

***Hvilken rolle spiller
uavhengige organisasjoner i
det internasjonale
klimaarbeidet og i møter under
Klimakonvensjonen og Kyoto-
protokollen?***

Foredrag for Klimaforum 30. januar 2006

Ane Hansdatter Kismul



Mer enn 340 organisasjoner

Greenpeace

WWF

Friends of the Earth

Miljøbevegelsens rolle:

1. Sette dagsorden
2. Spre informasjon og tolke forhandlingene
3. Passe på at avtalene gjennomføres

Sette dagsorden

- De største organisasjonene er med i den internasjonale debatten.
- Påvirke de enkelte delegasjoners fokus og politikk.
- Nasjonale klimapolitiske saker.
- CAN foreslår rammeverk, prinsipper og språk.

På klimaforhandlingene



CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS MONTREAL DECEMBER '05 NGO NEWSLETTER

eeco



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Montreal Mandate Moves

The US walked out of the negotiations last night, refusing to even participate in the negotiations on the COP text offered by the President of the negotiations. Even more outrageous was that senior US official blamed Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin's stirring plenary speech for American opposition to the COP paper. The US ultimatum was clearly a premeditated gambit aimed at scuttling the Montreal climate talks. The US listened on the Prime Minister's speech in this instance but could just as well have blamed the food in the conference centre.

Mr Martin said what all leaders should have said some time ago: the world will move ahead without the obstructionist Bush administration. Bush's negotiators have now rammed home how out of touch he is with the rest of the world, including the people of America.

Parties should side-step the US's diversionary tactics. As Japan's Environment Minister so eloquently stated in her plenary speech, "unless we act together in solidarity and partnership, our journey will be in a wreck."

In order to continue the journey, Parties should ignore the US and keep their eyes on the prize: elaboration of a more effective Kyoto Protocol that leads to greater emissions reductions, builds the carbon markets and fosters collaborative action between industrialised and developing countries.

Negotiators are close to a deal on the key elements of a package to move the process forward and this momentum must continue based on the following:

First and foremost, Parties must agree on Article 39. eeco understands there is a draft

text that was agreed by the contact group. While not ideal, it is acceptable. It contains a robust process, if adequately resourced, to come up with new targets for Annex B countries. In our opinion, three years of negotiations is plenty and there ought to be a firm end date of 2008. The imperative is to send a strong signal to the business community that carbon markets are here to stay, and that the future belongs to cleaner technologies. It is essential that commitment periods be continued on a five-year cycle, and that countries have sufficient time to ratify and implement the new agreement before the second commitment period begins. eeco is confident the issue of a firm end date, if not decided here, will be revisited at COP/MOP 2. The vital outcome for Montreal is to keep the Kyoto process moving.

Secondly, Kyoto is not perfect and its implementation requires a significant amount of funding by doing. Parties should take the time between now and COP/MOP2 to adequately prepare for the mandated Kyoto Protocol Article 9 review at that session. Parties need an opportunity to share their ideas and information, and discuss these proposals for improving Kyoto.

Thirdly, eeco welcomes the agreements on the Five-Year Plan on Adaptation. If negotiators can sort out the issues regarding financial governance of the Adaptation Fund at the next SBI, this would constitute real progress.

Ministers! These elements are in your grasp. Seize the day. Time is running out.

No one has more at stake in the ongoing

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Action on Adaptation at COP/MOP1

Adaptation featured prominently in almost all speeches of Ministers from developing countries as well as in many side events over the past two weeks. Unfortunately discussions on adaptation did not have an equally high profile in the formal COP/MOP1 process as the issue was covered under a number of different agenda items in both SBSTA and SBI. The five-year work programme on adaptation is the main item under SBSTA and has not been finalized.

Funding for adaptation activities in developing countries is the most important discussion on the issue and falls within the SBI. However, the presence of a multitude of different funds makes it hard for even negotiators to keep track of what each fund is supposed to do. In spite of this, this conference managed to reach agreement on the operational modalities of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) as well as the adaptation component of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). However, they did not reach full agreement on operational modalities and procedures of the Adaptation Fund (AF) under the Kyoto Protocol.

The LDCF and SCCF are both voluntary funds and have hardly any resources. Only the AF has the facility of automatic fund flow from the two per cent levy on certified emissions reductions from clean development mechanism (CDM) projects. The G77/China have proposed that the fund should not be operationalised under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the US is the major player in

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WHO
WILL
YOU
BLAME ?



Media og tolkninger av forhandlingene

media advisory
friends of the earth international
january 9, 2006

sydney climate change talks do not address climate change

Sydney (Australia) January 9, 2006. A Climate Change meeting attended by top officials from Australia, China, India, Japan, South and the US to be held in Sydney from 11-13 January will focus on voluntary instead of compulsory measures to reduce climate change-causing emissions. [1]

Agreements on such voluntary action will prove meaningless in the face of efforts needed to address the scale of the problem, according to Friends of the Earth International. [2]



Dette er de årlige utslippene av klimagasser på verdensbasis. [Les forklaring](#)

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Endelig enighet i Montreal:

Historisk enighet uten USA

10.12.2005

Etter forhandlinger hele natten ble det tidlig lørdag morgen enighet i FNs klimaforhandlinger i Montreal. Landene i Kyoto-avtalen skal få nye og større forpliktelser for utslippskutt etter 2012. Natur og Ungdom er glad for avtalen, og ber Norge om å gå foran med store utslippskutt for å stoppe klimaendringene.



Kl 0530 Montreal-tid kom det til enighet i FNs klimaforhandlinger. Det skal nå forhandles videre om nye og tøffere utslippsforpliktelser for alle land som i dag har forpliktelser i Kyoto-avtalen. Disse forpliktelsene skal være på plass når Kyoto-avtalen utløper i 2012. Natur og Ungdom ber Norge spille en viktig rolle for at kuttene i denne neste forpliktelsesperioden blir store nok til å stoppe farlige

NU i media


Passer på av avtalene blir overholdt

- Tolker hva avtalen har å si for den nasjonale politikken
- Følger det overordnede klimaarbeidet, klimameldinger, kvotesystemer, langsiktig klimamål, etc
- Enkeltsaker som gasskraft, olje, samferdsel....



Dilemmaer i arbeidet

- Det er de største og mest profesjonaliserte miljøorganisasjonene som er mest sentrale i formidlingen av politikk.