



THE °C CLIMATE GROUP

STATES AND REGIONS Alliance

Contributing to environmental security

Rio+20 workshop
EESC, Brussels
October 1st, 2009



ABOUT THE CLIMATE GROUP

- International, non-profit organization that works with government and business to accelerate the transition to a prosperous, low carbon future.
- Founded in the UK in 2003, launched by Tony Blair & 20 CEO/VIPs in April 2004.
- Offices in London, New York, California, Melbourne, Brussels, Beijing , Hong Kong and India.
- We are working towards this goal by building a leadership coalition of the world's most influential businesses and governments committed to tackling climate change.



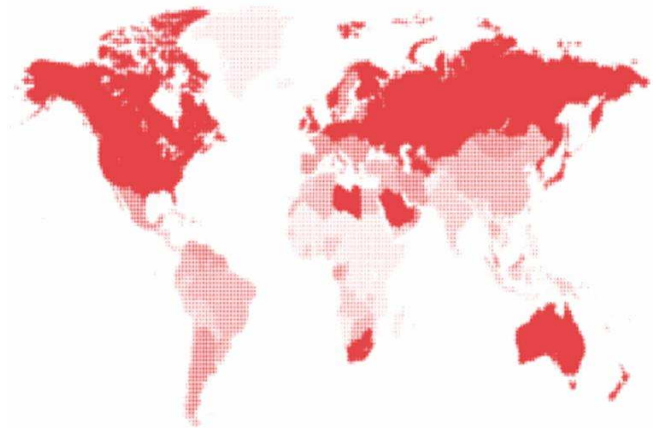
THE °CLIMATE GROUP



- Focus on promoting leadership on climate & influencing change

- Develop & disseminate best practice
- Positive approach – low carbon prosperity
- Network & incubator for new initiatives - Together.com, Voluntary Carbon Standard, Breaking the Climate Deadlock

- Membership drawn from Fortune 100, States, Cities



STRATEGIC FOCUS (2009-2012)

Global Deal:

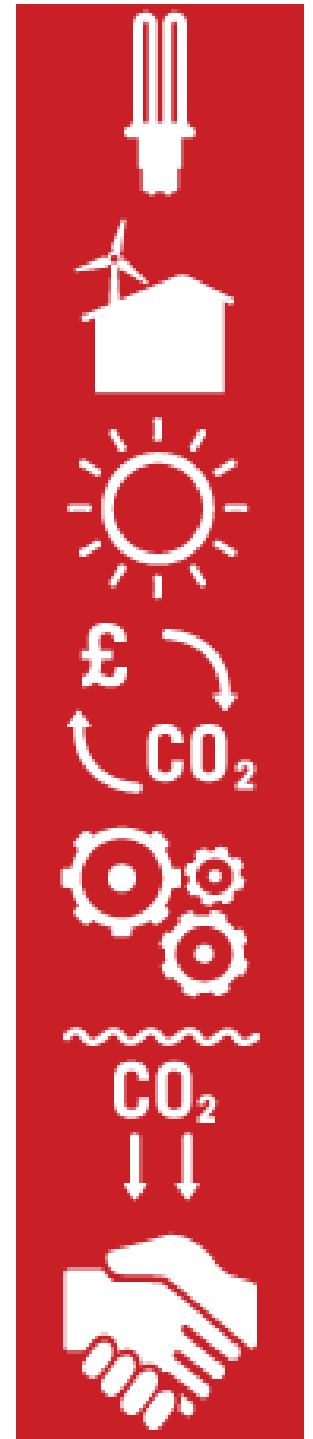
- > Objective to mobilise policymakers & businesses from the EU, US, China and India to support a successful global deal on climate change, its ratification and implementation into national (and EU) and subnational legislation.

Global Demonstration:

- > Objective to accelerate the implementation of selected technologies / technology clusters, supporting activities ranging from piloting to financing and policy support., working with corporates, national and subnational governments.

Delivering current commitments:

- > The Climate Group will continue to deliver current commitments on the Together campaign , States and Regions Alliance and the Climate Principles for the finance sector.

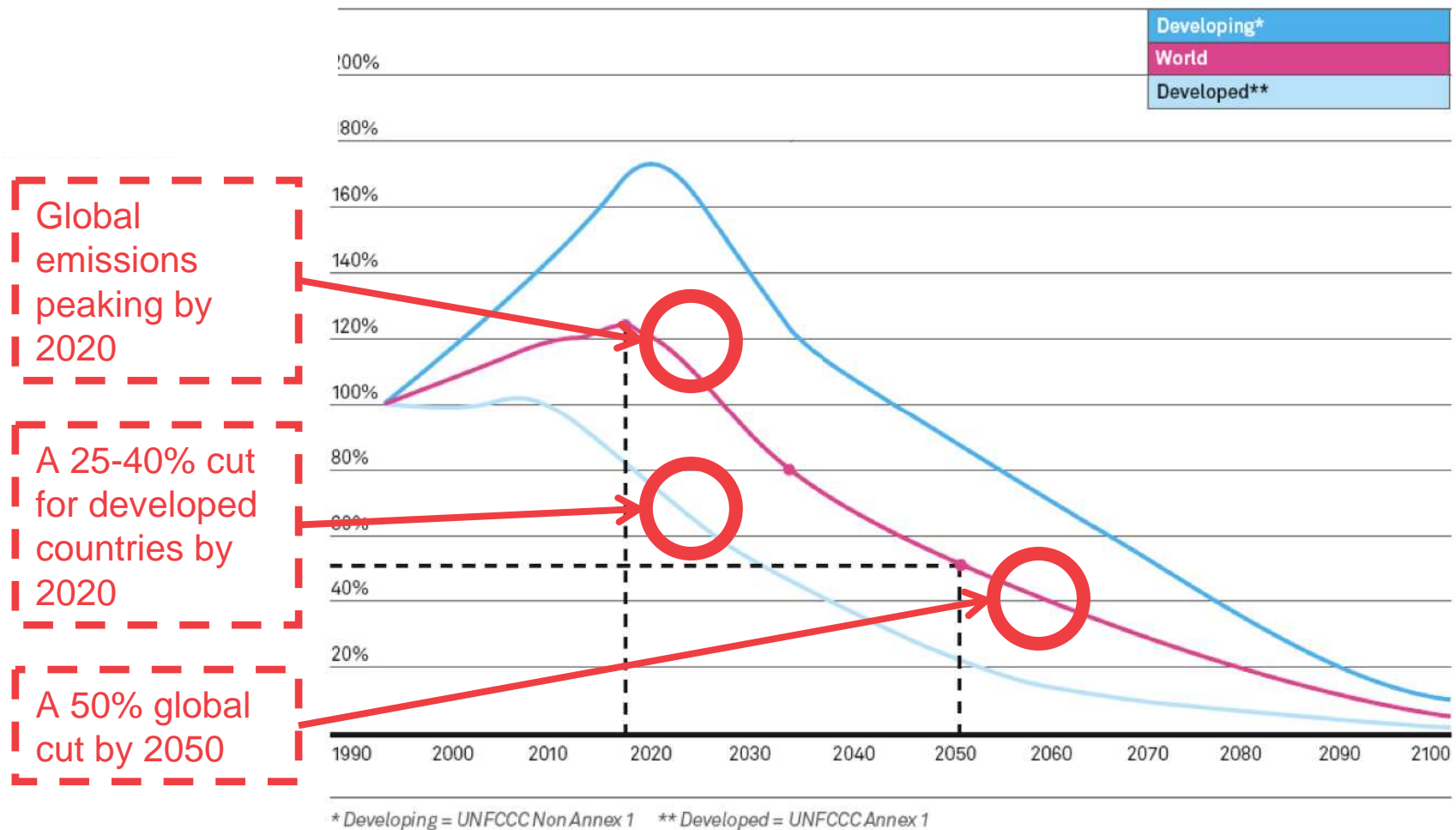


THE SCALE OF THE CHALLENGE



The Scale of the Challenge 1

Potential Pathway to Stabilise Greenhouse Gases

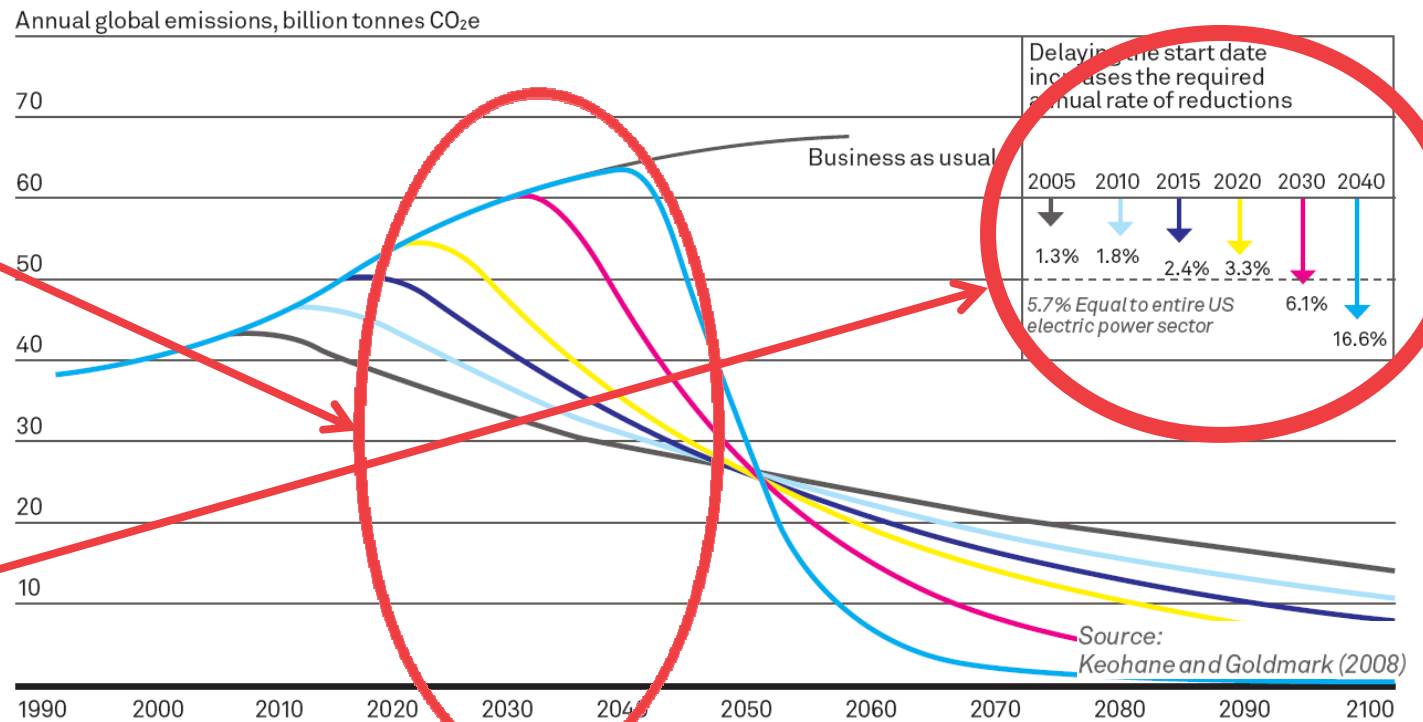


The Scale of the Challenge 2

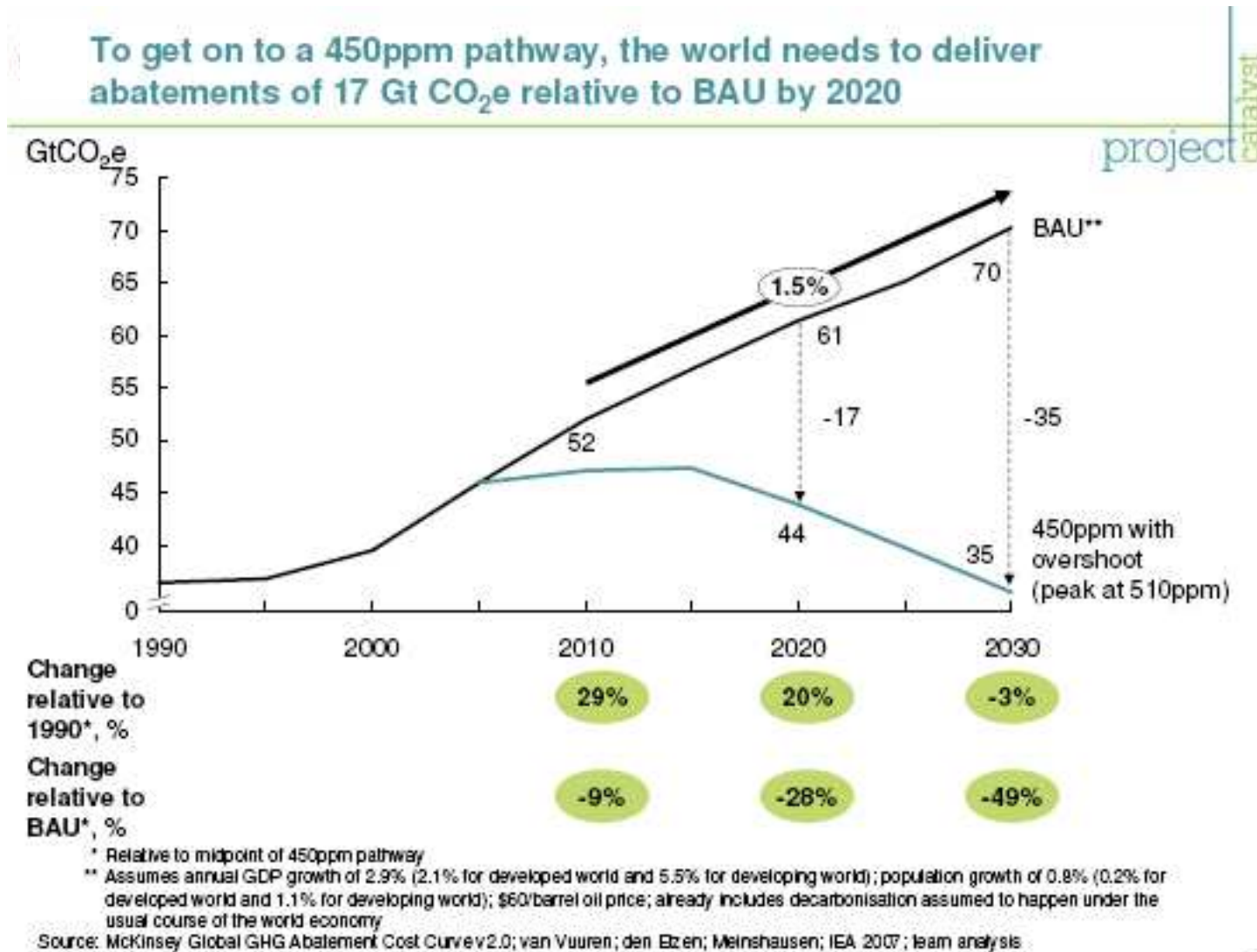
Pathways for Global Emissions that would yield at least a 50% chance of avoiding 2°C

Less time for businesses and consumers to adjust

Increased annual rate of emission reductions



The Scale of the Challenge 3



The Scale of the Challenge 4



* High cost lever could increase potential by 20-25%; Cost curve identifies 5 Gt of measures between €60-100 and 4 Gt of behaviour change in addition to 2030 technical potential of 38 Gt

** The developed world could potentially further reduce CO₂e emissions by ~1Gt from technical potential of €60-100/t, and behavioural change

Source: McKinsey Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.0, team analysis

CORE ELEMENTS OF A GLOBAL DEAL



Core elements of a Global Deal

Four criteria:

- *Environmental effectiveness*: Agreement must be seen to place world on pathway to a 2C future delivering climate security for all. Deal will not be agreed in detail, but direction of travel must be clear: businesses, governments & public must see that new world is coming;
- *Economic effectiveness*: Agreement must build conditions for high prosperity low carbon economic growth;
- *Fairness*: recognition of imperative of a shared and equitable future for rich and poor everywhere. Agreement must be seen as fair by all countries;
- *Trust*: delivering agreement will require high levels of trust between countries; managing the success and failures of implementing the agreement beyond Copenhagen will require even more.



Core elements of a Global Deal

Industrialised countries

- All – including rich developing countries e.g. Korea, UAE - adopt national binding caps that collectively reduce emissions by 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020;
- US takes on comparable level of effort but, due to late start, 2020 target is lower, compensated by providing additional financial support for developing countries and deeper targets in 2030/2050;



Core elements of a Global Deal

Developing countries

- Significant incentives for developing countries to move beyond BAU (peaking no later than 2020); undertake no-regrets actions alone;
- Countries to submit low carbon development plans (with unilateral domestic action & further commitments with international financial support);
- Clear signal that major emerging economies, esp.China, will have binding caps by 2020, if developed countries meet their full obligations;

(EU urges for 15-30% below business as usual levels by 2020)



Core elements of a Global Deal

Financing

- In addition to expanded carbon market, financing needed for new adaptation, REDD and technology funds. Mainly private sector but public funding necessary:
- Access to finance conditional on dev'g countries implementing significant “no regrets” actions in low carbon development plans, including potentially removing unjustified subsidies, trade barriers and restrictive regulations;
- EU-commission communication:
(estimated annual costs 100billion euro/ public 22-50b/ EU 2-15b)



Core elements of a Global Deal 8

Adaptation

- New Global Adaptation **Framework** with strategy and coordination to respond to catastrophes in real time;
- Framework links **institutions** with relevant expertise (FAO, WHO, IBRD, UNDP, Red Cross etc) with strategies based on input from regional adaptation centres, information systems on climate risks and national plans;
- Developed countries agree to **honour existing ODA** commitments & provide additional resources;;
- Donors mainstream adaptation into existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, and “**climate proof**” their **investments without using existing ODA**.



STATES & REGIONS

- The Climate Group launched the **states and regions climate alliance** based on the commitments made by sub national governments in the **Montreal Declaration in 2005**.
- The alliance **focuses on practical solutions to climate change**, in particular sharing best practice on **effective policy implementation**.
- The Climate Group works to strengthen the alliance and drive the process forward **through meetings, briefings and publications**, such as “Low Carbon Leader: States and Regions”



STATES AND REGIONS

Signatories of the **Montreal Declaration**

California

British Columbia

New South Wales

Manitoba

Massachusetts

New York State

Victoria (Australia)

Quebec

South Australia

Connecticut

Ontario

Maine

Brittany

Fatick

Wielkopolska

Western Cape

Bavaria

North-Rhine Westphalia

Scotland

Catalonia

Upper-Austria

Sao Paulo

Wallonia

Flanders

Jamtland

Carinthia

Wales

Basque country

Aragon

South Holland

Ile de France



Goals of the TCG R&S work program

- Create practical and direct opportunities to showcase R&S-actions to the international community
- exchange best practices amongst themselves,
- gain better access to low carbon technologies,
- overcome obstacles in the implementation of climate actions,
- develop new partnerships with the business community and
- foster stronger partnerships with national and municipal governments.





Current other initiatives on interregional cooperation

- NRG4SD(Network of regional governments for sustainable development)
- ENCORE(Environmental conference of the regions in Europe)
- CPMR(Conference of the maritime and peripheral regions)
- OLAGI(latin american organisation for subnational governments)
- Northern Forum
- AER
-



Opportunities, Challenges and barriers

- Direct region to region sharing of best practices
- Implementation and planning level
- Interlocutor between local and national governments
- Climate policy plans as framework for investments
- Integration in Poverty reduction strategies
- Governance Capacity for receiving support for climate change policies
- Human resources to deliver best practice sharing
- Empowerment



Examples of regional government action

- Scotland's recent Climate Bill includes a legally binding commitment on all future Scottish governments to deliver at least 80% cuts in emissions by 2050 and a goal of 50% total renewable energy generation by 2020.
- Catalonia is implementing cleaner transportation policies and tax incentives to promote cleaner, less polluting vehicles.
- North Rhine Westphalia is undertaking an initiative aiming to achieve a 20% reduction in overall primary energy consumption across the economy by 2020 compared to 2006
- Bavaria has set the goal of doubling its primary energy consumption from renewables – from 8% to 16% - by 2020.



Sao Paulo initiative on Global Renewable Energies:

- Parliament discusses a 20% GHG-reduction target by 2020(2005)
- Sao Paulo drafted the 2002 WSSD proposal for a 10% global target on renewables which has created the momentum for the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC) and the following International Conference on renewable energy (Bonn, Beijing and Washington).



Western Cape

- The Department has embarked on a roll out of 1000 solar water geysers in the Western Cape. The objective with this programme is to deal with 3 challenges facing the Western Cape, i.e. Poverty, Energy Efficiency and Climate Change mitigation.



Towards carbon neutral and resilient climate change territories



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An integrated territorial approach to face climate change

Towards carbon neutral and climate change resilient territories

Phase 1: Awareness raising and training

- Mitigation/adaptation
- UNFCCC, Kyoto, RDH
- Best practices
- Technical solutions
- Financial instruments and public policy

**Identification of
regions to
prepare
ITCPs**

Phase 2: analysis, assessment and action plan

- Carbon assessment (mitigation)
- Vulnerability assessment and mapping (adaptation)
- Integrated Climate Plan
- Definition of adequate regulatory and financial instruments

**From
action plan
to project
implementation**

Phase 3: Projects

- Identification
- Set up
- Certification
- Financing
- PPPs
- Management



Regions agreed to UNDP program including allocated funds

- **A. Already signed**
- **Brittany (F), Poitou Charente (F), Rhône-Alpes (F) and Catalonia (S),
Limousin (F), Geneva (CH), Toscana (I), Basque Government (S),
Manitoba (C) and Province of Quebec (C),**
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- **B. Have or are in procedure to allocate funds**
- **Brittany (F), Poitou Charente (F), Rhône-Alpes (F) and Catalonia (S),
Limousin (F), Geneva (CH), Toscana (I), Basque Government (S)**
-
- **c. Considering signing**
- **Flanders (B), Wallonia (B) California (USA), Zuid Holland (N), South
Australia (A), Ile de France(Paris)**



**UNFCCC recognition
of the
Subnational level of government**



Background

- Climate leaders summit, Montreal Declaration 2005
- Saint Malo Summit and Declaration of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD)
- Governor's International Climate change Summit, California
- 2nd Climate leaders summit, Poznan Statement of Action (The Climate Group)
- GA of nrg4SD in Quintana Roo
- NY climate week



Road to Copenhagen

- Climate week NYC Subnational delegation at UN (21st September)
 - Subnational Statement for recognition
- Taller Sao Paulo (22-24 September)
 - Latin American regions preparation for COP15
- Governor's Summit California (1,2 October)
- Brussels meeting Nrg4SD with other networks(13 October)
- Zaragosa Low carbon technology event(19-20 October)
- Barcelona Government Business UNFCCC-event(2-3 November)
- Queensland summit Australia (November 10th)
- EU-members meeting The Climate Group (19 November)
- General Assembly of the European regions(26-27 November)
- Climate leaders Summit Copenhagen December 15th

