

Mitigation under 1b.(ii) of the Bali Action Plan

Presentation by AOSIS



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Context for Mitigation Action Under Paragraph 1 of the Bali Action Plan

- **Ultimate Objective of the Convention**
- **Convention Article 3.3 – Precautionary Principle**
 - The avoidance of further negative impacts on small island developing States must be one of the key benchmarks
- **Lowest assessed IPCC AR4 scenario - 2C - too high for SIDS**
- **Level of Ambition will determine the level of damage incurred**



Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions by Developing Countries

- All developing countries should take action to reduce their emission trajectories, supported and enabled by developed country Parties, in line with their cumulative emissions, mitigation potential and opportunities, bearing in mind national circumstances and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
- Developing countries should be prepared to pursue a clean development path now, up to and beyond 2012 through measurable and verifiable actions that result in the significant deviation from emissions growth from business-as-usual scenarios.
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and measures should form the central pillars of the Convention's future climate mitigation strategy. Expanding access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies should be a key strategy for engaging developing countries in mitigation efforts.



- Consideration of issues under para. 1b(iii) of BAP

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The Nature of NAMAs

- Developing countries should take voluntary NAMAs
- NAMAs and pledges should be recorded in an international registry held by the UNFCCC Secretariat;
- For SIDS and LDCs, developing NAMAs is seen as a means of meeting sustainable development aspirations. Appropriate financing, technology transfer and capacity building will be required.
- An incentive mechanism should be established for developing countries to take specific voluntary NAMAs targets. The incentive mechanism would provide appropriate financial and technical support to undertake NAMAs
- All developing countries should develop NAMAs and appropriate financial and technical support should be provided for all developing countries to implement NAMAs



Within the context of NAMAs developing countries may wish to explore sectoral approaches

Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Actions

- NAMAs supported by technology and finance should include a verification component to allow for a transparent review process under the Convention of actions taken by these countries and to verify that the necessary financial and technical support has been provided. Appropriate benchmarks or indicators should be developed to measure progress.
- NAMAs must contribute to the overall reduction of GHG emissions in a measurable way, so that overall progress in achieving a global reduction in emissions can be assessed and effort can be compared.

What needs to be measured, reported and verified in relation to actions

- Voluntary energy efficiency targets and renewable energy targets can form a useful mechanism for assessing progress. National energy efficiency and renewable energy targets, accompanied by concessionary financing from the international community to assist in achieving these targets, can be helpful in addressing both climate change and sustainable development.

How to measure, report and verify

- IPCC methodologies should provide the basis for measurement, reporting and verification.



Measurement Reporting and Verification of Support

- Financial support to assist developing countries with their NAMAs should be verified by means of an international register of contributions by developed and developing countries within their respective capacities.

What should be measured, reported and verified relating to support

- Financial contributions by developed countries
- Technology transfer actions by developed countries

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