



COP15 Bulletin: Issue 3

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RESTORE TRUST

As the talk's ramp up and the big players put forward their proposals for the deal it is vitally important that vulnerable countries are part of the debate. The Danish Presidency needs to restore trust in this process. They urgently need to be clear about the next steps. This will help ensure the voices of the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change are taken into account, rather than delivering results biased towards the countries that caused the problem.

This flawed process is an important reminder that time is running out and the Danes are preparing a fall back plan. This must be a wakeup call to negotiators to move ahead with far more urgency. It is time for delegates, particularly those from the rich countries, to listen, to negotiate and not just repeat the same old positions.

The Danish Prime Minister listened too much to EU and US in developing the draft proposal and not enough to the world's most vulnerable countries. As a result the proposal loads too much of the burden for emissions cuts onto poor countries; it is not ambitious in the scale of emissions reductions and the funding that will be needed; and it is not binding, either as a whole or in specifically in how it requires emissions reductions from the rich nations.

WATCH THIS!!!!

- ☒ Mr Green goes on a climate mission for Oxfam
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fh-CTjka6DI>
- ☒ Day two from the Climate Talks in Copenhagen
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xzC4ny271gw>
- ☒ Pictures from the Summit
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/oxfam>

The leak of the Danish draft outcomes document yesterday has raised the temperature. Oxfam has messaged strongly on it yesterday and our analysis was sound (but not always quoted accurately!). Today we focused on what all of this means for the way forward.

1. The Danes did consult a number of developing countries in the evolution of the proposal, but the lack of transparency and the bias towards the US and EU positions has contributed to deep concerns. It has heightened a lack of trust in the process and the role of the Presidency. The Danish Presidency (and particularly the PM) needs to work hard to restore trust. This means clarifying for everyone exactly what process they will pursue with any alternative text (when they'll drop it, who they'll consult and how, etc.). It also means being clear that they are not undermining the ongoing negotiations.
2. The draft is particularly weak on the crunch issues:
 - The long term finance package (where is the money going to come from, who will pay and how much?)
 - A binding regime for emissions reductions that has a compliance mechanism (a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol needs to be the bedrock of the Copenhagen outcome, and additional, complementary outcomes need to ensure rich nations are bound to emissions commitments are at least as strong as they are already under the KP).

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- Low level of ambition for emissions reductions by rich nations, but (since there are no funding commitments) potentially high level of reductions by developing countries – if there's a hard global cap (2020, 2050 or any other) and rich countries do less than their fair share, poor countries are forced to do far more – though with no funding it's likely that the emissions simply won't be cut.
 - No social safeguards in the section on deforestation or controls on the conversion of old growth forests to plantations
 - It is not structured as a legally binding agreement (or even as a credible stepping stone towards a new treaty), and it does not provide the assurances that it will be implemented.
3. But there are some elements that are drawn from current negotiations, and which *could* serve as an important part of the final agreement we need from CPH:
- A new fund with equitable governance, predictable financing and direct access for developing countries, all under control of the UN climate convention.
 - Funding for developing countries from taxing airline and maritime fuels (bunker fuels).
 - Strong language on gender equality.

For complete outline of Oxfam COP15 resources and activities go to www.oxfam.org/en/oxfam-in-copenhagen

From inside the Convention Centre

While yesterday was marked by tensions between developing countries and rich countries in response to the leaked Danish text, significant tensions emerged today between developing countries in the context of the COP plenary session. Tuvalu received a "Ray of the Day" award from CAN-International, the first award of this kind, applauding its proposal to create a contact group to discuss, in an open and transparent forum, the legal outcome of the COP. Tuvalu was supported by the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in their proposal and a number of African LDCs, but other members of the G77 negotiating bloc, including China and India, opposed the move. A logjam over whether or not this topic should be formally discussed led to a suspension of the COP plenary and officials are now trying to resolve tensions behind closed doors. This marks the first real blowup during the formal sessions at COP 15 and it remains to be seen if this is a positive development in the negotiations: on the one hand, the issue of a legal outcome must be adequately addressed, on the other any delay in the schedule could hinder negotiations between high-level officials next week.

Under the Kyoto Protocol negotiating track, Brazil, China and South Africa made strong statements accusing the Annex 1 countries of trying to kill the KP by not coming forward with emissions reduction targets for a second commitment period. Japan and Russia, in particular, refused to establish emission reduction targets and it's becoming clearer that these countries, along with other Annex 1 parties, would like to see an end to the KP in Copenhagen – a make or break issue for many developing countries.

Policy developments

Oxfam had heard that the Presidents of Mexico and Norway were making an announcement about a combined approach to climate finance, merging their previous finance proposals for a global green fund and an AAU auction to generate revenues, but to our surprise they issued a non-paper today with two additional countries: the UK and Australia. The policy team is still developing an official reactive to the non-paper, but an initial read reveals the following:

- The paper marks an important step towards agreement on the establishment of a climate fund with multiple windows for financing adaptation and mitigation that has an equitable, efficient, and transparent governance structure. Countries support the need for predictable and sufficient scale and scope of funds to meet long-term climate finance needs in developing countries and point to innovative

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financial mechanisms, such as the auctioning of emissions allowances and revenues from the international aviation and shipping sectors, as sources for such funds.

- The paper does not adequately address critical elements on climate finance that must be resolved this week in Copenhagen, namely on additionality, the scale of public funds, the question of which countries pay into the fund and have access to funding, and whether the fund would fall under the authority of the COP.

Stay tuned

- Oxfam has caught wind that the Africa Group is preparing their own legal text for discussion outside of the formal negotiating track – we expect something to emerge in the next 24 hours.

For more information about the climate talks, go to:

- **ECO**, a daily newsletter written by Climate Action Network. Oxfam is member of CAN and contributed articles to the newsletter. You can download and subscribe to the newsletter at <http://www.climatenetwork.org/eco>.
- **ENB**, a daily report of the proceedings prepared by the International Institute for Sustainable Development. You can subscribe or download the edition at www.iisd.co/climate/.
- The "**Fossil of the Day Award**" rewards governments or observers who performed "best" at blocking progress at the climate negotiations. It is a powerful tool to raise awareness and apply pressure. For more, go to: <http://www.fossil-of-the-day.org/>.
- **Essentials for a Fair, Ambitious and Binding Deal (CAN)** - <http://www.climatenetwork.org/>.

Oxfam's campaign work @ COP15

EU heads of state and government are meeting tomorrow in Brussels to hammer out final details of their position for the global climate talks taking place in Copenhagen. Finance for developing countries to tackle climate change has emerged as one of the key obstacles in the negotiations. The European Union is rumoured to be preparing just a token handout for climate action in poor countries for the next three years, with no guarantee that this money is going to come on top of existing aid commitments.

A key question facing EU leaders will be whether to move forward on financing by putting a concrete sum on the table for the money it will provide up to 2020. At the end of October, the EU said €22-50bn would be needed in public financing for poor countries, and offered to pay its fair share, but stopped short of saying how much. The EU is still to clarify whether this money should come on top of, or be diverted from, promises already made to poor countries on development aid.

The EU has the potential to propel negotiations forward by putting 35 billion euros (50 billion dollars) per year from 2013 on the table to help developing countries cope with global warming in the long run. This money must come on top of existing commitments made by rich countries to provide 0.7% of national income for development aid. Rich countries must not force poor people to choose between building flood shelters and hospitals.

The EU is prevaricating on its commitment to long-term financing, and preparing a much smaller sum to put on the table in Copenhagen for just the next 3 years, consisting only of recycled commitments already made to developing countries.

In Oxfam's opinion EU leaders can set the pace of negotiations in Copenhagen with their decisions on financing. They must stop prevaricating on their commitments to big, long-term money for poor countries. Offering just a token handout for the next 3 years made up of recycled promises won't achieve the breakthrough in talks we need. Putting a concrete sum for the EU's fair share of the long-term finance needed, and guaranteeing that this won't just re-brand existing commitments, could be a game-changer.

10 million voices demand a FAB Climate Deal

The voices of 10 million people from around the world, who have demanded a **F.A.B.** (Fair, Ambitious and Binding) deal on climate, were handed to the Head of the UN Climate Conference, Yvo de Boer and the Danish Climate Minister and President of this conference, Connie Hedegaard.

For more, go to:

<http://blogs.oxfam.org/en/blog/09-12-08-10-million-voices-demand-fab-climate-deal>



In the meantime



Oxfam America launched their Climate Change super hub

<http://actionhub.oxfamamerica.org/>

Oxfam France joined the coalition l'Ultimatum Climatique for a flashmob

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xbea6o_3eme-flash-mob-pour-le-climat_news

Tektcktck Rapid Response Action

Oxfam joined Avaaz to call on European leaders to play their part at the UN Climate talks and we need you. We called on supporters living in Europe to call your leader and express a clear message:

- The Copenhagen talks risk collapsing already. European leaders must do all you can to rescue a real deal. Become active dealmakers. Rebuild trust with poorer countries by offering fairer and more ambitious proposals.
- Strengthen Europe's emission targets, making real cuts of 30%-40%, and stop relying on loopholes, offsets and accounting tricks. To be fit for the future, Europe needs transformative investment in low-carbon recovery. Otherwise we will fall behind.
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For more, go to: <http://blogs.oxfam.org/en/blog/09-12-09-live-europe-then-call-your-leader-climate>.

For more information about the Tektcktck Rapid Response, contact Stuart McWilliam (smcwilliam@oxfam.org.uk).

FAO launches new climate change mitigation fund for agriculture at COP15

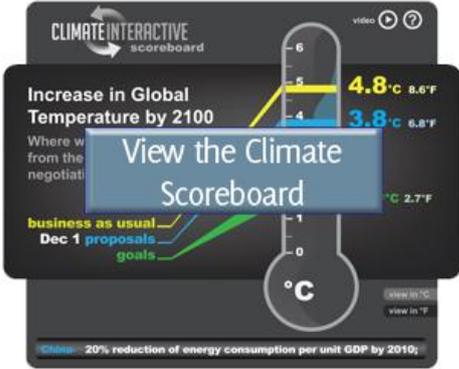
The FAO announced during the COP15 a proposed \$60 million programme to support climate change adaptation in agriculture in developing countries. The programme is designed to support adoption of technologies and practices for sequestering carbon in smallholder agriculture, particularly in the agriculture-forest interface. It will also create a global database for current and projected GHG emissions in land and agriculture for key commodities, countries and regions.

Adapting food and agriculture systems that smallholders are at the centre of across the developing world needs to be at the top of the agenda for poor countries. Oxfam welcomes all efforts aimed at supporting this, but stresses that without truly new resources additional to the long-standing 0.7% aid target governments will fail to secure food for all in the face of more climate threats, such as withering droughts and flash floods. Clearly, we need all development agencies to be engaged in supporting these efforts. But what we

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don't need is yet more strands to the spaghetti-bowl of existing funds for climate-related purposes. Poor countries need a one-stop shop for their needs -- not more tied funds chasing donor fads.

For more, go to: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/38029/icode/>.



The **Climate Scoreboard** uses a simulation to calculate the long-term climate impacts of proposals under consideration in the negotiations to produce a global climate treaty. Embedded Scoreboards automatically update as the deal improves.

As of this moment given mitigation offers of all countries we are facing 3.8 degrees C of global warming by 2100.

<http://climateinteractive.org/scoreboard>

Latest news from the blog

- ES: Secretos y mentiras
<http://blogs.oxfam.org/en/node/1912>
- FR: Climat: à quoi sert Copenhague?
<http://blogs.oxfam.org/fr/blog/09-12-07-climat-quoi-sert-copenhague>
- FR: 0-1 Péril climatique
<http://blogs.oxfam.org/fr/blog/09-12-08-onu-0-1-peril-climatique>
- ENG: Reflections on Day 1 of the UN Climate Conference
<http://blogs.oxfam.org/en/blog/09-12-08-reflections-day-1-un-cimate-conference>
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