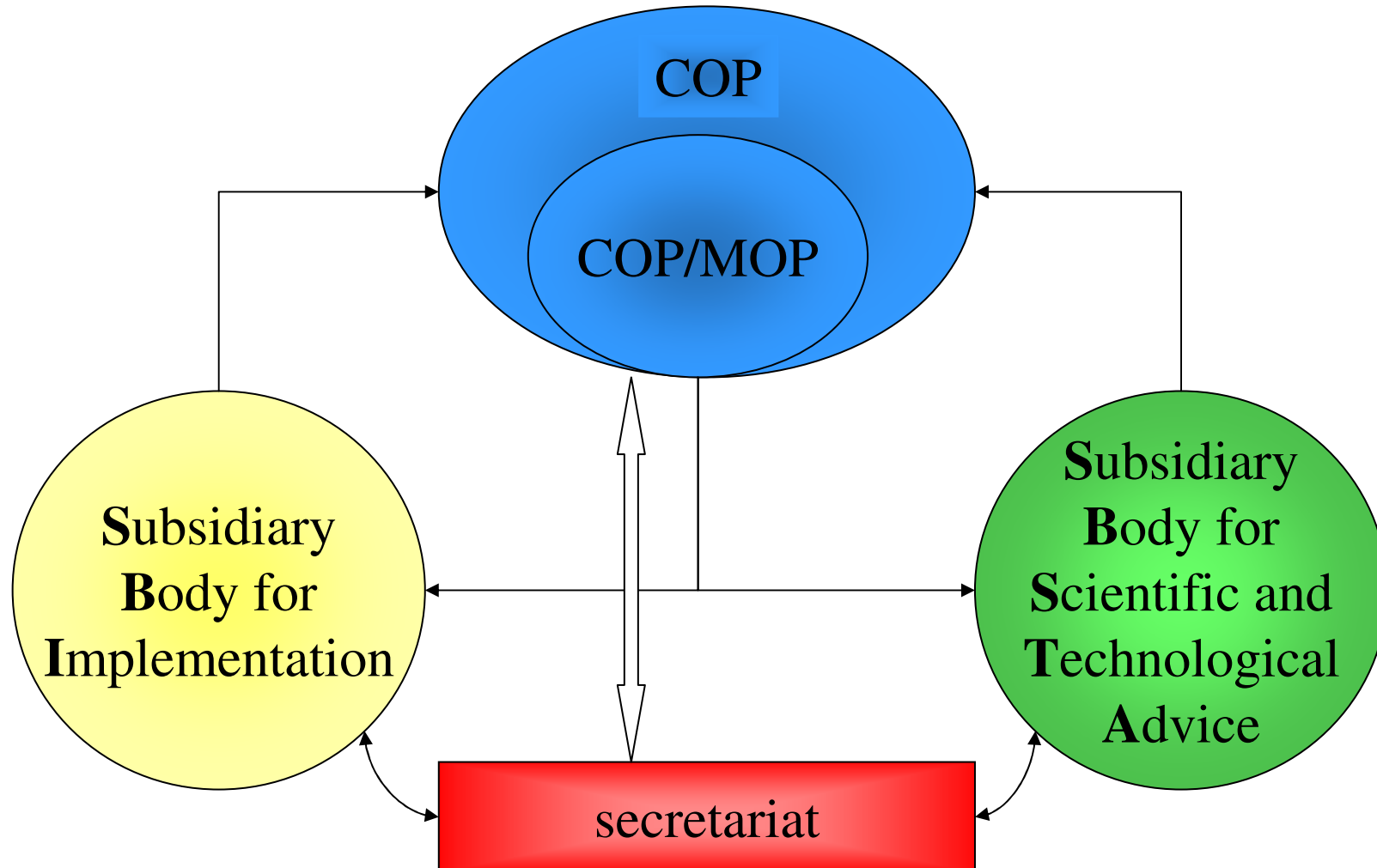
# Outline



- Overview of UNFCCC
- Mitigation and its consideration
- Overview of future talks
- Talks under the Kyoto Protocol
- The Bali Action Plan
- Closing remarks

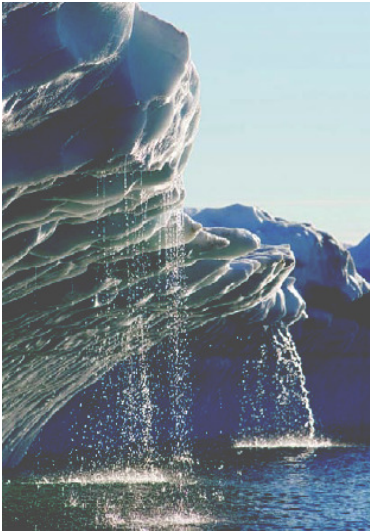


# A Glance at UNFCCC





# The secretariat



- Established in 1994 and based in Bonn
- Activities in response to requests by Parties
  - Provides support to the negotiations
  - Facilitates the dissemination of data and information on the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
  - Confers and coordinates with other relevant international agencies and treaties
- Not an implementing agency



# Mitigation

- Mitigation of climate change and its impacts – at the core of the objective of the Convention
- Measures for mitigation by Parties
- Kyoto Mechanisms:
  - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
  - Joint Implementation (JI)
  - Emissions Trading

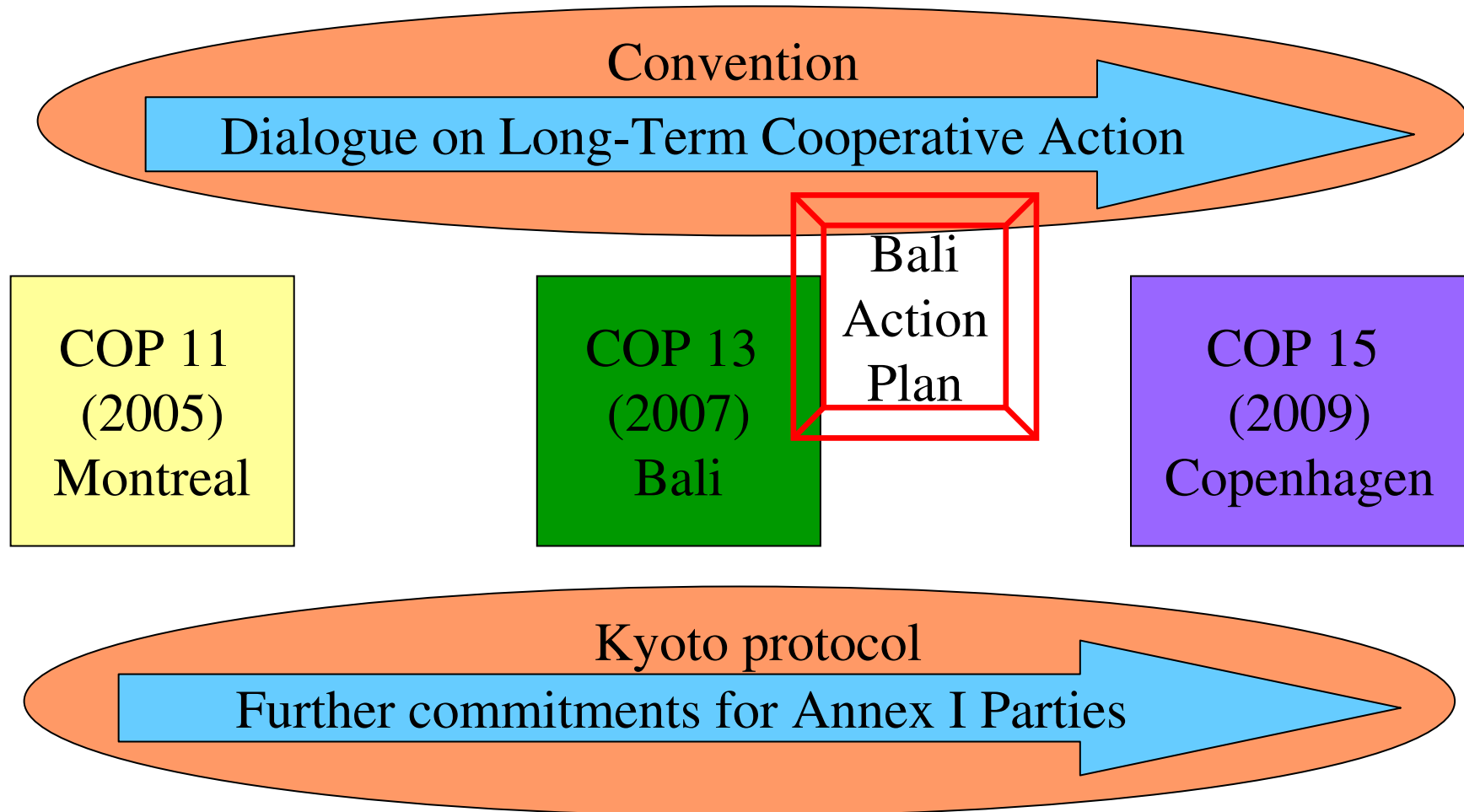


# Mitigation consideration under SBSTA

SBSTA 16 (06/2002)	Mitigation identified as an area for regular consideration
SBSTA 20 (06/2004)	Mitigation agenda item opened
SBSTA 21-23 (12/04–12/05)	Consideration of topics: technology and opportunities
SBSTA 23 (12/ 2005)	Secretariat to organize workshops on mitigation (during 2005-2007)
SBSTA 28 (06/2008)	Continue consideration at SBSTA 32 – recognizing current work under future talks



# Future talks and negotiations





# The Ad Hoc Working Groups

COP

Bali Action Plan

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AWG-LCA

-

To enable the full,  
effective and  
sustained  
Implementation  
of the Convention

CMP

Kyoto Protocol

-

AWG-KP

-

Further  
commitments  
for Annex I  
Parties  
under the  
Kyoto protocol



# Talks under the Kyoto Protocol

- 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period expires in 2012
- AWG-KP: to negotiate further commitments for Annex I Parties for the period beyond 2012
  - Analysis of mitigation potential for different sectors: policies, measures and technologies
  - Analysis of means to reach emission reduction targets and identification of ways to enhance their effectiveness and contribution to sustainable development

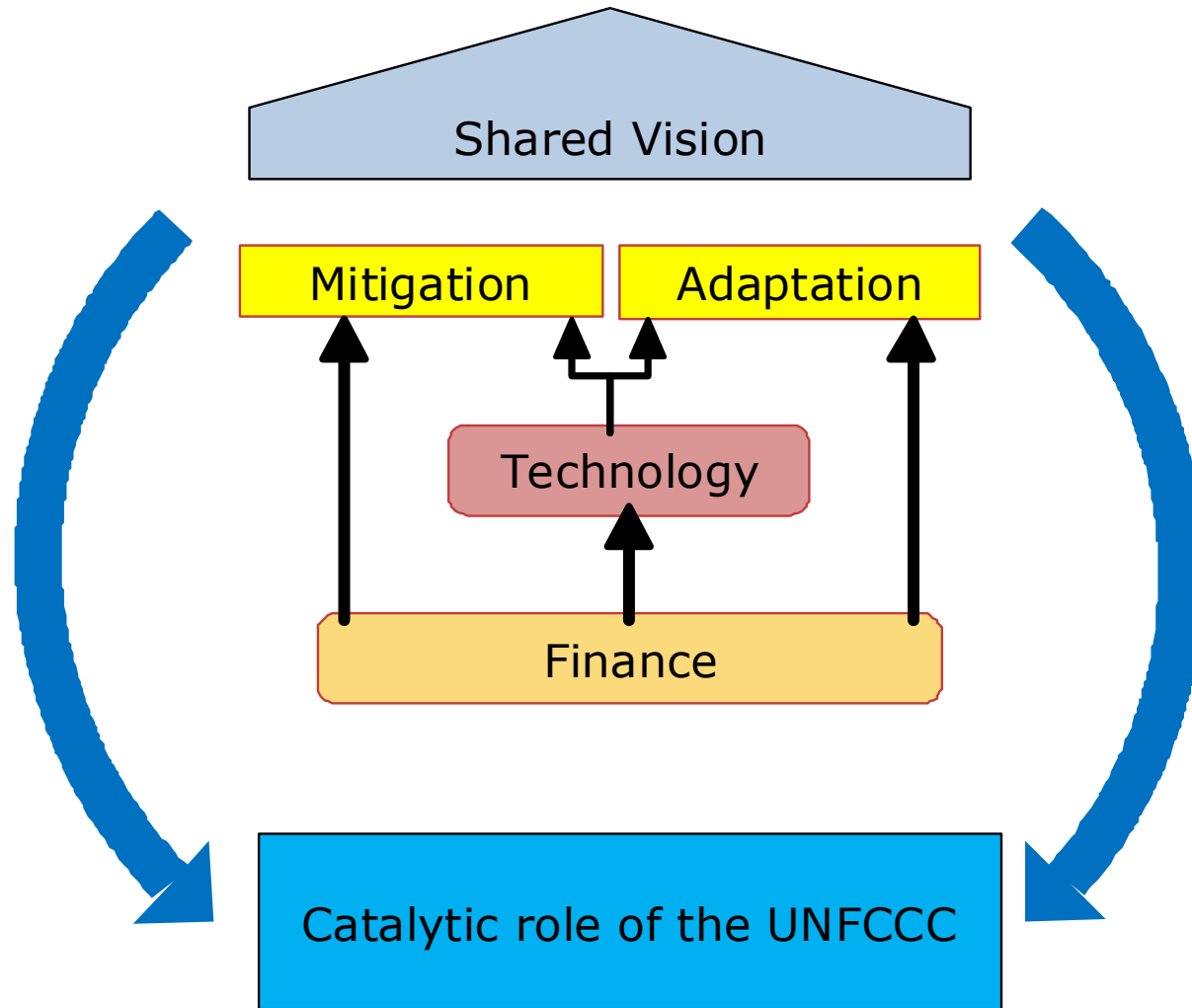


# The Bali Action Plan

- Two-year negotiation process for a broad response to climate change.
- Key elements:
  - Shared vision
  - Mitigation
  - Adaptation
  - Finance
  - Technology.



# The Bali Action Plan





# Elements of the Bali Action Plan

<b>Action by developed countries</b>	<b>Action by developing countries</b>
Measurable, reportable, verifiable mitigation action/commitments	Nationally appropriate mitigation actions supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building
Implementation of action on adaptation	Reducing emissions from deforestation
Support action by developing countries	Implementation of action on adaptation

**Cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions on mitigation**



# Closing Remarks

- It is necessary to have a comprehensive, long-term climate change strategy
- There is a need for both adaptation and mitigation
  - The less we mitigate now, the more we will need adaptation later – and more resources will be needed.
- There are many challenges but also many opportunities
- The poorest countries are the most vulnerable and will be the most affected by climate change



# Thank you

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