

An Intergovernmental Organization of Developing Countries

Low Emission Development Strategies :

Perspectives from the South

Mariama Williams, Ph.D. Senior Fellow

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An Intergovernmental Organization of Developing Countries

The South Centre is an intergovernmental organization of developing countries headquartered in Geneva which seeks to promote South solidarity, South consciousness and mutual knowledge and understanding among the countries and peoples of the South.

The Centre works to assist in developing points of view of the South on major policy issues, and to generate ideas and action-oriented proposals for consideration by the collectivity of South governments, institutions of South-South co-operation, inter-governmental organizations of the South, and non-governmental organizations and the community at large. Overview I. LEDS: Context for Low emission development strategies UNFCCC negotiations Development Gaps II. LEDS: Content & competing frameworks - Carbon Budget & burden sharing & NAMA etc.

III. LEDS: Opportunities, constraints and challenges

IV. LEDS: Meeting the Development Soperatives

V. 2012 and Bevond

I. Context for LEDS



The designing and implementation of low carbon development plans involves significant socioeconomic and political factors, critical of which is finance, domestic institutional building and technical expertise. Not many developing countries are able to undertake such programmes with available domestic resources.



Low carbon development plans in whatever forms presuppose many things and involve significant challenges for developing countries, including:

•The unresolved issue of equitable sharing of carbon space

•Agreement as to the scale of financing required for adaptation & mitigation

Balanced and appropriate flows of international finance & Technology
Over-coming the challenges of development SOUTH CENTRE

UNFCCC - Ongoing Negotiations



The world already has a global treaty for global cooperative action on climate change ... the UNFCCC

UNFCCC – Principles Art. 3.1 and 3.2

1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration. Common responsibility of developed and developing countries:

Protect the climate system, <u>on the basis of equity</u> (intraand inter-generational), in accordance with CDR and respective capabilities

Pursue sustainable development as overriding priority

Differentiated responsibility of developed countries:

take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects – esp. mitigation under Art. 4.2(a) and (b)

give full consideration to specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries \rightarrow finance and technology as enabling measures



... It has equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities reflected in a fine balance

Art. 4.7 – The balance of UNFCCC commitments

"The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology

and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties"

Extent of implementation by developing countries of their common Art. 4.1 commitments will depend on implementation by developed countries of their differentiated Art. 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 commitments.





What the Climate Change Negotiations is About



... The balance in the UNFCCC ...





Development Gaps



Developing countries, especially the poorest among them, are extremely vulnerable to the damaging effects of climate change and extreme weather events.

- Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure
- Inadequate access to technology
- Lack of finance to support the various sectors that are vulnerable to climate change.

- About 3 billion people in these countries still rely on traditional forms of fuels such as dung, wood, agricultural residue and charcoal (WHO, cited in UNCTAD 2009).
- WHO data also shows that in 2003, 74 percent of the population in developing countries, as compared to 4 percent of the OECD population, rely on tradition energy sources.
- This reality calls for very careful and well sequenced projects and programmes in seeking to implement mitigation policies in developing countries.

II. Content for LEDS – competing frameworks, carbon budget, NAMAs etc.



Fair carbon shares?

Cumulative global emissions have totalled about 1214 Gt in 1850-2008. Of this total:

•Annex I countries accounted for 878 Gt or 72 per cent of the total. Since their share of world population was about 25 per cent in this period, their fair share of emissions was 310 Gt.

• Therefore their overuse of their fair share was 568 Gt. This overuse was 183 per cent above the fair proportional share.

Non-Annex I countries accounted for 336 Gt or 28 per cent of the total.

Their fair share of emissions was 904 Gt (given their share of total population of 75 per cent).

Therefore the under-use was 568 Gt or 63 per cent below their fair share.



Fair carbon shares and actual emissions of CO_2 , 1850-2008 (gigatonnes of CO_2)

		Actual			
		share in		Over-Use/Under-use	
		total	Fair share for	of Share in Total	
	Actual	cumulative	cumulative	Cumulative	% Over-use/Under-
	cumulative	emissions	emissions	Emissions (1850-	use cumulative
	emissions	CO ₂	based on	2008 emissions and	emissions over
	CO ₂	1850-2008	population	2008 population	proportional share
Group	1850-2008	(%)	share	share)	1850-2008
Annex					
	070	70	24.0	560	100
I	8/8	/2	310	568	183
Non-					
A					
Annex					
I	336	28	904	-568	-63
World	1 214	100	1 214		

Cumulative emissions. Fair shares and carbon creditors and debts: 1850-2008 (in billion gts.

	Cumulative CO ₂	Cumulative Fair Share	CO ₂ Debt	or Credit
	Emissions	CO ₂ Emissions	As of	2008
Country	1850-2008	1850-2008		
Australia	13.7	3.8	9.9	Debtor
Bolivia	0.3	1.5	-1.2	Creditor
Brazil	9.9	30.5	-20.6	Creditor
Canada	25.5	6.4	19.1	Debtor
China	113.8	265.5	-151.7	Creditor
France	32.9	16.5	16.4	Debtor
Germany	81.1	23.7	57.4	Debtor
India	33.2	193.1	-159.9	Creditor
Japan	45.9	30.1	15.8	Debtor
Tanzania	0.1	4.7	-4.6	Creditor
United Kingdom	69.8	17.2	52.6	Debtor
United States	343.1	61.8	281.3	Debtor
Annex I	878	310	568	Debtor
Non-Annex I	336	904	-568	Creditor
World	1 214	1 214		

Sharing the remaining limited stock of Carbon Space, 2010-2050 (2 C -1.5 C)

Allocation for 2010-2050, global budget of 750 Gt CO_2 * (in Gt CO_2)

•Assuming a global budget of 750 Gt CO_2 (corresponding to a 67% chance of not exceeding 2 °C by 2050) and a

• 16% average share for Annex I countries of the global population from 2010-2050

** Taking into account cumulative emission debt from 1850-2008

	1850-2008		2010-2050*	1850-2050	2010-2050*	
	Fair share	Actual	Cumulative	Fair share	Fair share	Allocated
Group	emission	emissions	emission	emission	emission	budget**
	budget		debt	budget	budget	
Annex I	310	878	568	120	430	-448
Non-	904	336	- 568	630	1 534	1 198
Annex I						
Total	1 214	1 214		750	1 964	750

- Despite all of the above it is quite clear that AI emission cut alone will not be enough to prevent overshooting the 2050 annual emissions budget. And that situation will have enormous impact on the social, economic and ecological impacts on developing countries...so
- Developing countries must take emission reduction.
- But it must be fair
- The issue is what extent can developing countries deviated from the projected BAU pathway that is compatible with the need to maintain growth that supports and maintains development objectives
- Given this reality Developing countries have agreed to undertake voluntary emissions reduction and agreed to NAMA as well as participate in LEDS s

Developing Countries Mitigation Actions – NAMAs and LEDS

	MRV	NAMA	LEDS
UNFCCC Negotiations		Status quo: Voluntary mitigations actions; LDCs not require to do mitigations Context: Bali Action Plan (coordinated with sustainable development and poverty eradication goals. Based on National circumstances, priorities and strategies for sustainable Development Autonomous Domestic mitigation Domestically supported Internationally supported	NO SPECIFIC DECISIONS in IN NEGOTIATIONS VOLUNTARY EXERCISE (should be grounded in poverty eradication, sustainable development and Adaptation) Key actors: World Bank ESMAP/UNDP/UNEP & Bilaterals
		48 developing countries have submitted NAMAs Scope: national emissions targets Single or multiple pillar	 in process of developing LEDS and LEDS related strategies About 17 countries including Brazil Columbia Ethiopia India Indonesia Kenya Mexico Peru South Africa Thailand

Developing Countries Mitigation Actions – NAMAs 1:3

	Country	NAMA Domestically supported	NAMA Internationally supported
LDCs Not required to undertake mitigation actions	May voluntary contribute given	Financial and technical support is available	
Non LDCs	China Ghana	 three pillars 1) lowering CO emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020 with 2005 as base year. 2???Enhancing forestry management as sinks. 3???Increasing forest coverage by 40 million hectare five year plan for improving energy intensity and saving energy and reducing emission. 	(not clear) (not clear)
	India Indonesia	 55 NAMAs since Copenhagen; NAMA plan in development (nature of support unclear) Aim to reduce emission intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2020 (base year:2005) SUTION NAME State of the second secon	(not clear) 15% reduction of national emission target

Developing Countries Mitigation Actions – NAMAs 2:3					
	Country	NAMA Domestically supported	NAMA Internationally supported		
Non LDCs	Peru	deforestation will be 47% of emission by 2020; energy consumption 21%, agriculture 19%; industry 7% and solid waste for 6%. Its voluntary mitigation target for 2021 is zero net emission in the LULUCF sectors, 40% from RE sources yielding 28% reduction on 2000 levels.	(not clear)		
	Singapore	pledge 16% and argue that it already working towards achieved 7-11% reductions of GHGs emission below BAU SUTUP 20.			

	Developing (Countries Mitigation Actions – NAMAs 3:3	
	Country	NAMA Domestically supported	NAMA Internationally supported
Non LDCs	South Africa	Pledge 34% deviation below the BAU emissions growth trajectory by 2020 and 42% by 2025. A national process is underway on climate policy, legislation, regulation, economic instruments and actions plans	This is subjected to support of international finance technology via a comprehensive legally binding agreement
		SUTH CENTRE	

Country		
Brazil	2008 National Plan on Climate change – a 70% reduction in deforestation by 2017: national climate change policy 2009ö voluntary GHG reductions targets (36.1 % reduction of projected emission by 2020 ESMAP Briefing Note 005/10 and Carbon Finance Assist)	Will invest \$36 billion over next five years in RE (expects 110,000 job from new
China	Closed and replaced 54 gigawatt of coal and oil fired power since 2007 (Oster 2010)	exports by 2015 (Young 2010).
India	Investing in solar energy as a cost effective means of bringing electricity to the rural poor. It is also improving energy efficiency to improve its energy security.	
Indonesi		
а	Moving towards a moratorium on deforestation (it is the world third largest GHG emitter and deforestation is it largest source of emiss	
	CENTRE	

Developing Countries Mitigation Actions – LEDS 1:

III. LEDS – Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints for Developing countries



LEDS: Opportunties for Developing Countries

- •Advance national climate change and dev. policy
- Raise investment levels
- •Help to overcome high reliance on biomass fuel & Increase Clean Energy
- Expand energy access & decrease energy poverty
- •Avenue for south-south Coop

LEDs: Challenges for developin

• Burdonsome:

- overlapping reports, strategies and action plans: (TNAs, Nat.Coms. National climate strategies, National sus. Deve strategy)
- Protecting rights of rural communities

- Availability & spread of domestic resources
- Too externally driven?
- Participatory process
- Weak Institutional capacity & lack of synergy between relevant ministries etc.
- Inadequate Info.

LEDS: Constraints for developing countries

- Scope: sector(s) to address
- Lack of adequate finance & Uncertainty about long term financing & Precondition for financing
- Inadequate information
- High dependence on technology (IPRS)
- Implications and Impacts on parameters of climate negotiations

South-South Cooperation on LEDS

1. China South-South Cooperation on Science and Technology to address climate change.

Applicable technology Manual 2010 (140 typical technologies & energy saving, energy conservation and emission reduction technologies for civil and commercial uses

2. East Africa Renewable energy in Tea Industry (involves cooperation of Nepal and Sri Lanka

3.Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica collaboration on clean energy and low cost RE technology and organic production and reforestation

4.SIDS UNDP report of 15 success stories in promoting Sus. Development through cross country collaboration

5. Mekong sub region Energy sector integration for low carbon development

LEDS – & Meeting the E-D-E Imperative

Green growth can be taken to refer to growth that is environmentally friendly and sensitive and conserving of natural resources, and which minimises pollution and emission that damage the environment. Ultimately, the production process as well as the products and services do not harm the environment.



Meeting the E-D-E imperatives





- Adapting to and mitigating climate change will require actions, including transitioning to a low-carbon economy in order to stabilizing or decrease greenhouse gas emissions. It will also require the reallocation of resources at household, community and enterprise levels as individuals and nations shift behavioural patterns to adapt to climate change.
- Adaptation is key
- Gender dimension

But more attention will have to be paid to how to transform rural economies and agricultural food systems in Sub Saharan Africa and Small Island Developing states that face particular regional specific vulnerabilities to climate change and extreme weather events.

In this context, it will be difficult to have a strict differentiation between adaptation, mitigation and development dimensions.

Gender issues and LEDs

- The household sector also plays a role in mitigation financing. Here, financing is needed for mitigative activities such as improving the efficiency of cooking stoves, household appliances and lighting.
- This type of financing may be small-scale and less profitable or less likely to attract pure market mechanisms. It is also the area most closely related to enabling high quality functioning of women and girls.
- Aa gender-sensitive approach to mitigation financing would ensure that growing streams of funds are tracked into programmes and projects in this sector. Often adaptive and mitigative activities in the household and informal sectors tend to be low cost but may achieve high benefits.



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Thank you

Mariama Williams South Centre 17 Chemin du Champ d'Anier 1211 Geneva Tel: +41 22 7918050 Fax: +41 22 7988531 Email: williams@southcentre.org Vice Yu, South Centre also

south@southcentre.org www.southcentre.org

Tel: +41 22 791 80 50 Fax: +41 22 798 85 31

17-19 Chemin du Champ d'Anier 1209 Petit Saconnex, Geneva

contributed to this presentation