

附錄三：會議資料



**Bonn Declaration of
Mayors Adaptation Forum 2010
Final Declaration**



**We, Mayors of the World,
coming from 22 cities in 19 countries and all continents
gathered in Bonn, Germany, together with our respective partners at
the Resilient Cities 2010:
1st World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change,
are dedicated to confirming our commitment to globally coordinated
local climate action.**

Thereby, We, Mayors of the World,

Recall

that adapting to climate change is a key concern for human settlements in both developed and developing countries, and devastating consequences, particularly affecting urban poor, will increase dramatically, if appropriate measures are not implemented at the local, subnational, national, regional and international levels,

Recognize

that Bonn, Germany's United Nations City, has developed a culture of shared experience and interdisciplinary dialogue on global sustainability, which has led to a tradition of Mayors Conventions on crucial issues and to new approaches to cooperation between local governments and their partners on all levels,

Express our concern

with the failure of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to deliver a strong, comprehensive and global post-2012 climate agreement in Copenhagen in December 2009,

Recognize the opportunity presented by

Resolution GC22/3 on cities and climate change, adopted on 1 April 2009, by the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT,

the initiative of the City of Bonn, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and World Mayors Council on Climate Change to host an annual global platform on urban resiliency and adaptation to climate change,

The Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for highlighting the role and potential of local governments,

the "Making Cities Resilient" campaign of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in 2010-2011

efforts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to convene an expert group meeting on human settlements infrastructure and climate change, so that outcomes can ensure a more comprehensive analysis of the human settlement issue in the forthcoming 5th Assessment Report,

Express our confidence

that commitments of cities and local governments worldwide will continue to lead global climate action and 21 November 2010 World Climate Summit of Mayors that will be convened in Mexico City will advance the global climate advocacy of local governments,

**Resilient
Cities 2010**

**Bonn Declaration of
Mayors Adaptation Forum 2010**
Final Declaration



We, Mayors of the World, declare to the global climate community 10 Action Points listed below;

1. **Climate change is real, global and immediate. Our cities are at risk. Local level adaptation is essential.**
2. **Many cities around the world are already developing and implementing local adaptation strategies to solve local problems caused by impacts of climate change; in the absence of a binding global commitment on adaptation.**
3. **Local adaptation strategy must support local sustainable development and improves the quality of life of our inhabitants, in particular the urban poor, who are most vulnerable to impacts of climate change.**
4. **Local knowledge and capacity are essential assets for global adaptation to climate change and can be mobilized immediately.**
5. **Budgets and capacities of local governments in both the developed and in the developing world must be strengthened sufficiently to address climate adaptation.**
6. **Local governments need direct access to financing mechanisms and technical resources from all levels – multilateral, national and local – in order to implement strategies and initiatives to manage a changing climate.**
7. **Local leadership must be empowered to ensure global climate action.**
8. **Global partnerships between multilateral institutions, national governments, the private sector and civil society, as well as urban-rural, and intercity cooperation, are critical for success in adaptation to climate change at the local level. We commit to seeking dialogue, cooperation and partnership with all stakeholders, whenever and wherever possible. The Nairobi Work Programme of the UNFCCC is an example to be continued.**
9. **Cities must have a stronger voice and presence in global climate negotiations. Without the successful participation of cities and local governments, national governments fail to meet the emission targets and actions that must be included in a global climate treaty.**
10. **On the eve of COP16 in December 2010, the World Climate Summit of Mayors, to be held in Mexico City on 21 November 2010, will bring mayors together to create an innovative international mechanism for the advocacy and action of local governments at COP16 and beyond.**

The "Making Cities Resilient Campaign" of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in 2010-2011, launched at the Mayors Adaptation Forum 2010 demonstrates local leadership and raises awareness of how our efforts to reduce disaster risk are making our cities safer and more resilient.

ICLEI, WMO, UNISDR and partners of the Resilient Cities 2010 congress will extend their collaboration for further implementation and monitoring of the Campaign to raise urban adaptation on the agenda of global climate governance.

Enhancing global advocacy to improve the resilience of local governments to climate change will be one of the primary action areas of the World Mayors Council on Climate Change which is committed to disseminating the Bonn Declaration of the Mayors Adaptation Forum globally and to providing an annual review of progress.

**Adopted unanimously on 30 May 2010, in Bonn, Germany, and declared by Marcelo Ebrard
Mayor of Mexico City and Chair of World Mayors Council on Climate Change**

MEA BULLETIN

A newsletter on the activities of key multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and their secretariats
Issue No. 93 | Thursday, 27 May 2010 | Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

RECENT MEA ACTIVITIES

► BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE

CBD SBSTTA FOCUSES ON BIODIVERSITY-CLIMATE CHANGE LINKAGES

The 14th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) convened at the headquarters of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya, from 10-21 May 2010. SBSTTA 14 launched the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO 3) and adopted 18 recommendations, which will be submitted to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD, to be held from 18-29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan. The recommendations address: in-depth reviews of implementation of the programmes of work on mountain biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, protected areas, biodiversity and climate change, and Article 10 (sustainable use); agricultural biodiversity, including biofuels; biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands; forest biodiversity; invasive alien species; outcome-oriented goals and targets for the period beyond 2010; incentive measures; the Global Taxonomy Initiative; the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation; consideration of the GBO 3 messages and implications; new and emerging issues; and ways and means to improve SBSTTA effectiveness. Notwithstanding certain divergences, notably on biofuels, participants viewed SBSTTA 14 to have made incremental progress on several issues, in particular on biodiversity and climate change, by laying out clear and informative options for political decision-making at COP 10 (<http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/sbstta14/>).



L-R: Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary, CBD; and SBSTTA Chair Amb. Spencer Thomas (Grenada)

Immediately following SBSTTA 14, the third meeting of the CBD Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI) is convening from 24-28 May 2010, at the same venue. The meeting is expected to focus on a revised and updated strategic plan including a post-2010 biodiversity target, and a multi-year programme of work for the CBD (<http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/wgri3/>). *Continued on page 2*

MEA REPORT I

CMS and the Sahelo-Saharan Conservation Project in Niger

By UNEP/CMS Secretariat

The Termit massif and the large adjacent erg of Tin Toumma in Niger can be considered as one of the remaining hotspots for biodiversity in the Sahara, with 30 species of mammals, over 100 species of birds and some rare reptiles. The site is particularly remarkable because it harbors the last viable population of addax, now the rarest antelope in the world with less than 300 individuals living in the wild.

Continued on page 3

MEA REPORT II

Land Day 2 Considering a Holistic Response to Global Climate, Biodiversity and Land Use Challenges

By UNCCD Secretariat

After the uncertain close of the Copenhagen climate summit, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat is organizing "Land Day 2" to heighten attention among policy makers to land issues of relevance to the ongoing climate change negotiations.

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► BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE

Continued from page 1

In other CBD-related news, this year's International Day for Biological Diversity was celebrated on 22 May 2010, under the theme "Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation."

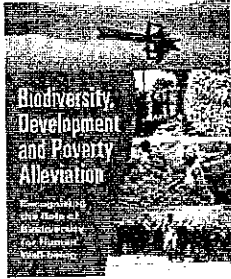
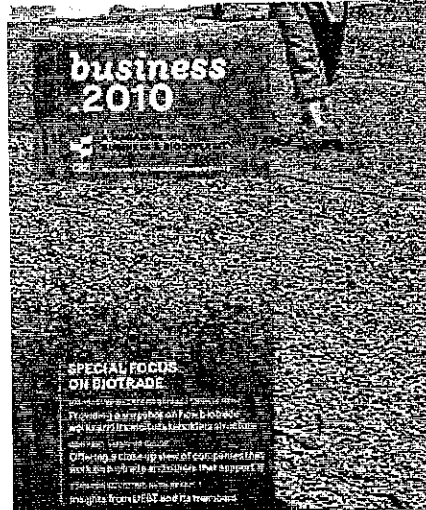


Image courtesy of the CBD Secretariat

On the occasion, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted the integration of the 2010 biodiversity target into the Millennium Development Goals, and underscored the need for a new vision to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and the equitable sharing of the benefits from its use, and to also recognize the close links between natural capital and development objectives (<http://www.cbd.int/idb/2010/>).

A new website launched during SB-STTA 14 focuses on implementation tools for the programme of work on protected areas. It provides information on the values and benefits of protected areas, detailed information on each goal and target of the work programme, an online platform for gauging the status of the work programme implementation at national, regional and global levels, and several e-learning tools (<http://www.cbd.int/protected/>).

Finally, the second issue of the fifth volume of the CBD Secretariat's *Business.2010* magazine, a collaborative effort among the CBD Secretariat, UNCTAD and the Union for Ethical Biotrade, which focuses on biotrade, has been released (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/newsletters/news-biz-2010-05-en.pdf>).



Cover of the second issue of the fifth volume of the CBD Secretariat's *Business.2010* magazine

CITES SECRETARY-GENERAL RESPONDS TO CONCERNS ABOUT CONFISCATED ORANGUTANS

The Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), John Scanlon, has issued a statement responding to messages urging the return to Indonesia of 11 orangutans confiscated by the CITES Management Authority of Thailand in February 2009. In the statement, he notes ongoing consultation between the Thai and Indonesian CITES Management Authorities about possible return of the animals, in accordance with CITES provisions, and explains the supportive role of the CITES Secretariat in relation to domestic law enforcement, as well as compliance measures (http://www.cites.org/eng/news/press/2010/20100520_SG_statement_orangutan.shtml).

In other CITES-related news, the Secretariat has invited concerned range States to communicate candidates for

the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Working Group on the Bigleaf Mahogany and Other Neotropical Timber Species by 8 July 2010 (<http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2010.shtml>).

SIGNATORIES TO AQUATIC WARBLER MOU ADOPT ACTION PLAN

The second meeting of signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler, held under the auspices of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), convened from 13-15 May 2010, in Biebrza, Poland. The meeting adopted a new International Species Action Plan for the Aquatic Warbler, prepared by CMS partner Birdlife International on behalf of the EU, aiming to protect the Aquatic Warbler throughout its range and envisaging concrete actions to be taken by countries. The meeting further agreed to extend the geographical coverage of the agreement, originally comprising 15 countries, to include seven new countries in Europe and Africa, along the bird's migration route and in its wintering areas. The Aquatic Warbler is the rarest and the only globally threatened passerine bird found in mainland Europe (http://www.cms.int/news/PRESS/nwPR2010/05_may/aqwarb_presscms_bli.pdf).

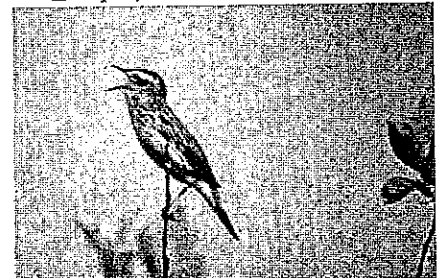


Photo courtesy of A. Koszulin/BirdLife Belarus

► INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NORWAY PROVIDES ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO UNEP, UNEP-WCMC LAUNCHES CARBON AND CO-BENEFITS WEBSITE

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has received US\$34 million from the Government of Norway towards the organization's forward-looking work programme and its Medium Term Strategy (MTS), for 2011/2012. The MTS is centered on cross-cutting themes, including: climate change; ecosystem management; environmental governance; harmful substances and hazardous waste and resource efficiency, including sustainable consumption and production. The Norwegian funds



L-R: H.E. Norwegian Ambassador, Elisabeth Jacobsen; and Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP, signing the donor agreement (photo courtesy of UNEP)

will assist UNEP in responding to countries requesting support and advice in delivering the policies and smart market mechanisms as they move towards a low carbon, resource efficient Green

Economy (<http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=624&ArticleID=6557&l=en>).

The UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC), with support from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), has launched a new website highlighting the potential for actions on maintaining natural carbon stocks to generate co-benefits. The new UNEP-WCMC website demonstrates the utility of spatial analyses to assist decision makers in identifying areas where high carbon, high biodiversity priority and ecosystem service values overlap, in order to secure co-benefits (<http://www.carbon-biodiversity.net/>).

MEA REPORT I (cont.)

It also hosts one of the last populations of Dama gazelle, as well as Saharan cheetah, Barbary sheep, striped hyena, caracal, lappet faced vulture and spurred tortoise, among other species.

A project for the study and conservation of biodiversity in the area of Termit-Tin Toumma, funded by the French Fund for the Environment (FFEM) and the EU, is being implemented in partnership with the Sahara Conservation Fund. On 4-12 May 2010, the Scientific and Technical Officer of Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Borja Heredia, and Scientific Councillor Roseline Beudels, convener of the Terrestrial Mammals Working Group, visited the project and met the team that is implementing the different components in the field. The project's objectives are:

- to conserve the unique Saharan biodiversity by involving the pastoral communities in surveillance activities;
- to involve local communities and other stakeholders in the sustainable management of natural resources and the improvement of the quality of life of the pastoral communities;

- to establish a system for enhancing the biological and socio-economic knowledge;

- to enhance national, regional and international awareness of the value of the Saharan natural heritage; and

- to establish an independent and effective project management structure.

During meetings with the EU Delegation in Niamey and high ranking officials from the Ministry of Water, Environment and Combat of Desertification, CMS was reassured of Niger's commitment to the protection of the area and to designating it as a National Nature Reserve before the end of 2010. Then it will become one of the largest conservation areas in the world with around 10 million hectares under legal protection.

The process of designation is based on a participatory approach involving the pastoralist people, whose way of life is consistent with the presence of wildlife and the sustainable management of the natural and cultural heritage of the area. The project aims at protecting the local biodiversity, but also the traditional lifestyles of the nomadic people who depend on the nat-

ural resources of the region for their livelihood.

In addition, the overall initiative will contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 (Poverty Reduction), 3 (Gender Equality) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) by initiating and encouraging micro development projects to help the pastoral communities gain improved living conditions, educating pastoral communities, and integrating young nomads in the conservation structures. It will increase the national, regional and the international levels of awareness which will give value to the Niger's Saharan natural heritage and thus might be a starting point for further ecotourism projects in the region.

More information about the project can be found at: <http://www.ass-niger.org/>

Editor's note: MEA Bulletin invites articles from practitioners, MEAs and academics on issues that are of interest across the MEA community. Please contact the Editor, lynn@iisd.org, for further information.

► TRADE, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Assembly



The dais during the Civil Society Forum. L-R: Maria Lechner, Fundacion ECOS; Jorge Patrone, Vice Minister for Housing, Land Planning and Environment, Uruguay; Monique Barbut, GEF CEO and Chairperson; Faizal Parish, Director of the Global Environment Centre, and Central Focal Point of the GEF NGO Network; and Miguel Reynal, Fundacion ECOS, Uruguay.

GEF CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM AND COUNCIL MEET, GEF-5 REPLENISHMENT CONCLUDES

On the eve of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly meeting, the GEF Council and Civil Society Forum met in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 24 May 2010. The GEF Council approved the results of the Fifth GEF Replenishment (GEF-5), where over 30 countries pledged US\$4.25 billion to fund projects with global environmental benefits during the next four years, including funds in the order of US\$1.3 billion programmed for climate change and US\$250 million for sustainable forest management (http://www.thegef.org/gef/council_meetings). The Civil Society Forum featured experiences from GEF

projects and the role of civil society, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, in safeguarding the global environment. They also discussed how to enhance civil society participation in GEF-5 and Latin American experiences with GEF projects (<http://gefassembly.org/j2/>).

In related news, the sixth meeting of donors for GEF-5, which met in Paris, France, on 12 May 2010, finalized negotiations. The financial pledges included some of the Fast Start Financing discussed at the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, and will feature the creation of a Sustainable Forest Management-reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, conservation, sustainable for-

est management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD Plus) initiative. Some of the main areas of work for the GEF during the four-year period starting July 2010 will be to: lower carbon dioxide emissions; expand sustainable management of protected areas and critical landscapes; strengthen multi-State cooperation on transboundary water systems management; reduce persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in land and water; reduce mercury emissions; and expand and protect the Earth's forest cover (<http://thegef.org/gef/>).

In other news, the World Bank approved, on 6 May 2010, a US\$60 million loan to China to revert soil erosion and desertification through the re-vegetation of 38,000 hectares of degraded hillsides and development of 28,000 hectares of forest belts and plantations on saline coastal areas (<http://go.worldbank.org/Z1KWEKCM00>).

On 20 May, two GEF grants were also approved: a US\$8.89 million grant to strengthen the protected areas system in Peru (<http://go.worldbank.org/SAVZ93XQX0>) and a US\$8.64 million grant to support the Philippines in reducing human and environmental exposure to harmful POPs such as furans and dioxins (<http://go.worldbank.org/GHI41646J0>).

RESEARCH AND RESOURCES

WOW FLYWAY TRAINING KIT (Wings Over Wetlands project, 2010) This training kit is designed to build capacity to plan, implement, monitor and engage in effective flyway-scale conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetland habitats in Africa and Eurasia. The package includes three modules with text, case studies and exercises supported by ready-to-use presentations, as well as accompanying CDs and additional material. The kit is designed to assist in targeted trainings that can be customized by topic as they relate to flyway conservation, wetland management and migratory waterbird conservation (<http://wow.wetlands.org/CAPACITYBUILDING/TRAININGAWARENESSRAISING/WOWTrainingResources/tabid/1688/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

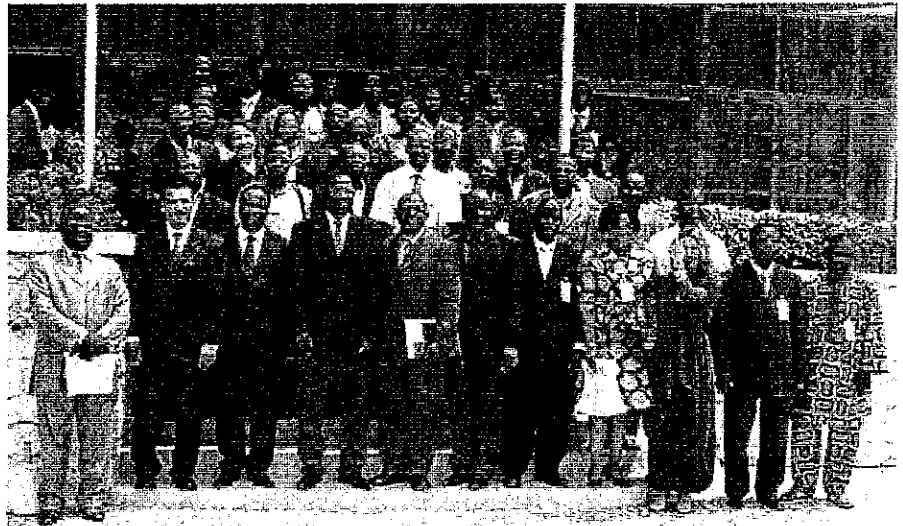
UN-WATER GLOBAL ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS) 2010

(World Health Organization, 2010) GLAAS is a UN-Water initiative implemented by the World Health Organization (WHO) that aims to provide policy makers at all levels with analyses of the evidence to make informed decisions in sanitation and drinking-water. Sub-titled "Targeting resources for better results," this report finds that over 2.6 billion people live without access to improved sanitation facilities, and nearly 900 million people are not receiving their drinking-water from improved water sources. It highlights where efforts stagnate in achieving the Millennium Development Goal Target 7.C. – to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. It also outlines the post-2015 challenges (http://www.unwater.org/downloads/UN-Water_GLAAS_2010_Report.pdf).

WATER ISSUES: CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUCCESS OF CSD 18/19

(UN-Water and UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, 2010) This document was prepared for the 18th and 19th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 18/19). It highlights water-related aspects of the current CSD thematic issues of mining, sustainable production and consumption, chemicals, transport and waste management (http://www.unwater.org/downloads/UN-Water_UNSGAB_CSD_18_19.pdf).

▶ CHEMICALS AND WASTES



Participants of the SHPFs consultation (photo courtesy of the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat)

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION CONVENES CONSULTATION ON SEVERELY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES

The Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention convened a consultation to strengthen capacities in the identification of Severely Hazardous Pesticide Formulations (SHPFs) under article 6 to the Rotterdam Convention. The consultation convened in Lomé, Togo, from 5-7 May 2010, and was attended by representatives from Benin, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. Outcomes included: a draft plan of action to collect information on poisoning and intoxications caused by hazardous formulations; and strengthened capacities of the different national key players including representatives of Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Health, as well as local non-governmental organizations and farmers' associations (<http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=s&id=77>).

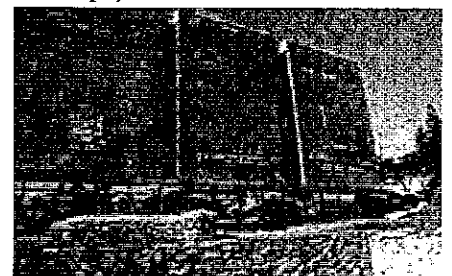
In related news, the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat has released the final report from the Sixth Meeting of the Chemical Review Committee, which convened from 15-19 March 2010 (<http://www.pic.int/home.php?type=b&id=6&sid=18&tid=42>).

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION GLOBAL DDT ALLIANCE CONVENES

The Second meeting of the Interim Steering Committee of the Global Alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control convened in New Delhi, India, from 19-21 May 2010. The Interim Steering Committee reviewed the progress of the implementation of the activities of the Global Alliance and proposed a web-based information-sharing mechanism (<http://chm.pops>

[int/Programmes/DDT/hrstyleheight-1pxcolorgrayMeetings/GlobalAllianceISC22010/tabid/761/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/1421/EventID/96/xmid/3263/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://chm.pops.int/Programmes/DDT/hrstyleheight-1pxcolorgrayMeetings/GlobalAllianceISC22010/tabid/761/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/1421/EventID/96/xmid/3263/language/en-US/Default.aspx)).

In related news, the Stockholm Convention Secretariat convened a regional capacity-building workshop on new persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and the process for reviewing and updating National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Latin American region in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 18-21 May 2010. Key outcomes of the workshop include increased knowledge and understanding of participants on the: the nine new POPs recently listed in Annexes A, B and C of the Convention and on the implications at the national level of the new obligations arising from their listing; guidance and training tools available to assess their new obligations and to update their NIPs accordingly; and using the electronic system for reporting under Article 15 of the Convention (<http://chm.pops.int/Programmes/TechnicalAssistance/hrTrainingWorkshops/LatinAmericatheCaribbean/S%C3%A3oPaulo2010/tabid/756/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/1007/EventID/89/xmid/3230/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).



Venue of the regional capacity-building workshop on new POPs and the process for reviewing and updating NIPs for the Latin American region (photo courtesy of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat)

MEA REPORT II (cont.)

The Copenhagen Accord that emerged from UNFCCC COP15 only makes thematic reference to the issues of deforestation and forest degradation. Thus, the next round of UNFCCC negotiations, especially COP16 in Cancún, Mexico, scheduled for the end of 2010, offers a new opportunity to fully address and include issues of land and soils in negotiations for an inclusive and well-rounded climate change treaty in the post-2012 period and beyond.

Abdullah M. Alsaidi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations and current Chairman of G-77, will deliver the opening remarks. Ian Johnson, Secretary-General, Club of Rome and former World Bank Vice President, will deliver the keynote address. Jato Sillah, Minister, Ministry of Fisheries, Natural Resources and Environment, Gambia, Yvo de Boer, outgoing Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, and Luc Gnacadja, UNCCD Executive Secretary, are among the high level speakers and panelists that will attend the event.

Land Day 2 will offer cutting-edge knowledge for direct use in the ongoing

post-2012 climate change negotiations, with the policy recommendations from the event disseminated to the negotiators and stakeholders. The event will take place on 5 June 2010, in Bonn, Germany, on the margins of the 32nd session of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies (SB32) taking place from 31 May-11 June 2010 in Bonn, Germany.

The purpose of Land Day 2 is to demonstrate how the continuing climate change negotiations could benefit from a more inclusive and holistic approach to climate, biodiversity and land use. Specifically, the event will seek to foster constructive dialogue in line with the expected UNFCCC COP16 outcomes, offer practical suggestions on the priority thematic issues under negotiation and tailor such proposals to each sector. A key focus will be demonstrating how sustainable land management contributes to the climate change mitigation and adaptation.

By stimulating debate among panelists and participants and prompting new insights to help shape sound global policy, Land Day 2 aims to:

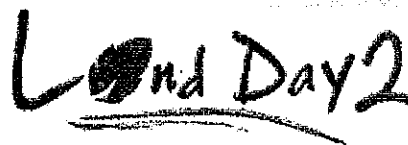
- increase understanding, among climate change meeting participants, of the links between unsustainable use

of land on the one hand, and worsening climate change on the other, so that land and soil are recognized and incorporated as important factors in adaptation and mitigation measures, especially at COP16 of the UNFCCC in Mexico and thereafter;

- demonstrate the redoubled commitment of the UNCCD and UNFCCC Secretariats to strengthen and tighten their cooperation through synergetic implementation of their respective action programmes – the NAPAs and NAPS – at country level; and

- reinvigorate the commitment made by countries for the implementation of the 2007 Bali Action Plan (BAP) as the main vehicle for generating concrete recommendations, supported by concrete examples and evidence, on food security, land and water management for the drylands, these being indispensable elements of the global climate change adaptation agenda.

More information: <http://www.unccd.int/publicinfo/landday/2010/menu.php>



Banner courtesy of the UNCCD Secretariat

► FORESTS, DESERTS AND LAND

UNFF AND UNCCD SIGN MOU

The Secretariats of the UNCCD and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that stresses the need to work together to fight land degradation, including in forests. The MOU was signed on 25 May 2010, the side of the Fourth GEF Assembly, which is taking place in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, from 24-28 May. The MOU underscores the link with climate change and REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks). It provides new avenues of cooperation on common issues between sustainable forest and land management, particularly in arid land forests, tropical dry forests and low forest cover countries. It will also contribute to synergies between the Secretariats, including a common programme on forest landscape restoration (<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/envdev1143.doc.htm>).



L-R: Jan McAlpine, Director, UN Forum on Forests Secretariat; and Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary, UNCCD, signing the UNCCD-UNFF MOU at the Fourth GEF Assembly

► FORESTS, DESERTS AND LAND

ITTO AWARDS FELLOWSHIPS



Logo courtesy of the ITTO Secretariat

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) has awarded 29 fellowships to promote human resource development in tropical forestry in member countries. The Freezailah Fellowship Fund aims to promote the sustainable management of tropical forests, the efficient use and processing of tropical timber, and better economic information about the international tropical timber trade. The fellowships were awarded to recipients from 14 different countries, and included six female fellows. The awards ranged from funding recipients to attend international workshops and conferences, including the XXIII IUFRO World Congress, to completing graduate research programmes and preparing and publishing research documents (http://www.itto.int/en/fellowship_detail/id=2342).

UNCCD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AT GEF ASSEMBLY, GM DEPLOYS STAFF TO RCMs

The Executive Secretary of the UN Conference to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat, Luc Gnacadja, is participating in the fourth Assembly of the Global Environment Facility

(GEF), which is meeting from 24-28 May 2010, in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Among other activities, he will participate in a high-level round table on "Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of the GEF" and will address an event on "Forest Financing and Implementation of Synergies at the National Scale" (<http://www.unccd.int/publicinfo/gef/gef4/menu.php>).

The UNCCD Secretariat, the Global Mechanism (GM), the UN Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the GEF are organizing a Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop for subregional and regional organizations that will provide technical support to UNCCD National Focal Points on the new Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS). The TOT workshop will convene at UN Food and Agricultural Organization headquarters, in Rome, Italy, from 31 May-4 June 2010, as part of a capacity-development programme called for at COP 9 to assist country parties to the Convention during the fourth UNCCD reporting cycle (<http://www.global-mechanism.org/news--events/events/preparing-trainers-to-support-the-4th-unccd-reporting-and-review-process/>).

In response to Decision 3/COP 9, in which the GM was requested to provide staff, within available resources, to the Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCMs), the GM has deployed staff to the RCMs for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, and has reported that it is in the process of doing the same for Asia (<http://www.global-mechanism.org/news--events/news/the-gms-support-to-regional-coordination-mechanisms/>).

The GM, UNCCD Secretariat and the Czech Republic are preparing to convene, in June 2010, a joint capacity building and knowledge exchange workshop on National Action Programme alignment and UNCCD financing in Central and Eastern Europe (<http://www.global-mechanism.org/news--events/events/workshop-on-nap-alignment-and-unccd-financing-in-central-and-eastern-europe-/>). And, based on a request from the 16th Forum of Environment Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), in January 2008, the 17th Forum, in April 2010, considered a proposal for a regional integrated financing strategy (RIFS) to combat desertification, land degradation and the effects of drought in the region that had been drafted by the GM and the Regional Coordination Mechanism for LAC, in coordination with the Agencies of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee, and endorsed it (<http://www.global-mechanism.org/news--events/news/lac-environment-ministers-adopt-unccd-regional-proposal-for-integrated-financing-strategy/>).

► SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNCSD PREPCOM DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION OF WORK LEADING TO RIO+20 EVENT

The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) took place from 17-19 May 2010, at UN Headquarters in New York, US. The Preparatory Committee (Prep-Com) began its work in planning for UNCSD (also referred to as "Rio+20"), which will take place in 2012, with delegates taking up both substantive and procedural matters. On the substantive side, delegates assessed progress to date and the remaining gaps in implementing outcomes of major summits on sustainable development, new and emerging challenges, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development. On the procedural side, participants organized their work in the lead up to 2012, and to consider the UNCSD's rules of procedure (<http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/prepcom1/>).

CSD 18 REVIEWS POLICIES RELATED TO THEMATIC CLUSTER

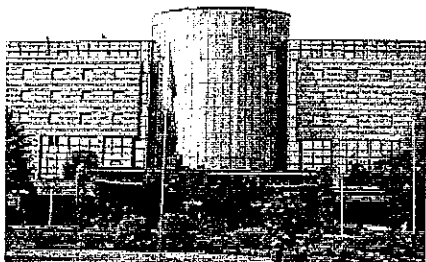
Delegates at the 18th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 18), which convened in New York, US, from 3-14 May 2010, focused on the thematic cluster of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and sustainable

consumption and production patterns. Delegates also conducted a one-day preparatory committee meeting for the five-year high-level review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Implementation (MSI+5) of the Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (<http://www.iisd.ca/csd/csd18/>).



A view of the dais during the address of the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

► CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERE



The Maritim Hotel, venue of the Bonn Climate Change Talks - May/June 2010

UNFCCC MEETINGS TO OPEN NEXT WEEK

The second round of negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 will take place from 31 May-11 June, in Bonn, Germany. In preparation for these meetings, the UNFCCC Secretariat has posted, *inter alia*, the Chair's text to facilitate negotiations among parties at AWG-LCA 10, which maintains the general structure of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) presented to 15th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) with a combination of thematic decisions and a broad decision covering: a shared vision; provisions on mitigation and finance; and reference to the thematic decisions. The UNFCCC Secretariat has also published the AWG-LCA scenario note (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/awglca10/eng/06.pdf>; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/awglca10/eng/05.pdf>).

Looking ahead to COP 16, the UNFCCC Secretariat has published a note by the Executive Secretary on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. This document addresses three main topics: COP 16 and the sixth session of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP 6); future sessional periods; and organization of the intergovernmental process. Under the first item, information on the sessions is provided, including an organizational scenario and possible elements of the provisional agendas. Regarding future sessional periods, the document addresses arrangements for additional sessions of the *Ad Hoc* Working Groups in 2010, as well as preparations for COP 17 and COP/MOP 7. Guidance by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation is also invited regarding the dates for the four regular sessional periods in 2014 and 2015. On the organization of the intergovernmental process, the document focuses on engagement of observer organizations. This document will be considered by the 32nd session of the SBI, which will convene from 31 May-9 June 2010, in Bonn, Germany

(<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/sbi/eng/08.pdf>).

In other news, the UNFCCC Secretariat has published its second newsletter for 2010, which includes a video address from Yvo de Boer, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, in which he notes the need for "firmer, fast achievable action across the whole spectrum of climate responses," emphasizing that negotiations must produce a clear common understanding of what Cancun can deliver. The newsletter also focuses on fast start financing, summarizes activities and outputs under mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance, and includes a guest article on scaling up institutional investment in climate solutions, by Aled Jones, Deputy Director, University of Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership (<http://news.unfccc.int/web/nllp.asp?o=yczctpnj&s=hkomb5gqcoxzcwnwd>).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC NEWS #21 May 2010

IN FOCUS	MITIGATION ADAPTATION FINANCE TECHNOLOGY	AWG-LCA UPDATE AWG-AP UPDATE AWG-URFCCC AWG-TECH UPDATE AWG-GLC UPDATE	OTHER UN CLIMATE NEWS AND POLICIES UNFCCC PARTNERS
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Dear Reader,
Welcome to the latest edition of our UNFCCC newsletter. The second session of UNFCCC Adaptation Panel (AP2) will convene at the end of May in Bonn. Several important issues will be discussed on the table, several of which have been identified in Copenhagen last year.

Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CHRISTINA FIGUEROA APPOINTED NEW UNFCCC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed Christina Figuera as the new Executive Secretary of the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat.

IN FOCUS
COP16 AND THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COP SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (COP/MOP 6)

One of the key achievements of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in December 2009 was a pledge by all participants to provide US\$10 billion by 2012 to finance an "ambitious funding" to help poor nations reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate effects, with the promise to progress to US\$100 billion per year by 2020. In Bonn, additional opportunities surrounding the last start funding...

Image courtesy of the UNFCCC Secretariat

INTERACADEMY COUNCIL CONVENES FIRST MEETING FOR IPCC REVIEW

The InterAcademy Council, an organization of the world's science academies, has convened a committee to conduct an independent review of the procedures and processes of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The committee's first meeting was held on 14 May 2010, at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. At the meeting, the committee heard presentations in open session by IPCC Chair Rajendra Pachauri and Secretary of the IPCC Renato Christ. The audio of these presentations is available online at the website of the InterAcademy Council. Presentations were also made via telephone by Janos Pasztor, Director of the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team, and Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) (<http://reviewipcc.interacademycouncil.net/IACMediaAdvisory.html>).

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TEAP REPORT ON ALTERNATIVES TO HCFCs RELEASED, MULTILATERAL FUND RELEASES 60th MEETING SUMMARY

The Montreal Protocol Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) has released an assessment of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and environmentally-sound alternatives, and a scoping study on alternatives to HCFC refrigerants under high ambient temperature conditions. The reports are in response to Decision XXI/9, paragraph 2, which requests the TEAP in its 2010 Progress Report to: list all sub-sectors using HCFCs, with concrete examples of technologies where low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives are used; identify and characterize the implemented measures for ensuring safe application of low-GWP alternative technologies and products as well as barriers to their phase-in; and predict the amount of high-GWP alternatives to ozone-depleting substances uses that can potentially be replaced. The report includes chapters on: definitions of high- and low-GWP; methods and metrics for prioritizing investment to minimize climate impacts; domestic, commercial, industrial and transport refrigeration; unitary, chiller and vehicle air conditioning; foams; fire protection; solvents; and inhaled therapy (http://ozone.unep.org/Assessment_Panels/TEAP/Reports/TEAP_Reports/teap-2010-progress-report-volume1-May2010.pdf).

In other ozone news, the Multilateral Fund has released a summary report of the 60th meeting of the Executive Committee, which convened from 12-15 April 2010, in Montreal, Canada. The Committee finalized guidelines for the phase-out of HCFC consumption, and addressed issues related to the phase-out of HCFC production and pharmaceutical grade chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers. The Committee approved investment projects and work programme activities valued at over US\$31 million, plus US\$2.45 million in support costs for bilateral/implementing agencies. It also took 51 decisions including the approval of the first tranches of two HCFC phase-out management plans (<http://www.multilateralfund.org/files/60/pms60.pdf>).

► WATER, OCEANS AND WETLANDS

RAMSAR'S STANDING COMMITTEE REVIEWS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

The 41st meeting of the Ramsar Standing Committee, which took place from 26 April-1 May 2010, in Kobuleti, Georgia, considered the work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Administrative Reform regarding the proposal to move the Ramsar Secretariat to UNEP. On this question, delegates recommended mandating the Working Group to continue its work, to determine the modalities for implementing a transfer of the Ramsar Secretariat to UNEP, including options for reducing the costs of a UNEP-administered Ramsar Secretariat, transition arrangements, timing and a timeline for implementation, and the added benefits to the Convention. The Standing Committee also: renewed Secretary General Anada Tiéga's tenure for another term; reviewed plans for Ramsar 40th anniversary celebrations next year and the preparations for the 11th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) in 2012; approved the National Reports format for COP 11; and approved three new Regional Initiatives (for the Black Sea, Caribbean, and American mangroves) as operating in the framework of the Convention (http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-standing-sc41-report/main/ramsar/1-31-41%5E24612_4000_0_; http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-standing-sc41-decisions/main/ramsar/1-31-41%5E24613_4000_0_).

In other Ramsar news, the Secretariat has announced that the Government of Cameroon has designated its fifth site of International Importance, located in the department of N'dian, at the edge of the Gulf of Guinea. The Government received financial and technical assistance from

WWF International, through its Freshwater Programme and the WWF Cameroon Country Programme Office, for the designation of this site (http://www.ramsar.org/cda/es/ramsar-news-archives-2010-cameroonnewsite/main/ramsar/1-26-45-437%5E24629_4000_2_). The Secretariat also has reported that the Australian Government has approved the merger of two sites supported by the Kakadu National Park into a single "Kakadu National Park Ramsar site," and extended its boundary by approximately 600,000 hectares (http://www.ramsar.org/cda/es/ramsar-news-archives-2010-kakadumerger/main/ramsar/1-26-45-437%5E24627_4000_2_).



Kakadu National Park Ramsar site (photo courtesy of the Ramsar Secretariat)

IMO SAFETY COMMITTEE ADOPTS SHIP CONSTRUCTION REGULATION

The 87th session of the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) took place in London, UK, from 12-21 May 2010. The MSC adopted the International Goal based Ship Construction Standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (GBS) for newly-constructed oil tankers and bulk carriers. This is the first time the IMO has set standards for ship construction.

The MSC also adopted guidelines that establish the procedures to be followed to verify that the design and construction rules of an Administration or its recognized organization, for bulk carriers and/or oil tankers, conform to the adopted GBS. This is also the first time the IMO has given a role in verifying conformity with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS). The development of the GBS is based on the recognition of the need for ships to be designed and constructed for a specified design life in a way that is safe and environmentally-friendly. The GBS and the guidelines will enter into force on 1 July 2012 (http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=1859&doc_id=12896).

FISH STOCKS REVIEW CONFERENCE UNDERWAY

The resumed Review Conference on the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the "Agreement") is being held at UN Headquarters in New York, US, from 24-28 May 2010. The Review Conference, convened pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, will be resumed pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008 and resolution 64/72 of 4 December 2009, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/review_conf_fish_stocks.htm; <http://www.iisd.ca/oceans/rfsaic/>).

► COMINGS AND GOINGS

- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed Christiana Figueres, a Costa Rican diplomat, as Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, to replace Yvo de Boer on 1 July 2010. Figueres has been a member of the Costa Rican negotiating team since 1995. She represented Latin America and the Caribbean on the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism in 2007, and was then elected Vice President of the Conference of the Parties for the 2008-2009 period (http://unfccc.int/files/press/news_room/press_releases_and_advisories/application/pdf/100517_pressrel_new_es.pdf).



Christiana Figueres

► KEY UPCOMING MEA MEETINGS

- **CBD Second Expert Meeting for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development:** 29-30 May 2010. Nairobi, Kenya. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EMSSC-02>
- **Bonn Climate Change Talks - May/June 2010:** 31 May-9 June 2010. Bonn, Germany. <http://www.iisd.ca/climate/sb32/>
- **Land Day 2:** 5 June 2010. Bonn, Germany. <http://www.unccd.int/publicinfo/landday/2010/menu.php>
- **INC to Prepare a Global Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury:** 7-11 June 2010. Stockholm, Sweden. <http://www.respoint.se/itp/event/inc1/9475.jsessionid=C836E798F1295D75ED7A479552DE7304>
- **IPBES III:** 7-11 June 2010. Busan, Republic of Korea. <http://www.ipbes.net/3rd-meeting-on-ipbes.html?139181e9463c94a418d97a0a0634b1b9=a3948decab43e7111da0ed89978b2af1>
- **International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity:** 8-10 June 2010. <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/icbcd/>
- **7th Meeting of Signatories to the Siberian Crane MOU:** 10-11 June 2010. Bonn, Germany. <http://www.cms.int/news/events.htm>

STATEMENT BY SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EU AND ITS MEMBER STATES

For the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for the thirty-second session in Bonn, 31 May to 9 June 2010

SBI 32 Opening plenary on 31 May 2010

Mister chair, distinguished colleagues, dear friends,

I would like to start highlighting that the EU has arrived to these negotiations fully committed to work constructively and cooperatively with other Parties with the objective to move the process forward. The success we all want in 2010 will depend on us, Parties, working with a clear focus and demonstrating the ability of this process to deliver concrete results to lay the foundations for further advances.

The EU is well aware that the duality of these negotiations is a challenge we are facing during these two weeks. We are negotiating the technical aspects of the current functioning system which will also contribute to build the future international regime for climate change. In this situation an effective, coherent and rational approach has to be applied to the work to be done these days. The EU wants to promote the synergies and mutually reinforcing elements between the sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies and the Sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Groups from a positive perspective to reach out of them the most positive outcomes.

In this context, the best evidence to show that UNFCCC and the KP framework is fully operational and effective, is the progress achieved in the implementation of the current climate change regime and the experience and lessons learnt through the SBI. The SBI agenda offers a clear catalogue of tools which have been improved along previous negotiations and which should be our reference to move forward.

We need concrete deliverables to reinforce the trust on this framework and the construction of the future regimen. The improvements searching on the National Communications are a clear example of the importance of the work we are carrying out; they represent the cornerstone of our system, the ownership of our efforts to fight against climate change, and the foundations for the transparency and the credibility of the whole model. Concerning the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, the EU wants to welcome the finalization of the successful negotiations for the Fifth Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, where US\$1.3 billion have been programmed for climate change.

Finally, the EU would like to stress the urgent need of financial and technological support to enhance country driven concrete adaptation efforts. In that sense, the EU welcomes the steps taken by the Adaptation Fund Board to make possible its operationalization. The EU has already mobilized an important contribution to this Fund to help its functioning.

Mr. Chair, I have only mentioned some examples, but all the improvements we can reach on the elements of this agenda will help to consolidate the credibility and the effectiveness of the UNFCCC system, and therefore we should be able to honestly identify the different perspectives we are negotiating in each session.

Mr Chair, we look forward to working under your Chairmanship.



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Bonn Climate Change Talks - June 2010
SBSTA 32, SBI 32, AWG-KP 12, AWG-LCA 10
Bonn, 31 May–11 June 2010

Daily Programme

Official meetings

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
(Open meeting)

10.00–13.00

1st meeting

Saal Beethoven

1. Opening of the session
[Item 1 of the provisional agenda]
2. Organizational matters
[Item 2 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda
[Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/1)
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session
[Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/1)
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
[Item 3 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/2,
FCCC/SBSTA/2010/3, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/5)

The Daily Programme is available electronically at <http://unfccc.int/>.
Participants are kindly reminded to consult the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes to the Daily Programme.
In order to reduce paper consumption, participants are kindly requested to retain copies of documents throughout the sessions.



4. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 10 of the provisional agenda]
5. Development and transfer of technologies
[Item 4 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SB/2010/INF.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.4,
FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.3)
6. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries:
approaches to stimulate action
[Item 5 of the provisional agenda]
7. Research and systematic observation
[Item 6 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.4, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.6)
8. Methodological issues under the Convention
[Item 7(b) of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2010/4,
FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.5)

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

(Open meeting)

15.00–18.00

2nd meeting

Saal Beethoven

1. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 8 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Common metrics to calculate the CO₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases
[Item 8 (e) of the provisional agenda]
 - (b) Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)
[Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda]
 - (c) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities
[Item 8 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.2 and Add. 1*)
 - (d) Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism
[Item 8 (c) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.3/Rev.1)
 - (e) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities
[Item 8 (c) of the provisional agenda]

* To be issued.

2. Cooperation with relevant international organizations
[Item 11 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.1)
3. Methodological issues under the Convention
[Item 7(a) of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport
(FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.5)
4. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change
[Item 9 of the provisional agenda]
5. Other matters
[Item 12 of the provisional agenda]

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✓ 調適基金 及計畫
應予加討論

Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-second session (SBI 32)
(Open meeting)

10.00–13.00

1st meeting

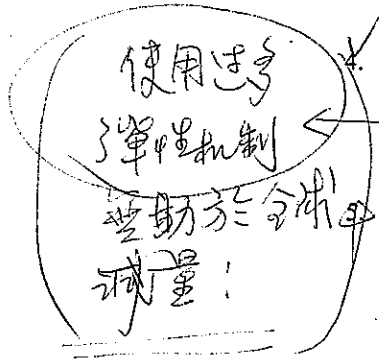
Saal Maritim

1. Opening of the session
[Item 1 of the provisional agenda]
2. Organizational matters
[Item 2 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda
[Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/1)
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session
[Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/1)
3. National communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
[Item 3 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2007
[Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2009/12)
 - (b) Status of submission and review of fifth national communications
[Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.1)
 - (c) Date of submission of sixth national communications
[Item 3 (c) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2009/INF.9)

附件-國家
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應予負責償還C債

(37個附件/國家)

(發展經濟國家列表)



Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

[Item 13 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/15 and Add.1)

National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

[Item 4 of the provisional agenda]

(a) Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

[Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.2)

(b) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
[Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda]

(c) Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention

[Item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda]

(d) Provision of financial and technical support
[Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda]

(FCCC/SBI/2009/INF.11, FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.3)

Financial mechanism of the Convention
[Item 5 of the provisional agenda]

(a) Fourth review of the financial mechanism
[Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.10 and Add.1)

(b) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility
[Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda]

(FCCC/CP/2009/9)

(c) Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund
[Item 5 (c) of the provisional agenda]

7. Article 6 of the Convention

[Item 6 of the provisional agenda]

(FCCC/SBI/2010/2, FCCC/SBI/2010/3, FCCC/SBI/2010/9)

8. Capacity-building under the Convention

[Item 9 of the provisional agenda]

(FCCC/SBI/2009/4, FCCC/SBI/2009/5, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.1, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.2, FCCC/CP/2009/9, FCCC/SBI/2009/10, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.8, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.12)

9. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

[Item 10 of the provisional agenda]

(FCCC/SBI/2009/4, FCCC/SBI/2009/5, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.1, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.2, FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/16, FCCC/SBI/2009/10, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.8, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.12)

第3次發展中國家



國家通訊

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(初稿)

發展中國家對 developed country 提供協助
呼籲提供協助
國家通訊之編撰

財政支持

Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-second session (SBI 32)

15:00–18:00

2nd meeting

Saal Maritim

1. Review of the Adaptation Fund
[Item 11 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.2, FCCC/SBI/2010/7)
2. Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention
[Item 7 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10
[Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.1)
 - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries
[Item 7 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/5)
3. Development and transfer of technologies
[Item 8 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.1, FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.4, FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.3, FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.6, FCCC/SBI/2010/4)
4. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 12 of the provisional agenda]
5. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance
[Item 14 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/2)
6. Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 15 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/6)
7. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings
[Item 16 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties
[Item 16 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/8)
 - (b) Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 16 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/8)
 - (c) Future sessional periods
[Item 16 (c) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/8)
 - (d) Organization of the intergovernmental process
[Item 16 (d) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/8)

最不發達國家
(2008-2010年)

取消資金資助
之限制

8. Administrative, financial and institutional matters
[Item 17 of the provisional agenda]
- (a) Budget performance for the biennium 2010–2011
[Item 17 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.5)
 - (b) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement
[Item 17 (b) of the provisional agenda]
 - (c) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 17 (c) of the provisional agenda]
 - (d) Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees
[Item 17 (d) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/TP/2010/1, FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.4)

Groups other than the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Closed meetings)

08.00–09.00	African Group	Schuman
08.00–09.00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger
09.00–10.00	Environmental Integrity Group	Hauptmann
09.00–10.00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
09.00–10.00	Umbrella Group Meeting - Heads of Delegation	Liszt
13.00–14.00	Coalitions for Rainforest Nations	Mann
14.00–15.00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
15.00–18.00	Umbrella Group Meeting - Heads of Delegation	Liszt
18.00–19.00	African Group - AWG-LCA	König
18.00–19.00	African Group - AWG-KP	Koch
18.00–19.00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger

Meetings of observer organizations

(Closed meetings)

Please note that the following meetings take place outside the Maritim Hotel:

08.00–09.00	Indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs)	Wind (MoE)
08.00–09.00	Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGOs)	Solar (MoE)

09.00–10.00	Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs)	Wind (MoE)
09.00–10.00	Farmers non-governmental organizations	Metro (MoT)
09.00–10.00	Trade union non-governmental organizations (TUNGOs)	Rail (MoT)
09.00–10.00	Women and Gender non-governmental organizations	Tram (MoT)
13.00–14.00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Einstein

Ministry of Environment (MoE),
Robert-Schumann-Platz
Room "Solar"
Room "Wind"

Ministry of Transport (MoT),
Robert-Schumann-Platz
Room "Metro"
Room "Rail"
Room "Tram"

Press briefings

(Media only)

12:30–13:00	Climate Action Network International	Haydn
13:15–13:45	UNFCCC	Haydn
14:00–14:30	European Union	Haydn

Preliminary schedule of meetings for Tuesday, 1 June 2010

This preliminary schedule is designed to give participants an overview for planning purposes. The information is **indicative and subject to change**, depending on the requirements of the negotiating process. Please consult the relevant day's Daily Programme for final details, and the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes.

AWG - LCA

a.m.	Opening Plenary
p.m.	Plenary meeting to continue as needed

AWG-KP

a.m.	Opening Plenary
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Announcements

Conference brochures	<p>In line with the secretariat's efforts towards climate neutrality, the conference brochures "Information for Participants" and "Side Events and Exhibits Brochure" are available in electronic format only at: <http://unfccc.int/>.</p> <p>The secretariat encourages all participants to support this initiative by refraining from printing, or printing only the required information if necessary.</p>						
"...inSide climate change" Publications Counter	<p>Publications clearly attributed to a Party or an admitted observer organization can be distributed and displayed at the "...inSide climate change" Publications Counter after approval. Please provide a sample to the Observer Organizations Liaison Team, located at the Side Event and Exhibit Coordination Office next to the Information Counter. Organizers of exhibits are requested to display and distribute documents at their exhibit booths.</p>						
Webcast coverage	<p>Live and on-demand webcast coverage of official plenary sessions and press conferences will be provided during the Bonn Climate Change Talks June 2010. Webcasts from plenary are available in English and original languages spoken during the sessions. PowerPoint presentations are synchronized to the speeches and available for download in PDF format when provided by the speaker.</p>						
Security	<p>Participants should ensure that they wear their conference badge in full view at all times, as the security officers may request them to verify their identity. This may lead to some inconvenience, but it is expected that participants will understand the need for such arrangements.</p>						
Lost and found items	<p>Participants are reminded not to leave personal belongings in meeting rooms. The Security office, located adjacent to the main entrance, is responsible for lost and found items.</p>						
Meditation room	<p>A room for meditation and prayer is available to participants on the first floor. Turn right at the top of the main staircase and continue straight ahead towards the staff office area. The room is on the left before the small staircase.</p>						
Pigeonholes for delegates	<p>Pigeonholes for the distribution of official documents and messages, which delegates are kindly requested to check at regular intervals, are located next to the Documents Counter on the ground floor. Participants are requested to refrain from distributing non-official material via the pigeonholes.</p>						
Facilities for observer organizations	<p>Offices for the business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGO) and the environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGO) are located on the ground floor of the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <table><tr><td>BINGO office – Room 0.510</td><td>ENGO office – Room 0.175</td></tr><tr><td>Facilitator: Mr. Carlos Busquets (ICC)</td><td>Facilitator: Mr. David Turnbull (CAN International)</td></tr><tr><td>cbs@iccwbo.org</td><td>dturnbull@climatenetwork.org</td></tr></table>	BINGO office – Room 0.510	ENGO office – Room 0.175	Facilitator: Mr. Carlos Busquets (ICC)	Facilitator: Mr. David Turnbull (CAN International)	cbs@iccwbo.org	dturnbull@climatenetwork.org
BINGO office – Room 0.510	ENGO office – Room 0.175						
Facilitator: Mr. Carlos Busquets (ICC)	Facilitator: Mr. David Turnbull (CAN International)						
cbs@iccwbo.org	dturnbull@climatenetwork.org						
Catering services at the Hotel Maritim	<p>The Hotel Maritim serves meals in the Rôtisserie restaurant as follows: Self-service lunch: 12.30–15.00 Dinner: 18.00–22.30</p>						
Wellness at the Hotel Maritim	<p>The Wellness, Beauty and Nails area of the Hotel Maritim, located on the ground floor (turn left at the entrance to the conference area), is offering wellness specials to participants at the sessions. Opening hours: Monday to Friday 10.00–21.00, Saturday 09.30–17.00 and Sunday upon request.</p>						

Please note that the information on this page will not be printed again during the session.

Contact information

Executive Secretary	Mr. Yvo de Boer
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Ms. Preety Bhandari
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Ms. Wanna Tanunchaiwatana
Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)	Mr. Vitaly Matsarski
Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)	Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson
Coordinator, Conference Affairs Services	Ms. Salwa Dallalah
Chief Legal Adviser	Mr. Dan Bondi Ogolla
Liaison with Government delegates and registration; funding for delegations	Mr. Horacio Peluffo
Liaison with observer organizations and liaison for side events and exhibits	Ms. Megumi Endo
Conference Spokesperson	Mr. Eric Hall
Media Relations Officer	Mr. John Hay

Events

Side events

For a full schedule of side events during the sessions and a list of the exhibits, please visit the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/>>. The secretariat would like to note that the scheduling of events remains dependent upon the demands of the negotiating process. For short-term changes please consult the CCTV monitors.

Please note that the following events take place outside the Maritim Hotel:

Ministry of Environment (MoE),
Robert-Schumann-Platz
Room "Solar"
Room "Wind"

Ministry of Transport (MoT),
Robert-Schumann-Platz
Room "Metro"

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
13.00– 14.30	Implementing adaptation: climate resilient cities City mayors and disaster risk reduction experts will present ten actions they are taking to ensure their cities are adapted to climate change and resilient to disaster risk, such as critical infrastructure protection. Event presented by ICLEI, UNISDR and World Mayors Council on Climate Change.	ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) Mr. Yunus Arikan yunus.arikan@iclei.org +49 228 97629920	Wind (MoE)

13.00– 14.30	<p>IMO works on market-based measures and enhanced energy efficiency in shipping</p> <p>IMO is working on further development of market-based measures for international shipping. The reduction potential of the measures, and the generation of funds to be used in developing countries, will be addressed. Progress on the agreed technical and operational measures will also be presented.</p>	<p>International Maritime Organization (IMO) Ms. Lucy Essuman lessuman@imo.org +44 207 4634210</p>	Metro (MoT)
13.00– 14.30	<p>IPCC: supporting GHG inventories and other activities</p> <p>IPCC assistance to GHG emission inventory compilers will be discussed including expert meetings on the Managed Land Proxy, use of FAO data, uncertainties and forests, the EFDB and new software. At the end of this event the IPCC will also provide an update on other activities.</p>	<p>WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Ms. Renate Christ rchrist@wmo.int +41 79 6620719</p>	Solar (MoE)

Other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
9.15	<p>Protesters tell Bonn Loan Shark "Save Lives, NO to Loans"</p> <p>A group of protesters surround an onymous giant loan shark to warn against loans for developing county adaptation. Photo opportunity to support an Oxfam International briefing paper on climate finance "Climate Finance Post-Copenhagen: The \$100bn Questions", published today.</p>	Oxfam International	Lawn area outside in front of the Hotel Maritim
a.m.	Global Deal Poll	WWF	Lawn area outside in front of the Hotel Maritim
18.00– 18.15	"Fossil of the Day" award	CAN International	Foyer of the Hotel Maritim: 350.org exhibit booth

Forthcoming other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
2 June	Rotary International: the Rotary Clubs of Bonn are please to welcome the Rotarians among the participants of SB 32 at a meeting	Rotary International: the Rotary Clubs of Bonn Ms. Monika Hoerig monikahoerig@bonn.de	Park Restaurant, Rheinaue (5minutes walking distance from Hotel Maritim)

Annex

Observer organizations requesting provisional admittance

The Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will request Parties to consider the following list of observer organizations, with a view to admitting them to the sessions, on the understanding that the final decision in regard to their admittance as observers rests with the Conference of the Parties.

Intergovernmental organizations

1. Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), Lomé, Togo
2. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Lusaka, Zambia

Non-governmental Organizations

1. Aarhus University (AU), Aarhus C, Denmark
2. American Intellectual Property Law Association, Inc. (AIPLA), Arlington, United States of America
3. American University (AU), Washington, DC, United States of America
4. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Chiangmai, Thailand
5. Asociación Española de la Industria Eléctrica (UNESA), Madrid, Spain
6. BC3 Basque Centre for Climate Change - Klima Aldaketa Ikergai (BC3), Bilbao, Spain
7. Center for Progressive Reform, Inc. (CPR), Washington, DC, United States of America
8. Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, India
9. Centre for Social Markets (CSM), Bangalore, India
10. Centro de Transporte Sustentable de México, Asociación Civil (CTS México), México DF, Mexico
11. Clean Energy Nepal (CEN), Kathmandu, Nepal
12. Climate Analytics GmbH, Potsdam, Germany
13. Consumer Associations Federation {Tüketici Dernekleri Federasyonu} (TÜDEF), Ankara, Turkey
14. Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia
15. Environment-People-Law {Ecologiya-Pravo-Ludyna} (EPL), Lviv, Ukraine
16. Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility (EMLI Bwaise Facility), Kampala, Uganda
17. European Small Hydropower Association (ESHA), Brussels, Belgium
18. Fairwatch Association {Fairwatch-Cooperazione e Mondialità} (FAIR), Genova, Italy
19. Free World Foundation (FWF), Accra, Ghana
20. Global Marshall Plan Foundation, Hamburg, Germany
21. Green Asia Network (GAN), Seoul, South Korea
22. Hong Kong Climate Change Forum Limited (HKCCF), Hong Kong, China
23. Initiatives of Change International (IofC International), Caux, Switzerland
24. International Advertising Association, Inc. (IAA), New York, United States of America
25. International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), Hong Kong, China
26. International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
27. International Council for Adult Education {Consejo Internacional para la Educacion de las Personas Adultas} (ICAE), Montevideo, Uruguay
28. International Federation of Medical Students (IFMSA), Amsterdam, The Netherlands
29. International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), San Francisco, United States of America
30. National Native Title Council Ltd. (NNTL), East Perth, Australia
31. Natural Justice, Cape Town, South Africa
32. Navdanya Turst, New Delhi, India
33. NGO Center for Environmental Innovation (NGO CEI), Moscow, Russian Federation
34. Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme, Inc. (NTFP-EP), Quezon City, Philippines
35. One Campaign (ONE), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
36. Organisation Des Hommes Demunis Et Enfants Orphelins Pour Le Developpement (OHDEOD), Brazzaville, Congo

37. Out Stretched Hands {Associazione Mani Tese}, Milan, Italy
38. Private Agencies Collaborating Together, Inc. (PACT), Washington, DC, United States of America
39. ProAct Network, Nyon, Switzerland
40. Royal Institute of Technology {Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan} (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden
41. Solar Cookers International (SCI), Sacramento, United States of America
42. Technology Development Foundation of Turkey {Turkiye Teknoloji Gelistirma Vafi} (TTGV), Ankara, Turkey
43. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce {La Chambre de Commerce du Canada} (CCC), Ottawa, Canada
44. The Danish Association of Consulting Engineers {Foreningen af Rådgivende Ingeniører} (FRI), Copenhagen, Denmark
45. The Employers Association of Greenland {Grønlands Arbejdsgiverforening}, Nuuk, Greenland
46. The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), Almaty, Kazakhstan
47. The Sustainable Development Institute, Laramie, United States of America
48. Trustees of Tufts College, Somerville, United States of America
49. UK Youth Climate Coalition Limited (UKYCC), Forest Row, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
50. University of Lapland {Lapin Yliopisto}, Rovaniemi, Finland
51. University of Mannheim {Universität Mannheim}, Mannheim, Germany
52. University of Minnesota (UMN), Minneapolis, United States of America
53. Western Australian Sustainable Energy Association, Inc. (WA SEA), Perth, Australia
54. World Bioenergy Association (WBA), Stockholm, Sweden
55. World Medical Association {Association Medicale Mondiale} (WMA), Ferney-Voltaire, France
56. Youth Action Environmental Network Lower Saxony {JugendAktion Natur-und Umweltschutz Niedersachsen (JANUN e.V.)}, Hannover, Germany

ECO



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. This issue is produced co-operatively by Climate Action Network groups attending the UNFCCC meetings in Bonn in May/June 2010. ECO email: econewsletter@hotmail.com – ECO website: <http://www.climatenetwork.org/eco> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte

Deja vu? Or a renewed focus . . .

And now that we're all here once more, what needs to be accomplished?

Clearly, on the KP track, lamentably little progress has been made over the past four years. ECO suggests that the following issues must be agreed this year, as a priority:

LULUCF accounting rules – Annex I countries must stop trying to hide emissions from forest management and commit to reduce them instead.

CDM/JI/emissions trading modalities – These must be revamped to avoid double counting of mitigation and financial support obligations, and to keep inappropriate sectors, such as nuclear and CCS, out of the CDM.

New sources and sectors and other accounting rules around them (the "other issues") should include new gases to the extent that is technically possible, and use the new IPCC AR4 global warming potential (GWP) measures over the 100 year time-scale.

The commitment period length, base year and the other modalities that will define the calculation of the quantified emission reduction obligation (QERO) and assigned amounts from country pledges (here's a free hint! correct answers for the first two are: 5 years, 1990).

When the KP was first negotiated, Parties agreed targets first, and the following years turned into excruciating negotiation exercises that ended up agreeing a series of loopholes. ECO has long maintained that the rules should be negotiated first, so that the science-indicated reduction target of at least 40% on 1990 levels by 2020 can be

fairly shared between the Annex B Parties.

For this reason, negotiating time in Bonn and for the intersessionals should be concentrated on clearing these issues, so that the targets and then the discussion on QEROs can be resolved rationally and equitably, based on a clear and common understanding of the underlying scope and rules of accounting. In the short term, then, negotiating time should be concentrated on resolving the issues listed above.

On the LCA track, a balanced agree-

ment is needed by Cancún, with each of the Bali Action Plan building blocks being addressed. In Copenhagen, the LCA negotiating texts on adaptation, technology and REDD+ were well advanced, and agreement should be possible on these issues this year. Additionally, finance, MRV and low carbon development plans should be among the agreements reached this year.

Adaptation

Most Parties seem to agree that progress

– continues page 2 –

LULUCF: good rules before targets?

ECO has always called for "rules before targets" when it comes to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). We certainly don't want to repeat the mistakes of Kyoto, when LULUCF rules were negotiated specifically to allow countries to meet their emissions reduction targets, rather than to aid in climate change mitigation or adaptation. In that light, it makes sense for the Chair of the AWG-KP to call for rules to be finalized.

While ECO applauds the push to finalize text here in Bonn, agreeing the current LULUCF proposal would be even worse than the status quo. The proposal currently tabled would frame rules that actually allow countries to increase emissions and not account for them. This will seriously undermine targets for Annex I countries before they are even finalised. We assume this isn't what the Chair of the Kyoto Protocol really wants to see. In fact, it contrasts rather dramatically with the approach being proposed for

REDD, which starts from the assumption of emissions reductions from non-Annex I countries.

Instead, the accounting rules on the table from Copenhagen allow countries to hide or ignore substantial increased emissions from forest management in their baselines. Around 400 MT annually could be released without being accounted for, equivalent to 5% of the total 1990 emissions of all Annex I parties, and a significant fraction of their proposed reductions post-2012.

Instead, what we need is a strong and unambiguous commitment to deliver emissions reductions and increases in removals in this sector, in the form of a goal in the LULUCF framework. We also need to see protection for existing forest carbon stocks. We urge all parties to consider the consequences of enshrining hidden emissions increases into a climate deal – and instead move rapidly to reduce emissions from land use, land use change and forestry.

– *Deja vu?, from page 1* –

can be made in Bonn on the design of an adaptation framework for implementation. However, developed countries should stop resisting a firm institutional link that ensures the provision of regular, reliable and truly additional grant-based finance needed to make this framework a real implementation action tool.

Bonn II could also achieve greater clarity on the enhancement, establishment, composition and role of regional centres and initiatives as well as the proposed establishment of an adaptation committee. Another issue that must advance is how to address unavoidable loss and damage from climate change impacts when adaptation is not longer a viable option, e.g., when water resources disappear due to shrinking glaciers and livelihoods become untenable. Progress in Bonn would be achieved if Parties clearly recognise the need for an international mechanism to address loss and damage, and identify key substantive issues to be addressed in subsequent sessions.

Technology

Technology negotiations have pro-

gressed enough that areas of clear convergence can be identified, especially regarding the establishment of a technology mechanism. More clarity is required to ensure that it operates within UNFCCC authority and principles. Other areas to be further clarified are the role of regional innovation centres, as well as criteria for MRV for technology support and actions that may take place outside the UNFCCC mechanism. Negotiators should be willing to show more flexibility regarding intellectual property issues, acknowledging the valid concerns of all parties, while focusing on a solution that will preserve incentives for innovation and ensure and expand production of, and access to, climate technologies for mitigation and adaptation.

REDD+

While ECO understands and agrees that reliable and adequate long-term funding is top priority, goals for REDD and the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks remain essential. There should also be a finance goal for support, either a specific range – a number of studies have indicated that halving emissions by 2020 would cost

\$15-35 billion in 2020 – or simply an agreement to finance achievement of the carbon-related goals. It is crucial to move on this now given the speed of REDD negotiations and the launch of the REDD+ partnership for fast-start financing last week.

Successful mitigation outcomes from REDD+ activities by developing countries, supported by developed countries, depends on using improved methodological guidance for estimating emissions by sources and removals by sinks. SBSTA needs to progress this issue.

Climate integrity is not the only concern for REDD+ activities; safeguards not only need to be agreed, but the LCA text needs to operationalize them.

Finance

Climate finance can be a valuable opportunity to build some momentum in a process that needs a shot in the arm. Here in Bonn, parties should set ambitious goals for finance outcomes in Cancún, whether or not a comprehensive deal is agreed by then. To be more precise, by Cancún parties can finalize decisions covering finance MRV, governance and institution, and make substantial progress on operationalizing sources of finance to mobilize funding at the scale needed.

But it must be decided here in Bonn to achieve this by Cancún, and that means a negotiating text must be developed that will result in this outcome. ECO gives fair warning: for any parties thinking of blocking progress on finance because they didn't get what they want in other areas, it's time to open eyes to the bright light of negotiating reality.

MRV

ECO recognizes the crucial role of gathering, in a consistent and comparable way, accurate information relating to emission reduction activities undertaken by Parties, as well as the support provided. Indeed, this is central to the integrity of the climate regime. Thus, it is vital to continue discussions on the nature of MRV, in particular its scope and architecture, that is tailored to Parties' differentiated obligations. In so doing, Parties should agree a process at this meeting to elaborate the main issues associated with MRV. Additionally, Parties should give the Chair a mandate to develop text on MRV for this and future negotiations. Parties should also consider how to provide capacity building and support to construct

– *continues page 3* –

Positive plans, relevant agenda items

Developed countries should produce Zero Carbon Action Plans (ZCAPs) to map out the institutions and policies needed for them to achieve their targets under a five-year commitment period, with the longer-term aim of near-total decarbonization by 2050. ZCAPs would also serve to document how each country proposes to achieve their support obligations to developing countries. Both parts of the ZCAP would be subject to MRV procedures to help ensure the environmental integrity of the deal and also to give all countries increased confidence that others will not free-ride. The long-term component allows countries to begin to develop a long-term vision for their economies and to plan for related socioeconomic transition. The reporting, review and compliance components of the ZCAP proposal are therefore essential to the integrity of the overall deal and giving confidence that targets will be met.

Developing countries should produce visionary low-carbon action plans (LCAPs) – over the short to medium run and depending on capacity – that provide a road map and outline a trajectory for their pathway to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy,

clearly linking development and climate goals to achieve sustainable development. These plans should be developed through a bottom-up, country-driven process and should build upon national plans for adaptation and mitigation, recognizing the linkages already in place in many countries between these issues. They should provide an integrated framework where a country's NAMAs can form a coherent package. These NAMAs would then form essential building blocks of a LCAP, and together their cumulative impact should result in the long-term objective of a low-carbon economy as well as stay within atmospheric limitations. Mitigation efforts together with adaptation all contribute towards the overall LCAP.

ZCAPs and LCAPs link to a number of existing agenda items. They are in the LCA text and are also relevant in the MRV discussions (MRV mitigation on non-Annex I, Annex I, the "firewall" between them, and MRV finance). Because ECO sees them relating to national communications, but forward- rather than backward-looking, SBI agenda items 3 and 4 (national communications for developed and developing countries) are also relevant.

– *Deja vu?, from page 2* –

and maintain domestic reporting and verification systems in non-Annex I countries.

Zero- and Low-Carbon Action Plans

As part of the essential process to build trust among Parties through transparency of action, ECO would like to highlight the need to agree by Cancún that both developed and developing countries (with optional participation by LDCs and SIDS) will produce national plans showing how developed countries can get their emissions to near-zero by 2050, and how developing countries can reduce their emissions – with support from developed countries in accord with the Convention and the Bali Action Plan – in line with the required overall global carbon budget.

There is no time to lose. Actions are needed now in line with the scientific imperative.

In Bonn, Parties can build upon progress in the LCA and KP tracks to date and define the expectations for a balanced and ambitious outcome in Cancún.

Finance: Flashback or Fast Forward?

While seriously short of the mark, some limited progress was made on climate finance in Copenhagen. Developed countries promised to mobilise \$100 billion per year and resolved to establish a new fund to deliver it. All that opens the door to fast-forward, not slow-walk, this building block in 2010. Cancún must offer more than just a flashback, a rehash of weak pledges. To unlock wider progress in the negotiations, at Cancún a robust agreement must deliver:

- * Financing institutions, including establishment of a new fund under the UN-FCCC and provisions for its governance.

- * Scaling up new, additional and predictable climate finance through innovative sources, using the finance targets agreed in Copenhagen as a milestone for progress.

- * Institutions, guidelines and procedures for measuring, reporting and verifying support for climate actions as well as the actions themselves, including a registry for both actions and support.

The task here in Bonn is to define clearly and lock in the loose pledges of Copenhagen, and provide a road map towards ambitious, binding finance commitments in Cancún. This will mean continuing the discussion of sources in the AWG-LCA so that negotiators can take the appropriate recommendations of the Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGF), build on them, and agree a package of new sources that can meet the scale of needs. It will also mean clarifying the minimum scale of public finance required, to turn big numbers into meaningful commitments. Finally, it will mean taking a practical, no-nonsense approach to texts on architecture and governance to deliver finance that works for the developing countries it is meant to assist.

Real progress on climate finance at this session here in Bonn offers the best chance to shake off the cold, damp fog of Copenhagen and reveal the path to sunny success in Cancún.

EU study says -30% within reach . . . but how much will it grasp?

Go Europe! It's been a while since the EU came up with anything new on the climate front, so ECO is delighted to reveal that the Commission published a paper just last week, demonstrating unequivocally that a -30% target (from 1990 levels) is not only possible, but easily possible for Europe.

All the same, the paper doesn't go anywhere as far as is achievable. The -40% target, which would finally push the agenda toward real ambition, has not even been analyzed (for shame!). And the -30% target is based on the assumption that a mere 50-50 chance of staying below a rather uncomfortably balmy 2° C increase is adequate -- but let's not quibble too much.

At least the EU, unlike, say, Canada, is looking at the option of increasing its pledge, and that is progress. Even though the Commission's economic analysis does not take into account all additional benefits, it is still very clear that there is no reason at all why the EU cannot increase its pledge. Even better, it should agree that the -30% should be done completely through domestic action, so that it is on its way to becoming a near-zero carbon society by 2050.

The Commission's paper provides the

facts on which Member States will base their decisions on whether or not to unilaterally take on the higher target. This should happen at the EU Heads of State summit in September.

If you, like us, want to see the EU break away from business as usual at -20%, here are a couple items to mention to any EU delegate you pass in the hallway here in Bonn.

- * First, ask them to ensure that every European Head of State reads the Commission analysis. The figures in the paper show that there is no real impediment, financial or otherwise, to a unilateral EU move to -30%.

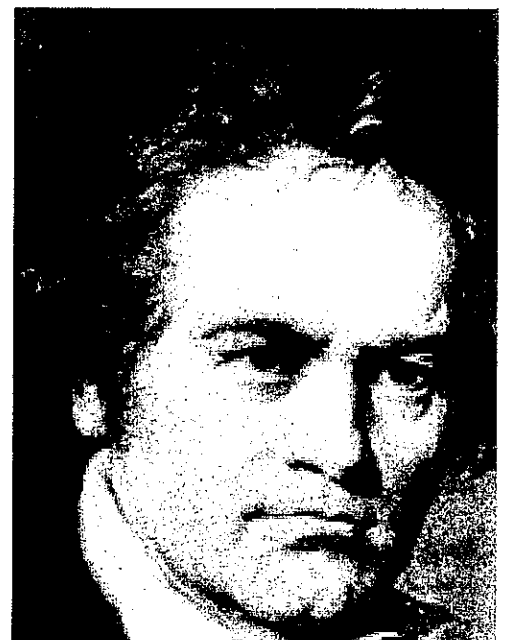
- * Second, since the most recent data show current emissions already at 14% below 1990 levels, the EU is already halfway to reaching -30%.

- * Finally, EU international climate leadership has always had the most impact when leading from the front, as demonstrated with EU-led initiatives like the 2° C limit and fast-start finance.

ECO expects EU delegates will be delighted to express their commitment to EU leadership on climate change, so tell them not to be shy!

LUDWIG

Ludwig has questions too. It seems he was cleaning out his refrigerator and something didn't smell right at all. On closer inspection, he discovered that there was a meal of fast-track financing that was supposed to be fresh, but instead it was clearly marked ODA and should have been used months ago.



Where's the bill?

As delegates return to the Maritim today for another round of climate talks, the Gulf Coast is busy coping with the biggest environmental catastrophe in the history of the United States. This catastrophe was caused by oil, which likewise is a leading cause of the climate catastrophe all at the Maritim are working so diligently to avoid.

What started as an explosion in an offshore rig that killed 11 people, has now turned into over a month of oil gushing into a fragile yet highly productive marine environment housing important fisheries that employ and feed thousands of people, attract tourists to its beaches, serve as a spawning ground for the endangered Bluefin tuna, just to name one of hundreds of notable fish, birds and invertebrate species that have heretofore been mostly oil-free. Now, sadly, the spill is swirling around in one big oily mess. Only time, the Gulf currents and the unpredictable course of a very active tropical storm season will tell the final tale, but the financial impacts are already calculated in the billions, as well as uncountable losses to already overstressed ecosystems.

So ECO is left wondering at this point: will the US learn from this catastrophe and finally pass its climate bill to reduce emissions and provide finance for climate action? Will this be a wake up call for the US that helps realize the benefit of strengthening their 2020 target?

It has been nearly a year since the US House of Representatives passed its version of a climate-energy bill. And since that time, ECO has eagerly searched for signs that the US administration is making progress in prioritizing climate change on the Senate's agenda. Some were even naive enough to believe that a bill would be done in time for Copenhagen last year.

But as we all know, it wasn't. The Senate had other fish to fry and could not be bothered with climate change legislation. But now that seafood from the Gulf, which provides 30% of the national total, may be coming with more than enough oil to fry itself, will the picture change?

On one hand, the news is good: Americans are waking up to the costs of their dangerous addiction to dirty fuels and looking for a new way forward. The President is finally feeling the public pressure to pass a bill that will promote clean energy and reduce emissions.



The crisis of the old order

But in other ways, the news does not look good. Some is primarily domestic in scope. The most recent version of the Senate bill allows revenue sharing of oil royalties with the states, which will increase pressure for even more dangerous and expensive offshore drilling. ECO guesses that particular compromise to gain Senate votes will be less popular now.

But also very disturbingly, as we warned in April during the previous UNFCCC session, this version of the bill also strips most of the provisions for developing country climate finance that were in last year's House bill. Let us say that again: the recent version of the Senate bill has much less funding for developing countries to cope with climate change than even the modest contributions of the bill passed last year by the US House of Representatives. Adaptation funding is now only provided from 2019 to 2034, and is only allotted about \$1 to \$6 billion a year in total to be split between domestic US

adaptation and the entire rest of the world. And there is no funding at all for REDD and clean technologies for mitigation.

It seems to ECO that if the President and his administration are truly concerned about global climate change, they will insist that the Senate bill include more substantial amounts of funding for adaptation and reinstate the funding for clean technology and REDD. If the administration does not support more funding in the bill, ECO is wondering how on earth they will meet their commitments to long-term finance? One billion dollars is more than an order of magnitude less than what President Obama was talking about in Copenhagen.

So, here's a couple questions for the delegation to be forwarded to the US administration: Where's the bill? Have you learned anything already from this oil spill? And where is your plan for securing that finance you've been talking about? Can you, in fact, show us the money?



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Bonn Climate Change Talks - June 2010
SBSTA 32, SBI 32, AWG-KP 12, AWG-LCA 10
Bonn, 31 May–11 June 2010

Daily Programme

Official meetings

Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments
for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)
(Open meeting)

10.00–13.00

1st meeting

Saal
Beethoven

Due to the limited capacity of Saal Beethoven, an overflow of the plenary session will be provided in Room Schumann.

1. Opening of the session
[Item 1 of the provisional agenda]
2. Organizational matters
[Item 2 of the provisional agenda]
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda
[Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/4)
 - (b) Organization of the work of the session
[Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/4, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/5)
 - (c) Election of officers
[Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda]

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The Daily Programme is available electronically at <<http://unfccc.int/>>. Participants are kindly reminded to consult the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes to the Daily Programme. In order to reduce paper consumption, participants are kindly requested to retain copies of documents throughout the sessions.



3. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 3 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.1, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.2, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.3, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.4, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.5, FCCC/TP/2010/2, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/INF.1)
4. Other matters
[Item 4 of the provisional agenda]

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
(AWG-LCA)
(Open meeting)**

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 10.00–13.00 | 1st meeting | Saal Maritim |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Opening of the session
<i>[Item 1 of the provisional agenda]</i>2. Organizational matters
<i>[Item 2 of the provisional agenda]</i><ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Adoption of the agenda
<i>[Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda]</i>
(FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/4)(b) Organization of the work of the session
<i>[Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda]</i>
(FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/4, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/5)3. Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012
<i>[Item 3 of the provisional agenda]</i>
(FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/5, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/6, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.2 and Add.1–2, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.3, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.4)4. Other matters
<i>[Item 4 of the provisional agenda]</i> | |

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
(AWG-LCA)
(Open meeting)**

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| 15.00–18.00 | Plenary meeting to continue as needed | Saal Maritim |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Closed to media)

15.00-16.00	SBSTA/SBI	Joint contact group on the development and transfer of technologies	Saal Beethoven
16.00-17.00	SBI	Contact group on national communications from non-Annex I Parties	Saal Beethoven

Groups other than the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Closed meetings)

08.00-09.00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger
09.00-10.00	African Group - Congo Basin	Rheinaue
09.00-10.00	Environmental Integrity Group	Hauptmann
09.00-10.00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
09.00-10.00	Umbrella Group Meeting - Heads of Delegation	Liszt
13.00-14.00	Coalition of Rainforest Nations	Mann
13.00-14.00	Least Developed Countries	König
14.00-15.00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
18.00-19.00	African Group - AWG-LCA	Koch
18.00-19.00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger

Meetings of United Nations agencies

(Closed meetings)

14.00-14.30	Briefing to United Nations system entities by UNFCCC secretariat	Haber
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Meetings of observer organizations

(Closed meetings)

Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:

Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"	Ministry of Transport (MoT), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Metro" Room "Rail" Room "Tram"	Hotel Maritim Room "Einstein" Room "Planck"
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08.00-09.00	Indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs)	Wind (MoE)
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08.00–09.00	Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGOs)	Solar (MoE)
09.00–10.00	Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs)	Wind (MoE)
09.00–10.00	Farmers non-governmental organizations	Metro (MoT)
09.00–10.00	Trade union non-governmental organizations (TUNGOs)	Rail (MoT)
09.00–10.00	Women and gender non-governmental organizations	Tram (MoT)
10.00–11.00	Research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGOs)	Rail (MoT)
13.00–14.00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Einstein
18.00–19.00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Planck

Press briefings

(Media only)

11.00–11.30	World Wildlife Fund For Nature	Haydn
12.30–13.00	Climate Action Network International	Haydn
15.00–15.30	World Wildlife Fund For Nature	Haydn

Preliminary schedule of meetings for Wednesday, 2 June 2010

This preliminary schedule is designed to give participants an overview for planning purposes. The information is **indicative and subject to change**, depending on the requirements of the negotiating process. Please consult the relevant day's Daily Programme for final details, and the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes.

SBI	
a.m.	Contact group on financial mechanism of the Convention
a.m.	Contact group on privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol
a.m.	Contact group on capacity building under the Convention
a.m.	Contact group on capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol
p.m.	Contact group on arrangements for Intergovernmental meetings
p.m.	Contact group on methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees
p.m.	Contact group on national communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
p.m.	Contact group on annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

Status report on consideration of agenda items as at 31 May 2010

SBI agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted, with sub-item 4 (b) held in abeyance.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	
3. (a)	Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2007	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 3 (a): Ms. Lornaliza Kogler (+49 151 27741581) For 3 (b) and (c): Ms. Katia Simeonova (+49 151 27741572)
3. (b)	Status of submission and review of fifth national communications	
3. (c)	Date of submission of sixth national communications	
4.	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.	
4. (a)	Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 4 (a): Mr. Yolando Velasco (+49 151 27741527) For 4 (c) and (d): Mr. Dominique Revet (+49 151 27741528)
4. (c)	Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention	
4. (d)	Provision of financial and technical support	
4. (b)	Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Sub-item held in abeyance.
5.	Financial mechanism of the Convention.	
5. (a)	Fourth review of the financial mechanism	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Ms. Sandrine de Guio (France). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
5. (b)	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
5. (c)	Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund	
6.	Article 6 of the Convention	Contact group, chaired by Ms. Liana Bratasida (Indonesia). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)

7.	Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention.	
7. (a)	Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Samuel Ortiz Basualdo (Argentina). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rojina Manandhar (+49 151 27741554)
7. (b)	Matters relating to the least developed countries	Informal consultations by Mr. Rence Sore (Solomon Islands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Paul Desanker (+49 151 27741523)
8.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Bert van der Plas (+49 151 27741568)
9.	Capacity-building under the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
10.	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
11.	Review of the Adaptation Fund	Contact group co-chaired by Ms. Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
12.	Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia) and Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550)
13.	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Jigme (+49 151 27741584)

14.	Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Maria Socorro Manguiat (+49 151 27741497)
15.	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol	Informal consultations by Mr. Mark Berman (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Jane Bulmer (+49 151 27741498)
16.	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.	
16. (a)	Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Robert Owen-Jones (Australia). Secretariat contact: Ms. June Budhooram (+49 151 27741477)
16. (b)	Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	
16. (c)	Future sessional periods	
16. (d)	Organization of the intergovernmental process	
17.	Administrative, financial and institutional matters.	
17. (a)	Budget performance for the biennium 2010–2011	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Mr. Steven Moore (+49 151 27741649)

SBSTA agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Xianfu Lu (+49 151 27741553)
4.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Vladimir Hecl (+49 151 27741569)
5.	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). Secretariat contact: Ms. Jenny Wong (+49 151 27741559)

6.	Research and systematic observation	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Mr. David Lesolle (Botswana). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rocio Lichte (+49 151 27741562)
7.	Methodological issues under the Convention.	
7. (a)	Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport	Consultations by the Chair. Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563)
7. (b)	Revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	Informal consultations, facilitated by Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Mr. Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Matthew Dudley (+49 151 27741579)
8.	Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol.	
8. (a)	Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Samuel Adejuwon (Nigeria). Secretariat contact: Mr. Kishor Rajhansa (+49 151 27741511)
8. (b)	Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal) and Ms. Andrea García Guerrero (Colombia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Rodrigo Leme (+49 151 27741510)
8. (c)	Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Peer Stiansen (Norway). Secretariat contact: Ms. Veronica Colerio (+49 151 27741513)
8. (d)	Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Eduardo Sanhueza (Chile). Secretariat contact: Mr. Wojciech Galinski (+49 151 27741512)
8. (d)	Common metrics to calculate the CO ₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Michael Gytarsky (Russian Federation). Secretariat contact: Ms. Astrid Olsson (+49 151 27741585)
9.	Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Fredrick Kossam (Malawi) and Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563)
10.	Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550)

11.	Cooperation with relevant international organizations	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Karen Smith (+49 151 27741474)
12.	Other matters	No matters were raised.

Special announcements

Vacancies at the UNFCCC secretariat

A number of vacancies, ranging from entry level to senior management level, have been and will be advertised throughout 2010. The current vacancies include the following senior position:

Manager, Financial Cooperation and Capacity Building (FCCB) Sub-programme, Financial and Technical Support (FTS) Programme

Participants at the thirty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the twelfth session of the AWG-KP and the tenth session of the AWG-LCA are kindly asked to bring to the attention of qualified individuals in their countries/organizations the link to the employment page of the secretariat website:

<https://unfccc.int/secretariat/employment/recruitment>

The secretariat is committed to ensuring equitable geographical distribution and gender balance among its staff. To this end, it would like to especially encourage qualified women candidates and candidates from developing countries to apply for vacancies.

Contact information

Executive Secretary	Mr. Yvo de Boer
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Ms. Preety Bhandari
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Ms. Wanna Tanunchaiwatana
Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)	Mr. Vitaly Matsarski
Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)	Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson
Coordinator, Conference Affairs Services	Ms. Salwa Dallalah
Chief Legal Adviser	Mr. Dan Bondi Ogolla
Liaison with Government delegates and registration; funding for delegations	Mr. Horacio Peluffo

Liaison with observer organizations and
liaison for side events and exhibits

Ms. Megumi Endo

Conference Spokesperson

Mr. Eric Hall

Media Relations Officer

Mr. John Hay

Events			
Side events			
<p>For a full schedule of side events during the sessions and a list of the exhibits, please visit the UNFCCC website at <http://unfccc.int/>. The secretariat would like to note that the scheduling of events remains dependent upon the demands of the negotiating process. For short-term changes please consult the CCTV monitors.</p> <p>Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:</p>			
Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"		Ministry of Transport (MoT), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Metro" Room "Rail" Room "Tram"	Hotel Maritim Room "Haydn"
Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
13.00– 14.30	Africa Adaptation Programme: integrating gender and disaster risk reduction into adaptation The lunch event will present case studies from two countries participating in the AAP - one focusing on integrated approaches towards climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and the other focusing on the climate change adaptation and gender nexus.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Ms. Veronique Lozano veronique.lozano@undp.org (+1 212 9065724)	Solar (MoE)
13.00– 14.30	Forest degradation: where are we and how to move forward? Forest degradation has many variables. Even agreed definitions of forests have implications on reducing degradation. Improved policies to reduce degradation require relevant indicators, issues of scale and social aspects. This event provides solutions to enhance cross-site comparisons.	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Mr. Kamal Prawiranegara k.prawiranegara@cgiar.org (+62 251 8622622)	Wind (MoE)
13.00– 14.30	Model Deutschland/Zero Carbon Action Plan (ZCAP) Showcasing a model for zero carbon action plan in Germany.	WWF (WWF) Ms. Ashwini Prabha aprabha@wwfint.org (+41 798 741682)	Rail (MoT)
13.00– 14.30	CDM Executive Board: question and answer session The Executive Board of the CDM will report on its activities and answer questions from the audience.	Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Ms. Kay Merce kmerce@unfccc.int (+49 228 8151507)	Haydn (Hotel Maritim)

13.00– 14.30	<p>Presentation of second national communications from non-Annex I Parties</p> <p>Presentation of recently submitted second national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.</p>	<p>Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Mr. Yolando Velasco yvelasco@unfccc.int (+49 228 8151427)</p>	Metro (MoT)
18.00– 19.30	<p>The REDD+ agenda: what's left undone? NGO analyses of policy options</p> <p>WCS, CI, TNC, EDF, UCS, World Vision and NRDC review priority issues for REDD in 2010.</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Ms. Linda Krueger lkrueger@wcs.org (+1 914 8066693)</p>	Rail (MoT)
18.00– 19.30	<p>Improving National Implementation: highlighting gender equality and women's participation</p> <p>With examples of gender plans of action from different regions, IUCN and WEDO will convene partners from governments and civil society to highlight the importance of gender considerations in implementing national climate change plans.</p>	<p>Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) Ms. Cate Owren cate@wedo.org (+1 212 9730325)</p>	Wind (MoE)
18.00– 19.30	<p>Climate policy options for low carbon cities: promises, pitfalls and need for multi-level policies</p> <p>Cities play an important role in the realization of concrete climate protection activities. Researchers and practitioners present motivation and barriers for local climate protection, and discuss policy instruments targeting the urban potential.</p>	<p>University of Stuttgart Ms. Maike Sippel maike.sippel@gmx.de (+49 711 68587815)</p>	Metro (MoT)
18.00– 19.30	<p>Mind the gap</p> <p>Policy solutions for increasing ambition.</p>	<p>Greenpeace International (GPI) Ms. Naomi Goodman naomi.goodman@greenpeace.org (+31 20 7182143)</p>	Tram (MoT)
19.45– 21.15	<p>Indigenous peoples' experiences in ensuring effective participation in REDD+ processes</p> <p>Indigenous representatives from Latin America, Asia and Africa will share their experiences and lessons in ensuring that indigenous peoples are able to effectively participate and influence global and national REDD+ processes. Discussions on the challenges and ways forward will also be undertaken.</p>	<p>Tebtebba Foundation Mr. Raymond de Chavez raymond@tebtebba.org (+63 74 4447703)</p>	Solar (MoE)
19.45– 21.15	<p>Mainstreaming climate change concerns into development: co-benefits of NAMAs in MRV</p> <p>The session focuses on how mitigation actions can be planned and implemented in a MRV manner, based on assessment of current and future plan in developing countries. Also, discussion covers mainstreaming climate change concerns into low carbon development in context of MRV and NAMA.</p>	<p>Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC) Mr. Satoshi Iemoto iemoto@oecc.or.jp (+81 3 8135472014)</p>	Wind (MoE)

19.45– 21.15	Subnational and local governments join forces to deliver effective adaptation measures Presenting case studies that demonstrate the necessity of partnerships between subnational and local governments and stakeholders for the success of adaptation actions in addressing climate change. Speakers include V Moffet Government of Québec, C Larrivéé Ouranos Consortium and M Alibert Québec City.	Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD) Ms. Rachel Stephens rachel.stephens2@wales.gsi.gov.uk (+44 29 20825885)	Tram (MoT)
19.45– 21.15	Menu of options to leverage private sector mitigation investment The event provides a platform for representatives from public and private sector institutions with a strategic interest in financing mitigation in developing countries. Panelists will discuss options to stimulate mitigation investments for renewable energy, energy efficiency and forest protection.	KfW Mr. Jochen Harnisch jochen.harnisch@kfw.de (+49 69 74319695)	Metro (MoT)
19.45– 21.15	Aviation bunker fuels The global aviation industry has agreed on a common set of targets for reducing emissions from bunker fuels. Join a discussion with industry representatives on how these targets can be achieved.	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Mr. Haldane Dodd doddh@atag.org (+41 22 7702981)	Rail (MoT)

Other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
18.00– 18.15	"Fossil of the Day" award	CAN International	Foyer of the Hotel Maritim: 350.org exhibit booth

Forthcoming other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
2 June	Rotary International: the Rotary Clubs of Bonn are please to welcome the Rotarians among the participants of SB 32 at a meeting	Rotary International: the Rotary Clubs of Bonn Ms. Monika Hoerig monikahoerig@bonn.de	Park Restaurant, Rheinaue (5minutes walking distance from Hotel Maritim)

SB 32 AND AWG HIGHLIGHTS: MONDAY, 31 MAY 2010

The 32nd sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) held their opening plenaries on Monday morning and afternoon. The SBI took up issues including the financial mechanism, capacity building, technology transfer and national communications. The SBSTA considered, *inter alia*, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD), technology transfer, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, adaptation and vulnerability (NWP), as well as methodological issues.

SBSTA

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: SBSTA Chair Mama Konaté (Mali) opened the session. Parties adopted the agenda and agreed to the organization of work (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/1).

OPENING STATEMENTS: Yemen, for the G-77/CHINA, emphasized the importance of making progress on technology transfer and said he looked forward to the progress report on the NWP. Spain, for the EUROPEAN UNION (EU), highlighted possibilities for progress on: the NWP; using research and science to inform negotiations; REDD; technology transfer; and standardized baselines under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Grenada, for the ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), requested holding the first contact group meetings before tabling draft conclusions and supported joint SBSTA and SBI meetings on technology transfer. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the AFRICAN GROUP, called for an emphasis on adaptation planning and practices, and proposed a work programme on implementing adaptation activities and an *ad hoc* technical group on adaptation, with fixed terms of reference, a finite lifespan and fixed costs.

PANAMA, also speaking for Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic, stressed the importance of making progress on REDD, including participation of all developing countries. On technology transfer and the NWP, he urged moving to the implementation of concrete activities. Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, called for consideration of how the SBSTA can advance decisions on information, as well as scientific and technological matters. Noting the *ad hoc* and temporary nature of the AWGs, she urged development of a work programme, starting at this meeting, to carry forward agreements reached by parties.

On the NWP, BOLIVIA underscored the need for studies to determine adaptation costs and benefits, and consideration of study results in the context of the desired greenhouse gas (GHG) stabilization levels. He also urged that discussions on forests take into consideration the concerns and participation of indigenous peoples.

Lesotho, for the LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs), called for decisions on research and systematic observation for LDCs to focus on strengthening institutions through revived consideration of a LDC work programme. He highlighted the need for concrete action on the NWP, REDD and technology transfer.

NWP: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.2; FCCC/SBSTA/2010/2-3 and 5). The INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) noted that the Task Group on Data and Scenario Support for Impact and Climate Analysis (TGICA) would continue to support the work of the NWP and that the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) would, *inter alia*, address impacts and response strategies, adaptation needs and constraints in more detail.

JAPAN called for extending the NWP based on its cumulative achievement in improving understanding of adaptation. Kiribati, for AOSIS, stressed the need for information dissemination reflecting the low level of connectivity in small island developing states (SIDS) and streamlined and simplified funding mechanisms. She called for mechanisms to address loss and damage through insurance and noted the burden that monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of adaptation programmes places on LDCs and SIDS.

NICARAGUA highlighted uncertainty in the costs of adaptation and questioned the ability of market mechanisms to help vulnerable countries. SWITZERLAND and the WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) highlighted the NWP's input to the Global Framework for Climate Services.

Kishan Kumar Singh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Don Lemmen (Canada) will consult informally.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SB/2010/INF.1 and 3-4). SBSTA Chair Konaté reported that Bruce Wilson (Australia) and Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) had been appointed, respectively, as the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT). EGTT Vice-Chair Elhassan reported on the work of the EGTT, including on updating and implementing the EGTT's 2010-2011 programme of work.

Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Ronald Schillemans (the Netherlands) will Co-Chair a joint SBSTA/SBI contact group.

REDD: The Secretariat introduced the item. SBSTA Chair Konaté described the goals of enhancing coordination on capacity building and the use of IPCC guidance and guidelines for estimating emissions.

The Central African Republic, for the COMMISSION DES FORÊTS D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (COMIFAC), called for discussions on modalities for MRV and financing. BOLIVIA and NICARAGUA underscored the importance of rights and participation of local populations. PAPUA NEW GUINEA and GUYANA stressed that political discussions on REDD should be left to the AWG-LCA and that the SBSTA should consider

capacity building and methodological issues. Climate Action Network, for ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs, encouraged the Chair to use delegations' scientists as "friends of the chair."

Audun Rosland (Norway) will consult informally.

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.s 4 and 6). The IPCC highlighted work on the AR5 and informed parties that the InterAcademy Council would finalize in August, a report on IPCC processes and procedures in order to ensure an accountable and transparent process. THAILAND and TAJIKISTAN emphasized the need to build research capacity. The EU stressed the importance of science in guiding the negotiating process.

Sergio Castellari (Italy) and David Lesolle (Botswana) will conduct informal consultations.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (CONVENTION):

Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.5). The INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) noted that their member states have developed a strong set of standards on minimum energy efficiency levels and that the organization has well respected enforcement mechanisms, MRV and modalities for effective implementation of such standards. He also emphasized progress in developing market-based mechanisms to supplement these regulations. The INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) highlighted progress on operational changes, market-based measures, assistance to developing countries, technology transfer and reporting of aviation fuel consumption.

KUWAIT, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, NIGERIA and JAPAN expressed confidence that, as technical experts in the field of bunker fuels, ICAO and IMO are currently the best venues for addressing these issues. CHINA, UGANDA, BRAZIL, INDIA and ARGENTINA supported establishment of a contact group to discuss methodological issues and guidance of ICAO and IMO.

Chair Konaté will prepare draft conclusions on this issue.

Revision of the reporting guidelines on Annex I annual inventories: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.1; FCCC/SBSTA/2010/4; and FCCC/SBSTA/2010/INF.5). The IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories reported on its work. NORWAY proposed that the reporting of indirect emissions should be made mandatory.

Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Nagmeldin Goutbi Elhassan (Sudan) will facilitate informal consultations.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES (PROTOCOL): HCFC-22/HFC-23: Samuel Adejuwon (Nigeria) will hold informal consultations to develop draft conclusions.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) under the CDM: The Secretariat introduced the issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.2 and Add.1). SAUDI ARABIA, NORWAY, AUSTRALIA, KUWAIT, JAPAN, EGYPT and QATAR expressed support for consideration of a draft decision on how to include CCS under the CDM. Benin, for the LDCs, supported by BARBADOS, JAMAICA, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, BRAZIL, ZAMBIA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO expressed concern over including CCS under the CDM. BARBADOS questioned the value of forming a contact group, while SAUDI ARABIA, BOTSWANA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, JAPAN, INDONESIA and KUWAIT supported forming a group at this meeting.

Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal) and Andrea García Guerrero (Colombia) will hold informal consultations.

Standardized baselines under the CDM: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.3/Rev.1). The EU highlighted the importance of standardized baselines in ensuring certainty, predictability and transparency under the CDM. JAPAN, BENIN and SOUTH AFRICA supported the idea of standardized baselines, with SOUTH AFRICA adding that these should be used in conjunction with existing additionality tools. SWITZERLAND and ARGENTINA supported discussion of the issue, while NICARAGUA expressed concerns with the CDM.

Peer Stiansen (Norway) will conduct informal consultations.

Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM: The Secretariat introduced the item. SAUDI ARABIA and NICARAGUA opposed the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion under the CDM. BURKINA FASO and BENIN noted the need to request additional details and establish precise criteria before consideration of the issue. BRAZIL, INDONESIA, TOGO and INDIA, opposed by SAUDI ARABIA, supported holding consultations on this issue.

José Eduardo Sanhueza (Chile) will hold informal consultations.

Common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalence of GHGs: Mikhail Gytarsky (Russian Federation) will consult informally.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: SBSTA Chair Konaté noted that negotiations on enhanced actions on mitigation are still evolving in other bodies, and that this could have implications on future work by SBSTA on this matter.

Belize, for AOSIS, called for technical papers for consideration at SBSTA 33, on the means and costs of limiting global temperature increase to under 1.5°C, and on the costs of failure to reach this goal.

Kunihiko Shimada (Japan) and Fredrick Kossam (Malawi) will consult informally.

COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer reported on cooperation with UN agencies and other organizations, noting that subsequent reports will include cooperation with the business sector. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reported on climate change-related outcomes of the CBD SBSTTA meeting held in May in Nairobi, Kenya, emphasizing impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, and mitigation. SBSTA Chair Konaté will draft conclusions.

SBI

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: SBI Chair Robert Owen-Jones (Australia) opened the session. He suggested, and parties agreed, to provisionally apply the agenda while he consults informally on the sub-item on information contained in non-Annex I national communications with a view of adopting the agenda in the afternoon session. Yemen, for the G-77/CHINA, stressed that there was no agreement to include the item on the agenda. In the afternoon, parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBI/2010/1) with the sub-item on information contained in non-Annex I national communications held in abeyance.

OPENING STATEMENTS: Spain, for the EU, welcomed the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and progress by the Adaptation Fund Board. Yemen, for the G-77/CHINA, highlighted problems in receiving financial and technical support for non-Annex I national communications. He emphasized the fourth review of the financial mechanism and said that the LDC Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) remain underdeveloped and require improvements. He also stated that the poster and logo of the Cancún Conference should contain references to both COP 16 and COP/MOP 6 and that both be treated equally.

Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, highlighted the importance of national communications, improved reporting and review of information, development and transfer of technology, and organization of intergovernmental meetings.

The Solomon Islands, for AOSIS, stressed the need to avoid duplication of efforts under the SBI and AWG-LCA. He called for regular monitoring and evaluation of capacity building, highlighting the need for performance indicators, and supported further strengthening of the Adaptation Fund. Lesotho, for the LDCs, stressed the need to fully implement the LDC work programme, lamented that the LDCF does not contain adequate resources to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and opposed the co-financing requirement.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the AFRICAN GROUP, stressed the importance of national communications. He called for immediate operationalization of the SCCF and

assistance to implement the direct access provisions of the Adaptation Fund. He also called for indicators to implement developed countries' capacity building commitments.

BOLIVIA described outcomes of the World People's Conference on Climate Change, held in Cochabamba, Bolivia, in April 2010. She expressed concern over developed countries' increasing GHG emissions and emphasized that market mechanisms were not sufficiently addressing climate change.

SAUDI ARABIA called for progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work) and Protocol Article 3.14 (adverse effects and impacts of response measures).

COLOMBIA, on behalf of Chile, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Peru, stressed the need for the existing financial mechanism to be used effectively and for national communications to be strengthened and capacities increased.

ANNEX I NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND GHG INVENTORY DATA: Report on national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory data for the period 1990-2007: The Secretariat introduced the issue (FCCC/SBI/2009/12). Bolivia urged developed countries to reduce their emissions "drastically."

Status of submission and review of fifth national communications: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.1).

Date of submission of sixth national communications: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2009/INF.9).

William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Makio Miyagawa (Japan) will co-chair a contact group on the agenda items related to Annex I national communications.

ANNUAL COMPILATION AND ACCOUNTING REPORT FOR ANNEX B PARTIES UNDER THE PROTOCOL: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/15 and Add.1). Bolivia expressed deep concern over excessive use of market mechanisms by Annex B parties.

William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Makio Miyagawa (Japan) will co-chair a contact group.

NON-ANNEX I NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS: Consultative Group of Experts on non-Annex I national communications (CGE): The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.2). CGE Chair Eric Mugurusi (Tanzania) reported on the CGE's work since its reconstitution at COP 15. Brazil, for the G-77/CHINA, expressed satisfaction with the reconstitution of the CGE while lamenting that the time lost in the absence of the CGE cannot be regained. THAILAND stressed that the CGE's work is crucial for improving the quality of non-Annex I national communications. TIMOR-LESTE highlighted the need for capacity building.

Further implementation of Convention Article 12.5 (frequency of national communications): The Secretariat noted that SBI 31 agreed to defer the issue to SBI 32. Brazil, for the G-77/CHINA, stressed the need to take into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, highlighting that non-Annex I countries should not have stricter obligations concerning national communications than Annex I countries. He stressed a linkage to the item on financial and technical support and THAILAND highlighted that the frequency of non-Annex I national communications must consider the availability of resources.

Financial and technical support: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.3), and the GEF provided information on financial support for non-Annex I national communications (FCCC/SBI/2009/INF.11 and FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.3).

Brazil, for G-77/CHINA, said many constraints exist to receiving finance from the GEF, noting that although improvements have been achieved, the GEF has not been "very responsive" to concerns of developing countries. SAUDI ARABIA, supported by KUWAIT, IRAN and OMAN, expressed surprise at the GEF's decision to stop financial support for national communications for some non-Annex I countries, particularly the oil producing ones, stressing the need to resolve the issue at this session. SIERRA LEONE, supported by MALAWI, TIMOR-LESTE and ALGERIA, said delays in finalizing national communications are often due to difficulties with the implementing agencies, and called for improved

communication between the GEF and implementing agencies. The US expressed sympathy with those having problems accessing funds, and said he is "extremely worried" about where resources put forward go to if they are not available to countries.

William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Makio Miyagawa (Japan) will co-chair a contact group on the agenda items related to non-Annex I national communications.

FINANCIAL MECHANISM: Fourth review of the financial mechanism: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.10 and Add.1). CHINA expressed satisfaction with the GEF's fifth replenishment and called on contributing countries to expedite payments and for the GEF to streamline the project preparation and approval process. NIGERIA, GHANA and the MALDIVES highlighted their participation in the study on investment and financial flow to address climate change, and called for a follow-up.

GEF's report: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/CP/2009/9). Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, expressed appreciation for the GEF's fifth replenishment, while noting the need to improve access to GEF resources, highlighting the need for country ownership and raising concerns with private sector involvement in procuring funding.

Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF): The Secretariat introduced the item.

Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Sandrine de Guio (France) will co-chair a contact group.

CAPACITY BUILDING (CONVENTION): The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2009/4, 5 and 10, FCCC/SBI/2009/MISCs.1, 2, 8 and 12). Tanzania, for the G-77/CHINA expressed concern with the lack of support from developed countries for the implementation of the capacity building framework. SIERRA LEONE called for LDC climate change focal points to be strengthened.

Phillip Gwage (Uganda) and Marie Jaudet (France) will co-chair a contact group.

CAPACITY BUILDING (PROTOCOL): The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2009/4-5; FCCC/SBI/2009/MISCs 1-2, 8 and 12; FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/16 and FCCC/SBI/2009/10). TANZANIA lamented that only a few developing countries were enjoying the benefits from the CDM.

Phillip Gwage (Uganda) and Marie Jaudet (France) will co-chair a contact group.

CONVENTION ARTICLE 6 (education, training and public awareness): The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/2, 3 and 9). The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC emphasized that the New Delhi Work Programme should be extended and improved. 350.ORG called for recognizing of the role of NGOs and youth in the implementation of Convention Article 6. LIFE E.V. emphasized the close linkages between masculinity, technology and emissions, where traditional masculine identities support the use of status objects that use a lot of energy. A contact group will be chaired by Liana Bratasida (Indonesia).

REVIEW OF THE ADAPTATION FUND: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.2 and FCCC/SBI/2010/7). The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, looked forward to the further operationalization of the Adaptation Fund through direct access procedures. Spain, for the EU, highlighted their contribution of €45 million to the Fund. Bangladesh, for the LDCs, called for: new and additional financial resources; direct and easy access; and support for setting up national implementing entities. Maldives, for AOSIS, expressed hope that the Adaptation Fund would serve as a primary vehicle for adaptation fast-start financing. TIMOR-LESTE called for balanced and fair representation on the Adaptation Fund Board. TUVALU expressed concern about the high cost of servicing the Fund, calling for criteria for evaluating the role of the interim secretariat and trustee. SWITZERLAND observed that the right balance had been found between operational independence and institutional association with the GEF Secretariat. BOLIVIA emphasized that financing should come from public funds of developed countries in recognition of their historical responsibility. JAPAN noted that the review of the Fund could

provide material for the AWG-LCA discussions. SIERRA LEONE lamented that climate change funds had not been used in a balanced manner in the past.

A contact group will be co-chaired by Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) and Jukka Uosukainen (Finland).

MATTERS RELATING TO CONVENTION ARTICLES 4.8 AND 4.9: Implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work): The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.1). SBI Chair Owen-Jones noted that SBI 30 requested the SBI Chair to prepare a draft decision on this matter, informed parties that the text had been prepared and would be available at the first contact group meeting.

Barbados, for AOSIS, called, *inter alia*, for establishing a SIDS work programme, reviewing NAPAs and supporting national institutional arrangements for access to financial resources.

SBI Vice-Chair Samuel Ortiz Basualdo (Argentina) will chair a contact group.

LDCs: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/5). Chair Fred Onduri (Uganda) reported on the activities of the LDC Expert Group (LEG).

Bangladesh, for the G-77/CHINA, called for the full implementation of NAPAs and the LDC work programme, highlighting the need for support and resources. NEPAL, TIMOR-LESTE, BURKINA FASO and SIERRA LEONE stressed the need to extend the LEG's mandate and MALAWI called for abolishing the co-financing requirement for NAPA projects. TIMOR-LESTE identified the need for capacity building for national focal points, highlighting the need to review and update NAPAs.

Rence Sore (Solomon Islands) will consult informally.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.4, FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.6, and FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.1). EGTT Vice-Chair Elhassan reported on the EGTT's recent work. Rawlestone Moore, GEF, presented a GEF progress report on the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer (FCCC/SBI/2010/4). JAPAN stressed the importance of strengthening the EGTT's ties with alliances that include the private sector, such as the Climate Technology Initiative. The US welcomed efforts undertaken both bi- and multilaterally, and in- and outside the Convention, and took note of the scaling up of the Climate Technology Initiative. AUSTRALIA encouraged enhanced engagement with the private sector. The PHILIPPINES welcomed the work undertaken by the EGTT, and expressed hope that the work done by the EGTT will not undermine the negotiations on the implementation of the Bali Action Plan.

Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Ronald Schillemans (the Netherlands) will co-chair a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group.

PROTOCOL ARTICLE 3.14 (adverse effects and impacts of response measures): SBI Chair Owen-Jones noted that work on this issue will continue based on text contained in Annex I of SBI 31 report. Andrew Ure (Australia) and Eduardao Calvo Buendía (Peru) will co-chair a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on this item and Protocol Article 2.3 (adverse impacts of policies and measures).

PROTOCOL AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO COMPLIANCE: SBI Chair Owen-Jones will draft conclusions. **KAZAKHSTAN'S PROPOSAL TO BE INCLUDED**

IN ANNEX B: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/6). Kazakhstan emphasized its commitment to reduce emissions and said its efforts should be rewarded by giving it access to the flexibility mechanisms. Mark Berman (Canada) will consult informally.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:

Budget performance for the biennium 2010-11: UNFCCC Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer introduced the item, reporting on budget performance for the biennium 2010-2011. MEXICO expressed concern that some parties have not complied with their commitments for 2010 and called on countries to make voluntary contributions. The SBI Chair will draft conclusions.

Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement: The SBI Chair will draft conclusions.

Privileges and Immunities: The Secretariat introduced the item (SBI/2009/8). Tamara Curl (Australia) will chair a contact group.

Methodology for collection of International Transaction Log (ITL) fees: The Secretariat introduced the issue (FCCC/TP/2010/1 and FCCC/SBI/2010/MISC.4). CHINA drew attention to discrepancies and omissions in the technical paper. Tashiaki Nagata (Japan) will chair a contact group.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS: The Secretariat introduced the item (FCCC/SBI/2010/8). MEXICO highlighted preparations for COP 16 and COP/MOP 6. Bangladesh, for the G-77/CHINA, expressed hope that effective participation of all developing countries would be ensured. Emphasizing inclusive, transparent and democratic negotiations, BOLIVIA observed that the preparatory work for COP 16 and COP/MOP 6 should respect the separate negotiating tracks, mandates and outcomes of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP. TUVALU emphasized that the high-level segment should be transparent. SWITZERLAND highlighted the value of involving observer organizations, particularly the private sector. The PHILIPPINES stressed that any rules regulating the participation of observers, especially IGOs, should not be arbitrarily applied. SBI Chair Owen-Jones will chair a contact group.

OTHER MATTERS: BELARUS, supported by the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, lamented that Belarus had not yet been included in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, and requested support for including their Joint Implementation projects on the UNFCCC website before the adopted amendment to Protocol Annex B comes into force. The SBI Chair will consult informally.

IN THE CORRIDORS

On the first day of the Bonn Climate Change Talks, many participants commented that they were happy to be back after what some described as a "long pause in the substantive negotiations" following Copenhagen. "But are our expectations for the COP and COP/MOP actually lower than they were this time last year and how much will we be able to achieve this year? I am not so sure," commented a veteran negotiator.

However, long-term issues and the two AWGs remained in the background as the first day was dedicated to the opening plenaries of the SBI and SBSTA. Both Subsidiary Bodies have what delegates described as "extremely busy" agendas. The meeting rooms were also crowded; the smaller SBSTA plenary hall was filled to capacity and "overflow rooms" were designated for those that could not find seats in the main hall. The reason was what some referred to as "yet another delay" in completing the international conference center in Bonn. "We said our tearful goodbye to the Maritim last August when we thought we'd be moving into a new venue - and now we're having a tearful reunion" said one delegate, who had to remain standing for most of the morning plenary session.

On the substantive side, many delegates emerging from the flexibility mechanisms discussions under the SBSTA commented on what they characterized as "increasingly political" statements and criticism against market mechanisms by some countries, as well as "strong" disagreements over CCS and forests in exhaustion under the CDM. "But we will be discussing standardized baselines under the CDM," noted one developed country delegate, seemingly pleased.

In the evening, delegates gathered to celebrate the tenure of Executive Secretary Yvo de Boer and bid him farewell at a reception hosted by the German government. There were laughs, good cheers, some walks down memory lane and even a few teary eyes during the speeches, handshakes and hugs. Expect Yvo de Boer's reflections on his tenure to come in the closing SBI plenary next Wednesday afternoon.

Baking a LULUCF Cake!

The current rules for land use, land use change and forestry or LULUCF are a recipe for disaster as they allow developed country emissions to increase with no penalty. Two ingredients for the LULUCF cake that are missing are ambition and environmental integrity leaving the cake half-baked.

A Recipe for a delicious LULUCF Cake – that tastes as good as it looks!

Preparation

1. *In the developed countries, mix equal portions of ambition and environmental integrity.*
2. *Add a goal to reduce emissions and enhance sequestration: the fundamental requirements for good baking.*

Ingredients

- A real historical baseline for forest management – not an unreal projected baseline which will make the cake tasteless.
- Mandatory accounting for forests – vital ingredients for flavour
- Plug the bioenergy emissions gap – ignoring emissions from forest management and counting these as zero carbon makes the cake flat and pointless.
- Protect carbon reservoirs (eg. forests and peatlands) to ensure a well baked cake.

Baking the Cake

- Apply environmental safeguards (protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, stop converting natural forests and other ecosystems conversion to plantations).
- Ensure greater transparency in the policy process, data reporting, and accounting.
- Mandate high quality data and adopt a work program to achieve this.
- Move towards complete accounting after the 2nd commitment period.

The Result

A delicious cake that we can all share and not a half baked recipe that undermines good cooking in the rest of the world.

In other words a re-focused LULUCF framework, free of loopholes, with a goal to reduce emissions and increases removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. This will entail substantial change from current proposals.

Bon Appetite!



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Bonn Climate Change Talks - June 2010
SBSTA 32, SBI 32, AWG-KP 12, AWG-LCA 10
Bonn, 31 May–11 June 2010

Daily Programme

Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Open to Parties and observers)

AWG-LCA

11:30–13:00 Contact group on item 3
(Issue: A shared vision for long-term cooperative action)
Further information available on the UNFCCC website (AWG-LCA webpage: <<http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4381.php>>). Saal Maritim

16:30–18:00 Contact group on item 3
(Issue: Mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties and associated monitoring, reporting and verification)
Further information available on the UNFCCC website (AWG-LCA webpage: <<http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4381.php>>). Saal Maritim

AWG-KP

15:00–16:30 Contact group on Annex I Parties' emission reductions
(aggregate/individual) Saal Beethoven

SBI

10:00–11:30 Contact group on review of the Adaptation Fund Haydn

10:00–11:30 Contact group on progress on the implementation of decision
1/CP.10 Schumann

11:30–13:00 Contact group on Article 6 of the Convention Liszt

(continued overleaf)

The Daily Programme is available electronically at <<http://unfccc.int/>>. Participants are kindly reminded to consult the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes to the Daily Programme. In order to reduce paper consumption, participants are kindly requested to retain copies of documents throughout the sessions.



15:00–15:45	Contact group on capacity-building under the Convention	Reger
15:45–16:30	Contact group on capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol	Reger
16:30–18:00	Contact group on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings	Schumann

**SBSTA Dialogue on developments in research activities relevant to
the needs of the Convention**

11:00 to 14:00

Saal Beethoven, Hotel Maritim

Attendance: Open to all participants

The event follows a series of meetings under the research dialogue between Parties and regional and international global change research programmes and organizations and the IPCC, that is taking place under the SBSTA in the context of decision 9/CP.11 (Research needs relating to the Convention).

It will provide an opportunity to hear from the climate change research community on recent developments in research activities, including emerging scientific findings from climate change research, and in turn provide an opportunity to Parties to communicate to the research community their views on research needs and priorities relating to the Convention.

Relevant documents: FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.6.

Further information is available at <<http://unfccc.int/5609.php>>.

Secretariat contact: Ms. Rocio Lichte (rlichte@unfccc.int, +49 151 27741562).

Groups other than the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Closed meetings)

08:00–09:00	African Group	Saal Beethoven
08:00–09:00	African Group Coordination Meeting	Schumann
08:00–09:00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger
09:00–10:00	African Group - Congo Basin	Rheinaue
09:00–10:00	Environmental Integrity Group	Hauptmann
09:00–10:00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
09:00–10:00	Umbrella Group Meeting – Heads of Delegation	Liszt
13:00–14:00	Coalition of Rainforest Nations	Mann
13:00–14:00	Least Developed Countries	König

14:00–15:00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
13:00–14:00	Least Developed Countries – Coordination Meeting	Koch
18:00–19:00	African Group Coordination Meeting	Schumann
18:00–19:00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger

Meetings of observer organizations

(Closed meetings)

Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:

	Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"	Ministry of Transport (MoT), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Metro" Room "Rail" Room "Tram"	Hotel Maritim Room "Einstein" Room "Mann" Room "Planck"
08:00–09:00	Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGOs)		Solar (MoE)
09:00–10:00	Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs)		Wind (MoE)
09:00–10:00	Farmers non-governmental organizations		Metro (MoT)
09:00–10:00	Trade union non-governmental organizations (TUNGOs)		Rail (MoT)
09:00–10:00	Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC)		Mann (Maritim)
09:00–10:00	Women and Gender non-governmental organizations		Tram (MoT)
10:00–11:00	Research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGO)		Rail (MoT)
11:00–12:00	Indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs)		Wind (MoE)
13:00–14:00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries		Einstein (Maritim)
18:00–19:00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries		Planck (Maritim)

Press briefings

(Media only)

09:30–10:00	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR): latest updates on REDD and Forest Day 4	Haydn
14:00–14:30	Delegation of Japan	Haydn

Preliminary schedule of meetings for Friday, 4 June 2010

This preliminary schedule is designed to give participants an overview for planning purposes. The information is **indicative and subject to change**, depending on the requirements of the negotiating process. Please consult the relevant day's Daily Programme for final details, and the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes.

AWG-LCA	
a.m.	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Mitigation actions by developing country Parties and associated monitoring, reporting and verification)
p.m.	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Monitoring, reporting and verification of support provided by developed country Parties)

AWG-KP	
p.m.	Contact group on Annex I Parties' emission reductions (aggregate/individual)

SBI	
a.m.	Contact group on national communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
a.m.	Contact group on annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

Status report on consideration of agenda items as at 2 June 2010

AWG-KP agenda item	Status
2.	Organizational matters
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session Organization of the work agreed.
2. (c)	Election of officers Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Rapporteur of the CMP) to conduct consultations. Secretariat contact: Ms. Nattley Williams (+49 151 27741499).
3.	Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol Contact group on the scale of emission reductions by Annex I Parties, co-chaired by Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada) and Mr. Jürgen Lefevere (EU). Secretariat contact: Mr. Claudio Forner (+49 151 27741492). Contact group on other issues identified at the resumed sixth session of the AWG-KP, chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway). Secretariat contact: Mr. Claudio Forner (+49 151 27741492).
4.	Other matters No other matters were raised.

AWG-LCA agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012	<p>Contact group on agenda item 3, chaired by the Chair of the AWG-LCA. Secretariat contact: Ms. Marcela Main Sancha (+49 151 27741484) Ms. Olga Pilifosova (+49 151 27741483)</p> <p>Indicative list of issues to be taken up during the first week of the session:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced provision of financial resources, including linkages between the financial mechanism and proposed bodies for adaptation, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, REDD-plus, and the mechanism to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions and facilitate provision and recording of support 2. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action 3. Mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties and associated monitoring, reporting and verification 4. Mitigation actions by developing country Parties and associated monitoring, reporting and verification 5. Monitoring, reporting and verification of support provided by developed country Parties 6. Specific issues on enhanced action on adaptation 7. Opportunities for using markets to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions
4.	Other matters	No other matters were raised.

SBI agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted, with sub-item 4 (b) held in abeyance.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.

3.	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	
3. (a)	Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2007	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 3 (a): Ms. Lornaliza Kogler (+49 151 27741581) For 3 (b) and (c): Ms. Katia Simeonova (+49 151 27741572)
3. (b)	Status of submission and review of fifth national communications	
3. (c)	Date of submission of sixth national communications	
4.	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.	
4. (a)	Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 4 (a): Mr. Yolando Velasco (+49 151 27741527) For 4 (c) and (d): Mr. Dominique Revet (+49 151 27741528)
4. (c)	Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention	
4. (d)	Provision of financial and technical support	
4. (b)	Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Sub-item held in abeyance.
5.	Financial mechanism of the Convention.	
5. (a)	Fourth review of the financial mechanism	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and Ms. Sandrine de Guio (France). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
5. (b)	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	
5. (c)	Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund	
6.	Article 6 of the Convention	Contact group, chaired by Ms. Liana Bratasida (Indonesia). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
7.	Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention.	
7. (a)	Progress on the implementation of decision I/CP.10	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Samuel Ortiz Basualdo (Argentina). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rojina Manandhar (+49 151 27741554)
7. (b)	Matters relating to the least developed countries	Informal consultations by Mr. Rence Sore (Solomon Islands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Paul Desanker (+49 151 27741523)

8.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Bert van der Plas (+49 151 27741568)
9.	Capacity-building under the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
10.	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
11.	Review of the Adaptation Fund	Contact group co-chaired by Ms. Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
12.	Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia) and Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550)
13.	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Sergey Kononov (+49 151 27741583)
14.	Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Maria Socorro Manguiat (+49 151 27741497)
15.	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol	Informal consultations by Mr. Mark Berman (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Jane Bulmer (+49 151 27741498)
16.	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.	
16. (a)	Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Robert Owen-Jones (Australia).

16. (b)	Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	Secretariat contact: Ms. June Budhooram (+49 151 27741477).
16. (c)	Future sessional periods	
16. (d)	Organization of the intergovernmental process	
17.	Administrative, financial and institutional matters.	
17. (a)	Budget performance for the biennium 2010–2011	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Mr. Steven Moore (+49 151 27741649).
17. (b)	Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Mr. Steven Moore (+49 151 27741649).
17. (c)	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, chaired by Ms. Tamara Curil (Australia). Secretariat contact: Ms. Nattley Williams (+49 151 27741499).
17. (d)	Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Toshiaki Nagata (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Jean-Francois Halleux (+49 151 27741577).
18.	Other matters	To be reflected in the report on the session.

SBSTA agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Xianfu Lu (+49 151 27741553).
4.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Vladimir Hecl (+49 151 27741569).

5.	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). Secretariat contact: Ms. Jenny Wong (+49 151 27741559).
6.	Research and systematic observation	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Mr. David Lesolle (Botswana). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rocio Lichte (+49 151 27741562).
7.	Methodological issues under the Convention.	
7. (a)	Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport	Consultations by the Chair. Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563).
7. (b)	Revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	Informal consultations, facilitated by Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Mr. Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Matthew Dudley (+49 151 27741579).
8.	Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol.	
8. (a)	Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Samuel Adejuwon (Nigeria). Secretariat contact: Mr. Kishor Rajhansa (+49 151 27741511).
8. (b)	Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal) and Ms. Andrea García Guerrero (Colombia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Rodrigo Leme (+49 151 27741510).
8. (c)	Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Peer Stiansen (Norway). Secretariat contact: Ms. Veronica Colerio (+49 151 27741513).
8. (d)	Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Eduardo Sanhueza (Chile). Secretariat contact: Mr. Wojciech Galinski (+49 151 27741512).
8. (e)	Common metrics to calculate the CO ₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Michael Gytarsky (Russian Federation). Secretariat contact: Ms. Astrid Olsson (+49 151 27741585).
9.	Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Fredrick Kossam (Malawi) and Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563).

10.	Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550).
11.	Cooperation with relevant international organizations	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Karen Smith (+49 151 27741474).
12.	Other matters	No matters were raised.
13.	Report on the session	Draft report prepared (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/L.1)*

Special announcements

Today, 3 June 2010 *Today*, is a public holiday in Germany. All shops and public services will be closed.

Government of Mexico, COP16/CMP 6 desk The COP16/CMP 6 desk will be operational from 3 to 11 June 2010 at the main Foyer in the Maritim Hotel and will provide the following services on the dates and times as indicated below :

Rental space: 3 to 10, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours
Accommodation: 5 to 11, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours
Visas for Parties : 7 to 11, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours

Use of audio/video recording devices by participants at UNFCCC sessions The making of audio and video recordings, including any external transmission, by Party or observer organization delegations during open and closed official meetings and in designated security zones is not permitted. The secretariat provides audio recordings of official meetings, as required by Parties. Webcasts are provided for open plenary meetings.

Vacancies at the UNFCCC secretariat A number of vacancies, ranging from entry level to senior management level, have been and will be advertised throughout 2010. The current vacancies include the following senior position:

Manager, Financial Cooperation and Capacity Building (FCCB) Sub-programme, Financial and Technical Support (FTS) Programme

Participants at the thirty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the twelfth session of the AWG-KP and the tenth session of the AWG-LCA are kindly asked to bring to the attention of qualified individuals in their countries/organizations the link to the employment page of the secretariat website:

<<https://unfccc.int/secretariat/employment/recruitment>>

The secretariat is committed to ensuring equitable geographical distribution and gender balance among its staff. To this end, it would like to especially encourage qualified women candidates and candidates from developing countries to apply for vacancies.

* To be issued.

Announcements

Delegation nameplates

Delegates are kindly requested not to remove country nameplates from the meeting rooms. The secretariat is unable to replace these at short notice and this can lead to serious disruptions at meetings.

Events

Side events

For a full schedule of side events during the sessions and a list of the exhibits, please visit the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/>>. The secretariat would like to note that the scheduling of events remains dependent upon the demands of the negotiating process. For short-term changes please consult the CCTV monitors.

Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:

Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"	Ministry of Transport (MoT), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Metro" Room "Rail" Room "Tram"
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Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
13:00– 14:30	European Union's fast start funding: state of play Spain and the European Commission, as well as several Member States of the European Union, will report on the current status of commitments and ongoing allocations of EU fast start funding, as well as on different initiatives to be undertaken. We also welcome exchanges of views on plans for 2011-2012.	European Union Ms. Agnieszka Cyndecka agnieszka.cyndecka@ec.europa.eu (+32 229 67240)	Solar (MoE)
13:00– 14:30	Developments in MRV and monitoring of mitigation actions and safeguard for REDD+ Investments in monitoring are intensifying as countries prepare for REDD+. UN-REDD and partners assist countries in establishing robust and transparent MRV and monitoring. Side event covers remote sensing applications, monitoring systems in the Congo Basin, and monitoring governance safeguards.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Ms. Wendy Mann wendy.mann@fao.org (+39 6 57053842)	Rail (MoT)

<p>13:00– 14:30</p>	<p>Building climate resilience: demonstrating the potential of innovative safety nets This side event gives examples from programmes that governments can deploy that allow resilience to climatic shocks and promote livelihood protection.</p>	<p>World Food Programme (WFP) Mr. Oscar Ekdahl o.ekdahl@gmail.com (+39 6 65132491)</p>	<p>Wind (MoE)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>Implementing REDD+ and adaptation: strengthening participatory processes and local engagement Insights from communities and practitioners on the ground on why local engagement and incorporation of local knowledge and practice in mitigation and adaptation efforts are critical for implementation and what elements are essential for success.</p>	<p>Conservation International (CI) Ms. Jennifer McCullough jmcullough@conservation.org (+1 703 3412516)</p>	<p>Rail (MoT)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>GEO Forest Carbon Tracking Task in support of developing countries to set up MRV systems The GEO Forest Carbon Tracking Task aims to demonstrate that coordinated Earth Observation can provide the basis for reliable information services of suitable consistency, accuracy and continuity to support countries in forest carbon tracking. Efforts towards MRV systems will be shown for 7 regions.</p>	<p>European Space Agency (ESA) Mr. Frank Martin Seifert frank.martin.seifert@esa.int (+390 6 941895)</p>	<p>Metro (MoT)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>The future Flex Mex architecture: improving the CDM and stepping toward aggregated crediting We will discuss a range of next-gen mechanisms, bringing together the most advanced thought leaders on the topic. We will cover the latest proposals for CDM transformation and for new scaled-up crediting mechanisms that promise to drive large scale private investment to critical mitigation activities.</p>	<p>International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) Mr. Cedric Ammann ammann@ieta.org (+41 22 7370500)</p>	<p>Solar (MoE)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>Water and climate – bridging the gap This event will bring together experts from the water and climate community to discuss the implications of COP 15 outcomes for the water agenda, and highlight how water management for climate mitigation and adaptation can be reflected in UNFCCC negotiations and programmes.</p>	<p>Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future Ms. Hannah Stoddart hstoddart@stakeholderforum.org (+44 207 5806912)</p>	<p>Wind (MoE)</p>

<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>Climate change adaptation and humanitarian action The key humanitarian organisations present practical solutions in support of disaster-prone developing countries. Disaster management, including disaster preparedness, risk reduction and response, is crucial to prevent damage from climate-related disasters and strengthen community safety and resilience.</p>	<p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Ms. Anna Zinecker anna.zinecker@ifrc.org (+41 22 7304671)</p>	<p>Tram (MoT)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>Putting finance on the fast track—forest carbon and adaptation financing priorities The fast track pledges of the Copenhagen Accord aim to support sound policies for long-term mitigation and adaptation action. The Nature Conservancy convenes international partners to share their assessment of the priority funding needs with special focus on REDD+ and ecosystem-based adaptation.</p>	<p>The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Ms. Ariane Steinsmeier ameier@tnc.org (+49 30 2849841956)</p>	<p>Wind (MoE)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>Methane in the middle: a global methane fund to address the threat of near-term warming? Methane abatement is one of the few options available to meet both near and long term climate goals. A Blue Ribbon Panel recommended a Global Methane Fund to stimulate greater voluntary methane reductions at COP 15, and panel members update on progress towards an operational fund by COP 16.</p>	<p>Climate Policy Center (CPC) Ms. Pam Pearson pampearson44@yahoo.com (+46 70 5752257)</p>	<p>Rail (MoT)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>Processes, land rights and community management in REDD Members of the Accra Caucus on Forests and Climate Change will present their recommendations on REDD based on a set of case studies from across the world, highlighting the importance of inclusive processes, land rights and community management.</p>	<p>CARE International (CI) Mr. Poul Erik Lauridsen pelauridsen@care.dk (+45 35 200135)</p>	<p>Tram (MoT)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>CDM after COP 15 - How to promote the mechanism in underrepresented countries COP 15 and EU ETS regulation have shifted the focus on the CDM in underrepresented and Least Developed Countries. This side event looks at options to overcome barriers and challenges. International experts will discuss the respective CDM reforms and present experiences with the programmatic CDM.</p>	<p>ClimateNet Mr. Axel Michaelowa dransfeld@perspectives.cc (+49 40 399990691)</p>	<p>Metro (MoT)</p>

19:45– 21:15	High sequestration, low emission, food secure farming IFOAM and IATP present effective, affordable, locally appropriate mitigation and adaptation practices for integration into action plans and policies. Organic agriculture captures high levels of CO ₂ , conserves soil, water and fossil-fuels, protects carbon-rich ecosystems and improves food security.	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Mr. Robert Jordan r.jordan@ifoam.org (+49 228 9265010)	Solar (MoE)
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Other Activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
13:00– 15:00	Mobilizing Private Sector Financing using CTI PFAN In order to supplement the scarce public resources available to finance technology needs, CTI PFAN is successfully mobilizing private sector financing sources. The event will showcase examples of activities in a broad range of developing countries, focusing on Asia and Africa.	International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT) Mr. Taiki Kuroda kuroda@icett.or.jp (+81 80 3289 4658)	Gustav-Stresemann-Institut e.V. (GSI) Rm S12, Langer Grabenweg 78 (5-minute walk from Maritim)
3 June: 18:30– 21:00; 4 June: 10:00– 21:00	Klimaforum Bonn: What next for environmental protection? Climate Justice required! A conference organized by Attac, Germany and the BUND (Friends of the Earth, Germany), including workshops and panel discussions.	Friends of the Earth - Germany Ms. Antje von Broock antje.vonbroock@bund.net (+49 30 2758 6468)	Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Colmantstraße 14-16

Forthcoming other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
4 June: 13:15– 14:00	Logistics for COP 16/CMP 6	Delegation of Mexico	Schuman
4 June: 18:00– 20:00	Climate Justice and Tourism – Myths surrounding tourism and climate policies The members of the Tourism European Ecumenical Network call for climate justice in tourism and demand binding regulations for emissions from aviation and shipping. Panel event and reception with 12 NGOs from Europe and Asia. Snacks and drinks provided. More information at <www.tourism-watch.de>.	Church Development Service (EED) Mr. Heinz Fuchs tourism-watch@eed.de (+49 228 8101 2302)	Universitätsclub Bonn, Wolfgang-Paul-Saal (room), Konviktstraße 9 (in the city center direct at the river Rhine)

5 June: 9:00– 18:00	Conference and film festival: “Towards a new justice tryptych: Development, Climate, Opportunity” The conference will serve as an open exchange forum between negotiators, scientist, NGOs on key issues that constitute climate justice, such as the impacts and options to adapt, finance and low-carbon future. The film festival will present short films, more information at < http://www.germanwatch.org/termine/2010-06-05d.htm >.	GERMANWATCH Mr. Sven Harmeling harmeling@germanwatch.org (+49 160 9946 1412)	Wissenschaftszentrum Bonn, Ahrstrasse 5, U station Hochkreuz; a rikscha service (free of charge) to transport delegates from the Maritim to the conference venue (1.6 km) will be organized.
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Advance notice for Saturday, 5 June, 13:00–14:30

Special Briefing

A Briefing to UNFCCC Parties by the United Nations Secretary-General’s High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing

Saal Beethoven, Hotel Maritim
Attendance: Open to all participants

The Secretary-General has established a High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing to study the potential sources of revenue for financing mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries and to make progress on this key issue in the course of 2010.

As it was done during the April session, a special briefing will be held to provide a further update on the work of the group.

For further information on this event, please contact Mr. Frank Schroeder at schroeder@un.org.

SB 32 AND AWG HIGHLIGHTS: WEDNESDAY 2 JUNE 2010

In the morning and afternoon, contact groups and informal consultations took place on issues including privileges and immunities, national communications, LDCs, capacity building, financial mechanism and arrangements for intergovernmental meetings under the SBI, item 3 (preparation of an outcome to be presented to COP 16) under the AWG-LCA and Annex I emission reductions and other issues under the AWG-KP.

CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (SBI): In the morning contact group on privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol, Chair Tamara Curll (Australia) noted the contact group's mandate to work on the basis of text forwarded by SBI 30 with a view to forwarding draft decision text to COP/MOP 6. She proposed using "a building-block approach" and considering each issue without prejudice to the final form of the text. Parties agreed to the proposed method of work. Informal consultations will continue.

CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION (SBI): Co-Chair Marie Jaudet (France) recalled that the objective is to conclude the second comprehensive review of the capacity building framework and finalize a draft decision for adoption by COP 16. She noted that the G-77/China and the EU have submitted proposals for a draft COP decision, and invited the G-77/China and the EU to explain their submissions.

Outlining their proposal, Tanzania, for the G-77/CHINA, highlighted, *inter alia*: their proposed expert group on capacity building; a plan of action for implementation of the capacity building framework; and performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the framework.

On their proposal, Spain, for the EU, highlighted, *inter alia*: enhanced reporting of capacity building best practices through national communications in order to enable monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the capacity building framework; and the indicative list of items to consider for further implementation of decision 2/CP.7 (capacity building in developing countries).

MAURITANIA, CHAD and MOROCCO underscored the need for capacity building for national climate change focal points, the US highlighted the role of the private sector in capacity building, and BOTSWANA supported the establishment of an expert group. Informal consultations will continue.

PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 AND 3.14 (SBI/SBSTA):

During the first joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on matters relating to Protocol Article 2.3 (adverse impacts of policies and measures) and Article 3.14 (adverse effects and impacts of response measures), Co-Chair Andrew Ure (Australia) outlined progress on this topic under other UNFCCC bodies, and proposed moving forward based on a new Co-Chairs' draft text reflecting the "current thinking" on the issue.

Saudi Arabia, for the G-77/CHINA, and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES said that separate draft conclusions should be prepared for the SBI and SBSTA. Spain, for the EU, with JAPAN, preferred joint SBI/SBSTA conclusions. Parties agreed to proceed with drafting separate conclusions that are reflective of each other, and to focus the morning discussions on Protocol Article 2.3.

The G-77/CHINA expressed concern that their views were not represented in the text. CHINA stressed that the text should include language on unilateral trade measures. CANADA, the EU, AUSTRALIA and TURKEY, noted that the text was a good starting point and reflected a balanced view. The EU and AUSTRALIA underscored the need to exchange information and said that national communications are an appropriate means for information exchange by all parties. The G-77/CHINA proposed adding language on the need to better understand the implementation of policies and measures by developed countries in order to strive to minimize adverse impacts. The EU emphasized the need to deepen understanding in order to strive to minimize adverse impacts. Informal consultations focusing on Protocol Article 3.14 continued in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL MECHANISM (SBI): In the morning, a SBI contact group considered the financial mechanism of the Convention. Co-Chair Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) explained that regarding the fourth review of the financial mechanism, the objective is to finalize the text prepared but not finished for COP15 (FCCC/SBI/2009/MISC.10 and Add.1). Many parties emphasized that much has happened since COP 15, in particular the GEF's fifth replenishment and the GEF's Fourth Assembly. Pakistan, for the G-77/CHINA, supported by others, requested background material and updates as a basis for negotiating text. The EU proposed that the Co-Chairs prepare an updated and streamlined text.

AFGHANISTAN called for easier procedures to access GEF funding, saying that current procedures favor countries with greater human and financial resources. BANGLADESH and TIMOR-LESTE requested enhanced financial resources and

easier access to implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). ECUADOR suggested a focus on governance issues, saying that some developing countries are concerned that the GEF favors mitigation over adaptation and is driven by donor interests. He called on the GEF to focus on the implementation of adaptation plans, including NAPAs.

Parties then agreed to: further consult on the fourth review of the financial mechanism, concentrating on the issues where information is available; postpone the review of the GEF's report and guidance to the GEF until the report is available, with NORWAY asking the Secretariat to provide information on guidance to the GEF under other conventions; and postpone the assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund to SBI 33, as no reports or submissions by parties are available at this moment.

ITEM 3 (AWG-LCA): During the AWG-LCA contact group in the morning and afternoon, parties considered the enhanced provision of financial resources through an indicative list of questions identified by the AWG-LCA Chair (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/questions_institutional_arrangements_01.06.10.pdf).

On sources of funding, Pakistan, for the G-77/CHINA, proposed assessed contributions starting at 1.5 % of developed countries' Gross National Income as the primary basis of funding. He advocated a strong and direct relationship between the proposed thematic bodies and the finance board, noting that the specific roles of the thematic bodies would need to be discussed further. He suggested that the finance board undertake the facilitation and matching functions, and emphasized that the proposed fund should have the capacity to allocate and determine financial resources.

Zambia, for the LDCs, stated that funding should be over and above official development assistance (ODA), derived from public sources and comprise 1.5% of GDP from developed countries with the private sector playing a complementary role. She stated that the provision of funds should be undertaken by the respective thematic boards with overall supervision by the finance board.

Egypt, for the AFRICAN GROUP, said scaled up funding should mainly come from developed countries' public resources, amounting to 1.5% of their GDP, with supplementary funding from the private sector. He explained that the proposed new finance board should allocate funding based on recommendations from technical committees established under the thematic areas.

Barbados, for AOSIS, underscored compliance, noting that MRV of financial support from developed countries should be undertaken in "a robust and rigorous manner." He emphasized the importance of ensuring coherence between the financial mechanism and the thematic bodies, with each body having its own governance structure. He said the registry mechanism should be a stand-alone structure with clear and direct links to the financial mechanism.

The US highlighted the Copenhagen Accord as a "big step" in clarifying the financial architecture with the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund as the operating entity of the financial mechanism. He said the new fund and the GEF would each play an important and complementary role, with the green fund focusing on large-scale investments. He also explained that no new committee or board is necessary.

NORWAY identified the need for reformed financial architecture designed to meet the scale of financing requirements. AUSTRALIA expressed commitment to the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, proposing that its board decide on how thematic areas will be funded. NEW ZEALAND noted the need to consider the functions of

the finance board as well as the strengthening of existing bodies. On funding sources, the US, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SWITZERLAND and others stressed the need to consider the report by the UN Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Funding.

Pakistan, for the G-77/CHINA questioned the role of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Finance and highlighted the importance of the finance board. VENEZUELA underscored that the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Finance is a process outside the UNFCCC with limited participation and noted the need to think about the lack of coordination between bilateral and multilateral levels.

BOLIVA stressed that developed country commitments based on their GDP offer the necessary predictability of funding. Gabon, for COMIFAC, stated that funding should be derived from developed countries' public resources, amounting to 1.5% of their GDP and that institutional arrangements should be under the authority of the financial mechanism.

JAPAN cautioned against duplication of efforts and the creation of an "oversized" or "overlapping" organization. He called for the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund and use of existing organizations. He also noted that there had been no consensus on the establishment of a finance board in Copenhagen.

The EU recalled that they did not favor the establishment of the green fund last year but stated that they now "strongly support" it as something that was agreed in Copenhagen. He said other bodies would have an advisory role and would not be disbursing funding. The EU said the proposed finance board was "very problematic" and identified the need to discuss functions first, and then decide which institutions should undertake them. He proposed a matching platform for developing countries to list their needs and match them with support.

SINGAPORE highlighted that financial entities should focus on how to provide funding and technical entities should decide what to fund. He noted the need for a new financial oversight entity to complement the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund. INDONESIA noted the need for coordination between a finance board and the technical committees of thematic bodies. PERU called for a bottom-up approach to finance, based on integrated national programmes that define the scope of funding required.

ANTIGUA and BARBUDA highlighted the need improve governance to ensure that the smallest and poorest have a voice. GUATEMALA called for human development indicators to be included in funding criteria.

Continuing the discussions in the afternoon, TUVALU identified a "clear need" to establish a finance board whose primary role would be to oversee MRV of finance. He characterized the green fund as "a political promise that is not part of our discussions" and lamented that it is being used "to force countries to sign up to the Copenhagen Accord."

BRAZIL emphasized that the G-77/China has a "strong view" on the country-ownership of NAMAs and that the process of recording and financing NAMAs should not have any bearing on the country-driven process of design and implementation. BRAZIL stressed the importance of coordination and coherence, explaining that the financing board would provide a structure focusing on the "big picture" and the adequacy of what is being done in different places. He stressed accountability to the COP as an important aspect of the discussions.

CHINA called for assessed contributions by developed countries, expressed as a percentage of annual GDP. She supported the development of a multi-window system with a

strong link between the financial mechanism and the thematic bodies. She also said governance should be under the authority and guidance of the COP. While welcoming the UN Secretary-General's initiative, CHINA emphasized that decisions must be taken by the COP.

ARGENTINA supported a new fund and facility, governed by a board and assisted by thematic bodies. He said funding proposals would be analyzed by thematic bodies providing guidance to the finance board for disbursement. The PHILIPPINES stressed that any outside process, including the Secretary-General's initiative, can only inform UNFCCC parties. She emphasized that ensuring coordination and coherence is impossible while governance remains outside the Convention and called for a separate finance chapter.

COLOMBIA reminded parties that the establishment of the Protocol's Adaptation Fund (AF) took nine years and suggested enhancing the AF and injecting "substantial funds" to it. She highlighted that the green fund does not exist but needs to be approved by the COP. She also said it would be "almost impossible legally" for one fund board to govern the World Bank and regional banks, identifying the need to be practical.

CANADA identified, as a key objective, a new financing facility with an accountable body making decisions on funding, well informed by expert-level decisions. He supported having a breakout group to focus on establishment of a new climate finance facility.

INDIA questioned whether the US\$100 billion envisaged under the Copenhagen Accord was adequate for covering mitigation and adaptation costs. He emphasized that bilateral assistance provided outside the UNFCCC could not be regarded as fulfilling Annex I countries' obligations under the Convention and that differentiation between developed and developing countries should not be "diluted at any cost" during the consideration of a new financial architecture.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA called for a bottom-up analysis in order to identify financial requirements. SWITZERLAND noted that the new fund should complement existing financial mechanisms.

NICARAGUA called for commitment of 6% of developed countries' GDP. BANGLADESH requested text identifying a preference in financing for LDCs and SIDS. KYRGYZSTAN said financing for mountainous countries should be included in the text.

The US suggested the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund would have its own board composed of finance experts with equal representation of developing and developed countries and would be accountable to the COP. He expressed skepticism that the proposed finance board would be more effective at oversight than the SBI. The EU said the proposed finance board would not deliver an overview of international climate finance flows, highlighting the need to split the political and operational functions. He underscored the need for rapid delivery of funding.

SOUTH AFRICA envisaged a mitigation registry closely related to the financial mechanism and said the registry could, *inter alia*, record and match actions and support, and provide technical analysis. BARBADOS underscored the need for a registry to be linked to the financial mechanism and reiterated the call for a breakout group on how the whole architecture, including the adaptation, technology, registry and finance mechanisms, will work.

ANNEX I EMISSION REDUCTIONS (AWG-KP): The contact group focused on organization of work. Co-Chair Leon Charles (Grenada) suggested the following as areas for the group to focus on: making significant progress on Annex I parties' aggregate and individual numbers, including raising the current

level of ambition; narrowing down the options for the base year and number and length of commitment periods; beginning the process of converting pledges into quantified emission limitation or reduction objectives (QELROs), including through discussion of the Secretariat's technical paper (FCCC/TP/2010/2); analyzing efforts and achievements to date, as well as addressing the issue of surplus Assigned Amount Units (AAUs); and deciding on negotiating text, including whether to give instructions to the AWG-KP Chair to revise the documentation. He said the group's discussions would be based on document FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.1 (proposed amendments to the Protocol pursuant to its Article 3.9).

AUSTRALIA, supported by NORWAY, NEW ZEALAND and ICELAND, but opposed by BOLIVIA and BRAZIL, suggested having more time dedicated to discussing the overlap between LULUCF and the numbers, and proposed a joint session of the numbers and LULUCF groups. Spain, for the EU, preferred discussing technical issues relating to LULUCF rules and surplus AAUs before discussing how to raise the level of ambition, stressing that the rules affect the level of ambition. The FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA suggested also exploring the consequences of the various options regarding base year, LULUCF scenarios and treatment of surplus AAUs, together with their impacts on the desired environmental outcome. NEW ZEALAND noted that pledges will not simply be translated into QELROs, but that QELROs will have to be negotiated at the higher political level. JAPAN emphasized that for the relevant political decision to be taken, there is a need for clarity on the technical issues. CHINA cautioned against splitting the group's mandate into political and technical issues, underlining that the mandate is to conclude on Annex I parties' further emission reductions.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, supported by SOUTH AFRICA, said the issue of timing and procedures for entry into force of Protocol amendments should be discussed, in order to ensure there is no gap between the first and second commitment periods. THAILAND, supported by the LDCs and SOUTH AFRICA, proposed referring this question to legal experts, with SOUTH AFRICA adding that the timing of entry into force was not a purely legal matter.

Co-Chair Charles said he would inform the AWG-KP Chair about the group's desire to forward this issue to the legal issues group.

OTHER ISSUES (AWG-KP): In informal consultations on the flexibility mechanisms in the morning, parties focused on ways to reduce the options in the text. They considered issues that had previously only received limited attention, including the share of proceeds and supplementarity.

In informal consultations on LULUCF in the afternoon, parties considered reference levels, with some parties saying they may be open to the use of reference levels. Others noted a lack of transparency in establishing reference levels. Informal consultations will continue.

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION (SBSTA): During informal consultations on research and systematic observation, some parties called for discussions on enhancing the interactions between scientific and political issues to widen the appeal of the topic. Some parties lamented that the Secretariat had only received a few submissions on the topic. Informal consultations will continue.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS (SBI): In the contact group, parties discussed organization of work at COP 16 and COP/MOP 6. MEXICO reiterated that they were working towards convening an "inclusive" COP for parties and observers, including unrestricted

access to the conference facilities. Bangladesh, for the G-77/CHINA, INDONESIA, COLOMBIA and others called for enhancing the facilitation of visas for intersessional meetings, as well as for Cancún.

Barbados, for AOSIS, proposed the early closure of SBI and SBSTA in Cancún to focus on the AWG-LCA, AWG-KP, COP and COP/MOP. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION stated that the AWGs should finalize their work before the start of COP/MOP 6. COLOMBIA and SINGAPORE requested clarification on the status of the high-level segment, regarding whether it would be at summit level involving heads of state and government. MEXICO responded that this scenario was not envisaged.

Parties also discussed the duration of the high-level segment. The G-77/CHINA preferred a three-day high-level segment, rather than a four-day one. AUSTRALIA expressed support for efforts to facilitate the involvement of ministers to the fullest extent possible. The EU and JAPAN favored a longer high-level segment as required. While supporting enhanced ministerial engagement, AOSIS expressed doubt about whether a longer high-level segment would translate into greater ministerial engagement. SINGAPORE stressed that the method and mode of ministerial engagement must be inclusive and transparent.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MITIGATION (SBSTA): In informal consultations on scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation, parties raised issues for further discussion including: technical papers on costs and benefits of achieving a long-term objective of limiting temperature increase to 1.5°C and the costs of not achieving this objective; aspects of agricultural mitigation and adaptation; and work on energy efficiency and supply. Informal consultations will continue.

LDCs (SBI): During informal consultations in the morning, discussions focused on the Chair's proposed draft conclusions. Parties discussed: further guidance to the LDC Expert Group; revision of NAPAs; and guidance to the GEF, particularly whether the group can provide such guidance in relation to the provision of financial support for NAPAs. Informal consultations will continue.

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (CCS) UNDER THE CDM (SBSTA): During informal consultations on CCS under the CDM in the morning, many parties agreed that CCS is a potentially important mitigation strategy, while some continued to oppose its inclusion under the CDM. Some parties stressed that parties should not mix their concerns over technological issues with market concerns.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION LOG (ITL) FEES (SBI): In the contact group, the Secretariat introduced the technical paper (FCCC/TP/2010/1). After discussion on the options identified in the paper, he proposed, and parties agreed, to continue consultation on draft conclusions condensing option 1a (current methodology for new users).

GHG INVENTORY DATA IN ANNEX I NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS (SBI): In the contact group, parties considered the status of submission and review of Annex I fifth national communications (FCCC/SBI/2010/INF.1) and the date of submission of sixth national communications (FCCC/SBI/2009/INF.9). AUSTRALIA emphasized that comprehensive reporting is fundamental for the adequate implementation of the Convention, and called on parties to use national communications as an opportunity to learn from each other. The EU highlighted national communications as an important contribution to capacity building for both Annex I and non-

Annex I countries. The US emphasized that her country has learned from in depth in-country review of their national communication, and invited other parties to do the same.

The Secretariat then presented the main findings from the report on Annex I national greenhouse gas inventory data for the period 1990-2007 (FCCC/SBI/2009/12). BOLIVIA said the report gives a good idea of the differences between countries regarding compliance, suggested reflecting these differences in the conclusions, and called for compliance mechanisms to ensure commitments are met by parties. CHINA expressed "deep concern" that emissions have increased in many developed countries during the period, requesting that the COP consider these concerns.

ANNEX B PARTIES' ANNUAL COMPILATION AND ACCOUNTING REPORT (SBI): In the contact group on annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, the Secretariat introduced the main findings of its second report and said the next report will be presented to COP/MOP 6 in Cancún. BOLIVIA requested relating the numbers in these documents to numbers on the share of emission reductions that Annex B parties achieved through the flexibility mechanisms. Co-Chair William Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) clarified that the Co-Chairs will prepare a draft conclusion after receiving comments from parties.

IN THE CORRIDORS

On the third day of negotiations, many delegates spent the morning and afternoon in the AWG-LCA's contact group focusing on finance, which convened in the main plenary hall. Some commented on the tone being "much more constructive" than they had expected. "I heard some positive interventions from developing countries," explained a senior developed country delegate. Others complained, however, that while the tone was "mildly positive," parties had not really moved on from their "entrenched pre-Copenhagen positions." The assessment of a veteran developed country finance expert was that parties were "pretending as though the US\$100 billion pledged in Copenhagen never happened, or that the UN Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Finance has not been convened to consider sources of financing." Many others, however, saw the various parallel initiatives, including the Secretary-General's initiative and the Paris-Oslo REDD+ partnership, as threatening the role of the UNFCCC: "If these groups initiate institutions that start delivering significant funds while we are bickering, it will be hard to convince donors to bring the institutions into the UNFCCC," said one worried delegate.

"Déjà vu" was how one delegate described the AWG-KP contact group on numbers, saying he felt "extreme frustration" that discussions seemed to be going round in circles "as usual." Many said, however, that they were looking forward to discussions on the Secretariat's technical paper and presentations by various parties on their pledges and where they see discussions going.

ECO



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LCA Finance Comes Alive

After a unexciting first couple of days, today out of the blue in the LCA contact group on finance, delegates picked up the pace. It was a pleasure to see negotiators giving thoughtful and creative responses to the Chair's questions and to each other's proposals.

The Chair chose wisely in selecting finance, which underpins progress on many other areas, for the first deep engagement with the new negotiating text. Parties responded by presenting new ideas and arguments on the complex linkages between institutions as well as the need for effectiveness and accountability to the UNFCCC and its governing bodies. There is a clear consensus about the establishment of a new fund, and some new and creative thinking about how an overarching Finance Board could provide an oversight or coordinating function.

But no institutional framework for financing can be effective without sufficient funding. To ensure rapid progress on scaling up finance, the LCA must also continue its discussion of sources, in parallel with the discussions under the Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGF), which is holding a workshop on Saturday to report on progress and receive input.

The AGF has an opportunity to make rapid progress on identifying sources of funding for climate actions in developing countries. However, the LCA cannot

– continues page 2 –

Shared Vision Must Be Clear Vision

As parties walk into the LCA contact group on Shared Vision this morning, ECO will be thinking ahead to a final destination that does not yet look clear.

Nearly all Parties agree to a global goal of staying below 2° C. And furthermore, over 100 Parties call for stabilizing temperature rise at well below 1.5° C compared to pre-industrial levels.

But the current path Parties are taking

us towards is unclear but seems closer to a very dangerous 4° destination.

We hope the contact group proceeds with the right motivation and a visionary mindset. The Shared Vision discussions can help avoid the 4° path only if parties engage in a constructive and trust-building dialogue today that will advance the text in substance, move towards convergence of views and provide clarity to both.

EU starts fast, but . . .

ECO is eagerly awaiting today's side event at which the EU will present a preliminary report on its fast start finance pledge. Not because the report itself will bring any new information to light – it was leaked to the press weeks ago – but to see EU negotiators try to answer the question on the lips of NGOs and developing country negotiators everywhere: How exactly is EU fast start finance 'new and additional'? Other developed countries might find it useful to attend and pick up some tips.

The EU had the right idea in suggesting a report on whether they were keeping their promises. This might help make up for the fact that most EU Member States have done a pretty good job over the years at breaking long-standing promises to provide finance to poor countries, whether as aid or climate finance under the UNFCCC.

The Spanish Presidency started well, collecting information on Member State

pledges, but then a problem arose. The EU's commitment first made in Brussels at the December leaders' summit did not address whether the promises they were making were 'new and additional' as required by the Copenhagen Accord. It is clear that this means over and above the target to provide at least 0.7% gross national income (GNI) in official development assistance (ODA). Climate change imposes new costs on developing countries, so new money is needed to tackle it.

Instead of owning up to relabeling some old ODA pledges and then adding them to the new fast-start climate finance total, EU governments thought it best to keep quiet and hope no one noticed – but some did. Failing to ensure that climate finance is new and additional to existing ODA targets takes money that would otherwise have been available for spending on schools and hospitals in developing countries, to name one example. And that at a time when budgets for essential services are already being cut in

– continues page 2 –

– LCA Finance, from page 1 –

just wait until the AGF presents its final report in November to take up the issue of sources, if it hopes to move from analysis to action this year.

Parties should start actively discussing sources of public funds in the LCA now, and incorporate and build on the analyses and recommendations of the AGF, starting with the interim report expected in July. Avenues to explore include new and innovative sources of public finance, including bunkers mechanisms, financial transaction taxes (FTTs), Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and international auctioning of AAUs. Then in Cancun, the LCA can be in a position to adopt substantial decisions and provide clear guidance for the work of the UNFCCC and other bodies in the coming year.

This can lead to adoption of a comprehensive set of decisions on financing sources and institutions as part of an ambitious comprehensive agreement in Cancun. All this is possible if leaders have the political will, but short of that, Parties can agree a more modest but still ambitious package of decisions to demonstrate the viability of the UNFCCC process and support the scaling up of mitigation and adaptation actions on the ground.

– EU Fast Start Finance, from page 1 –

the face of economic downturn. And we won't mention more than just this once that most countries aren't even achieving their longstanding ODA pledges.

All that said, ECO welcomes the EU's readiness to face the music in today's side event. We hope they come clean about recycling past promises and are ready to answer questions on the scale of money going to different countries, and provide detail on how it will flow through bilateral and multilateral channels, as grants and loans, and for adaptation and mitigation.

This is just a preliminary report, and the EU will have another chance to get it right in the annual report due at COP 16. But to provide genuine transparency, and to ensure that the US and other rich countries are held accountable too, they should seek a common reporting framework. The Secretariat could be asked to take that on and add meat to the EU's bare bones.

How Biodiversity Supports Climate Resilience

This is the International Year of Biodiversity. 'So what' ECO hears you say. 'Nothing to do with us – we just deal with climate change.'

That would not be correct! Biological diversity supports ecosystems essential for human life, including climate regulation, water, food security and protection from natural disasters. Climate change is an increasing cause of biodiversity loss that in turn adds to the impacts of climate change. Healthy ecosystems are particularly important for people living in poverty – they depend far more directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and survival. Ah, *now* you're seeing the connection to our agenda . . .

The starting point is that mitigation and adaptation must be based on sound science. An important new report, *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3* (Convention on Biological Diversity, May 2010), supports this. GEO3 is also a wake up call. In many places across the world, natural systems supporting economies, lives and livelihoods are at risk of rapid degradation and collapse. While the poorest people suffer disproportionately from the deterioration of ecosystems, ultimately everyone stands to lose. Climate change and biodiversity are inextricably linked. Government policy and our personal choices determine how human drivers of both will shape our future.

Time is short. The challenge to stay below 2° C of warming looms ever larger. The current Copenhagen pledges add up to a 3° to 4° C world by 2100 at best. At the same time, we have massively failed to meet the CBD's target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss globally by 2010 (agreed by world leaders at the Johannesburg World Summit in 2002 and integrated into the Millennium Development Goals, MDGs). Catastrophic changes to our planet could happen well within the lifetime of our children.

One planet. Unabated, these crises will change our planet's unique human-life supporting conditions. Above 2° C of warming, ecosystem capacity to meet the needs of present and future generations will be severely compromised. In fact, even at a 1.5° C increase, lives in vulner-

able places such as small island developing states and communities in the polar regions will be tremendously difficult, and for some, impossible.

Costs increase the more we delay. TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 2009) is providing an economic evidence base for decision-makers, as Stern did for climate change. Addressing these challenges together will reduce costs and secure multiple benefits. But we must not steal from one pot to put money into another. New, not recycled, public money is essential. Money promised in the CBD process in the past should not be counted towards satisfying fast-start finance promises.

Adaptation can support or harm nature and people. Supporting natural and social resilience is cost effective, locally appropriate and our insurance mechanism for the future.

Mitigation. Nature can help. Ecosystems such as forests and peatlands absorb and store carbon, as do oceans and water bodies. If our mitigation choices harm natural systems, such as biofuels replacing natural forest, we risk releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere.

Some 190 Parties engaged in the UNFCCC are also signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Meeting the MDGs by 2015 is the international commitment to tackle poverty. This year through to Rio+20 in 2012 provides an opportunity not to be missed.

Governments will meet to discuss biodiversity in New York this September and Nagoya in October, international development at the MDG Summit in New York in September and climate change in Cancun at the end of 2010.

Parties in the UNFCCC have a crucial role to play in encouraging cooperation and ensuring effective opportunities to make sure the links are made at national and international levels. Addressing these interconnected crises in a mutually reinforcing way is the only realistic and cost effective way forward for our modern world.

[sssshhhhh ... the Fossils are coming! ... the Fossils are coming! ...]



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Bonn Climate Change Talks - June 2010
SBSTA 32, SBI 32, AWG-KP 12, AWG-LCA 10
Bonn, 31 May–11 June 2010

Daily Programme

Official meetings

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments
for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)**
(Open meeting)

On conclusion of
the joint contact
group on
Development and
Transfer of
Technology – until
11:30

2nd meeting

Saal Maritim

1. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
[Item 3 of the provisional agenda]
(FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.1, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.2, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.3, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.4, FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/Add.5, FCCC/TP/2010/2 and FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/6/INF.1)
2. Other matters
[Item 4 of the provisional agenda]

The Daily Programme is available electronically at <http://unfccc.int/>. Participants are kindly reminded to consult the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes to the Daily Programme. In order to reduce paper consumption, participants are kindly requested to retain copies of documents throughout the sessions.



Informal groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Open to Parties and observers)

AWG-KP

15:00– 16:30	Contact group on Annex I Parties' emission reductions (aggregate/individual)	Saal Beethoven
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AWG-LCA

11:30– 13:00	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Mitigation actions by developing country Parties and associated measurement, reporting and verification) <i>Further information available on the UNFCCC website (AWG-LCA webpage <http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4381.php>).</i>	Saal Maritim
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16:30– 18:00	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Measurement, reporting and verification of support provided by developed country Parties) <i>Further information available on the UNFCCC website (AWG-LCA webpage <http://unfccc.int/meetings/items/4381.php>).</i>	Saal Maritim
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SBI

10:00– 10:45	Contact group on national communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	Reger
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10:45– 11:30	Contact group on annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Reger
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11:30– 13:00	Contact group on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings	Schumann
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SBSTA/SBI

10:00	Joint contact group on the development and transfer of technologies	Saal Beethoven
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Groups other than the Convention and Protocol bodies

(Closed meetings)

08:00–09:00	African Group Coordination Meeting	Schumann
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08:00–09:00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger
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09:00–10:00	African Group Congo – Basin	Koch
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09:00–10:00	Environmental Integrity Group	Hauptmann
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09:00–10:00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
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09:00–10:00	Umbrella Group Meeting – Heads of Delegation	Liszt
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13:00–14:00	Coalition of Rainforest Nations	Mann
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13:00–14:00	Least Developed Countries	König
14:00–15:00	Group of 77 and China	Schumann
18:00–19:00	African Group Coordination Meeting	Schumann
18:00–19:00	Alliance of Small Island States	Reger
19:00–20:00	Least Developed Countries – Coordination Meeting	Koch

Meetings of United Nations agencies

(Closed meetings)

14.30–15.00	Briefing to United Nations system entities by UNFCCC secretariat	Haber
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Meetings of observer organizations

(Closed meetings)

Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:

Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"	Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical devices (FIDMED), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Air" Room "Water"	Hotel Maritim Room "Einstein" Room "Planck" Room "Schumann"
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08:00–09:00	Farmers non-governmental organizations	Wind (MoE)
08:00–09:00	Youth non-governmental organizations (YOUNGOs)	Solar (MoE)
09:00–10:00	Business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs)	Wind (MoE)
09:00–10:00	Indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs)	Air (FIDMED)
09:00–10:00	Trade union non-governmental organizations (TUNGOs)	Water (FIDMED)
10:00–11:00	Women and gender non-governmental organizations	Wind (MoE)
13:00–14:00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Einstein (Maritim)
17:00–18:00	Government of Mexico – Briefing to Civil Society on COP/CMP	Schumann (Maritim)
18:00–19:00	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries/ Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Planck (Maritim)

Press briefings

(Media only)

12:00–12:30	Rainforest Foundation Norway - Accra Caucus: REDD and the rights, the gap between rhetoric and reality. Launch of case study report	Haydn
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Preliminary schedule of meetings for Saturday, 5 June 2010

This preliminary schedule is designed to give participants an overview for planning purposes. The information is **indicative and subject to change**, depending on the requirements of the negotiating process. Please consult the relevant day's Daily Programme for final details, and the CCTV monitors for any last-minute changes.

AWG-LCA	
a.m.	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Specific issues on enhanced action on adaptation)
p.m.	Contact group on item 3 (Issue: Opportunities for using markets to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions)

AWG-KP	
a.m.	Contact group on Annex I Parties' emission reductions (Aggregate/individual)
p.m.	Contact group on Others issues identified at the resumed sixth session of the AWG-KP (LULUCF)

SBI	
a.m.	Contact group on the methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees
a.m.	Contact group on Article 6 of the Convention

Status report on consideration of agenda items as at 3 June 2010

AWG-KP agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
2. (c)	Election of officers	Mr. Andrej Kranjc (Rapporteur of the CMP) to conduct consultations. Secretariat contact: Ms. Nattley Williams (+49 151 27741499).
3.	Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group on the scale of emission reductions by Annex I Parties, co-chaired by Mr. Leon Charles (Grenada) and Mr. Jürgen Lefevere (EU). Secretariat contact: Mr. Claudio Forner (+49 151 27741492). Contact group on other issues identified at the resumed sixth session of the AWG-KP, chaired by Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway). Secretariat contact: Mr. Claudio Forner (+49 151 27741492).
4.	Other matters	No other matters were raised.
5.	Report of the session	Draft report prepared (FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/L.3)

AWG-LCA agenda item	Status
2.	Organizational matters
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session Organization of the work agreed.
3.	<p>Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012</p> <p>Contact group on agenda item 3, chaired by the Chair of the AWG-LCA. Secretariat contact: Ms. Marcela Main Sancha (+49 151 27741484) Ms. Olga Pilifosova (+49 151 27741483)</p> <p>Indicative list of issues to be taken up during the first week of the session:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced provision of financial resources, including linkages between the financial mechanism and proposed bodies for adaptation, technology development and transfer, capacity-building, REDD-plus, and the mechanism to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions and facilitate provision and recording of support <i>The Chair has requested Mr. Burhan Gafoor (Singapore) to consult Parties on:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>How to ensure coherence and coordination in delivery of climate financing?</i> b) <i>How would the matching of action and support work?</i> 2. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action <i>The Chair has requested the Vice-Chair, Mr. Daniel A. Reijfsnyder (United States of America) to consult Parties on review/assessment of overall progress in implementation (chapter I, para. 4, of the text to facilitate negotiations)</i> 3. Mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties and associated measurement, reporting and verification 4. Mitigation actions by developing country Parties and associated measurement, reporting and verification 5. Measurement, reporting and verification of support provided by developed country Parties

		6. Specific issues on enhanced action on adaptation 7. Opportunities for using markets to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions
4.	Other matters	No other matters were raised.
5.	Report on the session	Draft Report Prepared (FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.3)*

SBI agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted, with sub-item 4 (b) held in abeyance.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	
3. (a)	Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990–2007	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 3 (a): Ms. Lornaliza Kogler (+49 151 27741581)
3. (b)	Status of submission and review of fifth national communications	For 3 (b) and (c): Ms. Katia Simeonova (+49 151 27741572)
3. (c)	Date of submission of sixth national communications	
4.	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	
4. (a)	Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: For 4 (a): Mr. Yolando Velasco (+49 151 27741527)
4. (c)	Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention	For 4 (c) and (d): Mr. Dominique Revet (+49 151 27741528)
4. (d)	Provision of financial and technical support	
4. (b)	Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	Sub-item held in abeyance.
5.	Financial mechanism of the Convention	
5. (a)	Fourth review of the financial mechanism	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Zaheer Fakir (South Africa) and

* To be issued.

5. (b)	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility	Ms. Sandrine de Guio (France). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
5. (c)	Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund	
6.	Article 6 of the Convention	Contact group, chaired by Ms. Liana Bratasida (Indonesia). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
7.	Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention	
7. (a)	Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Samuel Ortiz Basualdo (Argentina). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rojina Manandhar (+49 151 27741554)
7. (b)	Matters relating to the least developed countries	Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair (FCCC/SBI/2010/L.2)
8.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Bert van der Plas (+49 151 27741568)
9.	Capacity-building under the Convention	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
10.	Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda) and Ms. Marie Jaudet (France). Secretariat contact: Ms. Alla Metelitsa (+49 151 27741538)
11.	Review of the Adaptation Fund	Contact group co-chaired by Ms. Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland). Secretariat contact: Mr. Marcelo Jordan (+49 151 27741533)
12.	Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBI/SBSTA joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia) and Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550)

13.	Annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, co-chaired by . Mr. William Koyo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) and Mr. Makio Miyagawa (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Sergey Kononov (+49 151 27741583)
14.	Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Maria Socorro Manguiat (+49 151 27741497)
15.	Proposal from Kazakhstan to amend Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol	Informal consultations by Mr. Mark Berman (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Jane Bulmer (+49 151 27741498)
16.	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings	
16. (a)	Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Robert Owen-Jones (Australia). Secretariat contact: Ms. June Budhooram (+49 151 27741477)
16. (b)	Sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	
16. (c)	Future sessional periods	
16. (d)	Organization of the intergovernmental process	
17.	Administrative, financial and institutional matters	
17. (a)	Budget performance for the biennium 2010–2011	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Mr. Steven Moore (+49 151 27741649)
17. (b)	Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Mr. Steven Moore (+49 151 27741649)
17. (c)	Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol	Contact group, chaired by . Ms. Tamara Curll (Australia). Secretariat contact: Ms. Nattley Williams (+49 151 27741499)
17. (d)	Methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees	Contact group, chaired by Mr. Toshiaki Nagata (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Jean-Francois Halleux (+49 151 27741577)
18.	Other matters	To be reflected in the report on the session.
19.	Report of the session	Draft report prepared (FCCC/SBI/2010/L.1)

SBSTA agenda item		Status
2.	Organizational matters	
2. (a)	Adoption of the agenda	Agenda adopted.
2. (b)	Organization of the work of the session	Organization of the work agreed.
3.	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. Don Lemmen (Canada). Secretariat contact: Ms. Xianfu Lu (+49 151 27741553).
4.	Development and transfer of technologies	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mr. Ronald Schillemans (The Netherlands). Secretariat contact: Mr. Vladimir Hecl (+49 151 27741569).
5.	Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action	Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/L.2).
6.	Research and systematic observation	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Sergio Castellari (Italy) and Mr. David Lesolle (Botswana). Secretariat contact: Ms. Rocio Lichte (+49 151 27741562).
7.	Methodological issues under the Convention.	
7. (a)	Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport	Consultations by the Chair. Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563).
7. (b)	Revised UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention	Informal consultations, facilitated by Ms. Riitta Pipatti (Finland) and Mr. Nagmeldin Elhassan (Sudan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Matthew Dudley (+49 151 27741579).
8.	Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol	
8. (a)	Implications of the establishment of new hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) facilities seeking to obtain certified emission reductions for the destruction of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23)	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Samuel Adejuwon (Nigeria). Secretariat contact: Mr. Kishor Rajhansa (+49 151 27741511).

8. (b)	Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Pedro Martins Barata (Portugal) and Ms. Andrea García Guerrero (Colombia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Rodrigo Leme (+49 151 27741510).
8. (c)	Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Peer Stiansen (Norway). Secretariat contact: Ms. Veronica Colerio (+49 151 27741513).
8. (d)	Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Eduardo Sanhueza (Chile). Secretariat contact: Mr. Wojciech Galinski (+49 151 27741512).
8. (e)	Common metrics to calculate the CO ₂ equivalence of greenhouse gases	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Michael Gytarsky (Russian Federation). Secretariat contact: Ms. Astrid Olsson (+49 151 27741585).
9.	Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change	Informal consultations, facilitated by Mr. Fredrick Kossam (Malawi) and Mr. Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). Secretariat contact: Mr. Fernando Castellanos Silveira (+49 151 27741563).
10.	Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol	SBSTA/SBI joint contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Eduardo Calvo Buendia (Peru) and Mr. Andrew Ure (Australia). Secretariat contact: Mr. Festus Luboyera (+49 151 27741550).
11.	Cooperation with relevant international organizations	Chair to prepare draft conclusions. Secretariat contact: Ms. Karen Smith (+49 151 27741474).
12.	Other matters	No matters were raised.
13.	Report on the session	Draft report prepared (FCCC/SBSTA/2010/L.1)

Special announcements

Government of Mexico, COP16/CMP 6 desk The COP16/CMP 6 desk will be operational from 3 to 11 June 2010 at the main Foyer in the Maritim Hotel and will provide the following services on the dates and times as indicated below :

Rental space: 3 to 10, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours
Accommodation: 5 to 11, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours
Visas for Parties : 7 to 11, June 2010, from 9.00 to 20.00 hours

Use of audio/video recording devices by participants at UNFCCC sessions The making of audio and video recordings, including any external transmission, by Party or observer organization delegations during open and closed official meetings and in designated security zones is not permitted. The secretariat provides audio recordings of official meetings, as required by Parties. Webcasts are provided for open plenary meetings

Vacancies at the UNFCCC secretariat A number of vacancies, ranging from entry level to senior management level, have been and will be advertised throughout 2010. The current vacancies include the following senior position:

Manager, Financial Cooperation and Capacity Building (FCCB) Sub-programme, Financial and Technical Support (FTS) Programme

Participants at the thirty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the twelfth session of the AWG-KP and the tenth session of the AWG-LCA are kindly asked to bring to the attention of qualified individuals in their countries/organizations the link to the employment page of the secretariat website:

<<https://unfccc.int/secretariat/employment/recruitment>>

The secretariat is committed to ensuring equitable geographical distribution and gender balance among its staff. To this end, it would like to especially encourage qualified women candidates and candidates from developing countries to apply for vacancies.

Announcements

Delegation nameplates Delegates are kindly requested not to remove country nameplates from the meeting rooms. The secretariat is unable to replace these at short notice and this can lead to serious disruptions at meetings.

Events

For a full schedule of side events during the sessions and a list of the exhibits, please visit the UNFCCC website at <<http://unfccc.int/>>. The secretariat would like to note that the scheduling of events remains dependent upon the demands of the negotiating process. For short-term changes please consult the CCTV monitors.

Side events

Please note that the following events will take place at the following venues:

Ministry of Environment (MoE), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Solar" Room "Wind"	Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical devices (FIDMED), Robert-Schumann-Platz Room "Air" Room "Water"
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Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
13:00– 14:30	Changing the climate of climate change negotiations Please join us in a presentation regarding the use of mediation as an effective dispute resolution mechanism as applied to conflicts resulting from climate change issues in the social, economic, and political arenas as consequence of climate change now and in our common future. Refreshments are provided.	Mediators Beyond Borders (MBB) Mr. Thomas Fiutak fiuta001@umn.edu (+1 651 4021942)	Air (FIDMED)
13:00– 14:30	Climate change demands inner change In order for us move into an era of greater care for the Earth we need to connect more deeply with our values, and to help others do the same. In this presentation we will demonstrate how a simple meditation practice can bring about shifts in understanding – for others, the environment and ourselves.	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU) Ms. Sonja Maria Ohlsson copenhagen@dk.bkwsu.org (+45 33 310421)	Wind (MoE)
18:00– 19:30	Improving the effectiveness of international climate change governance IISD and its partners examine an effective system of international governance to address the climate change challenge, focusing on developments and directions resulting from the Copenhagen climate change conference.	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Ms. Jo-Ellen Parry jparry@iisd.ca (+1 204 9587722)	Air (FIDMED)

<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>Designing and implementing climate risk mgt and insurance tools for adaptation (MCII with partners) Explores party questions on design and implementation of climate risk management and insurance tools for adaptation. Delegates and experts discuss examples of institutional set-ups, cost considerations, implementation strategies to help vulnerable countries and people. Moving from negotiation text to implementation.</p>	<p>Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII) Ms. Koko Warner warner@ehs.unu.edu (+49 228 8150226)</p>	<p>Wind (MoE)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>Agriculture and climate change – next steps after Copenhagen Agro-ecological farming systems build on farmer knowledge, maximize biodiversity and mitigate climate change, but is carbon trading the way forward? Should large-scale industrial agriculture (no-till, agrofuels, biochar, GM plants) be considered a carbon sink? We examine arguments and evidence.</p>	<p>ECONEXUS Ms. Helena Paul h.paul@econexus.info (+44 207 4314357)</p>	<p>Water (FIDMED)</p>
<p>18:00– 19:30</p>	<p>From forest conservation to REDD plus – German cooperation in support of climate change mitigation related to forests Germany is supporting REDD plus activities in more than 20 developing countries. This side event will give an overview of this engagement, which combines activities run by German development cooperation and Germany's International Climate Initiative, and will present country specific projects.</p>	<p>Germany Mr. Reinhard Wolf Reinhard.Wolf@gtz.de (+49 6196 791322)</p>	<p>Solar (MoE)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>Bridging the gap between transport and climate change This side event will present and discuss with negotiators recent suggestions by TRF, GTZ, UITP, Veolia and ITDP on the financial, technology and capacity building requirements of a post-2012 Agreement that recognizes the role of land transport.</p>	<p>Transport Research Foundation (TRF) Mr. Holger Dalkmann hdalkmann@trl.co.uk (+44 1344 770279)</p>	<p>Air (FIDMED)</p>
<p>19:45– 21:15</p>	<p>Mediterranean energy network and green economy Combating Mediterranean climate change works together with security of energy supply. A network system with greater use of renewable energy, the improvement of energy efficiency and a cut in gas emissions will make industry and agriculture more competitive, generating investments, creating new jobs.</p>	<p>COBASE, Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base (ECOSOC) Mr. Massimo Pieri cobase@tin.it (+39 6 3330078)</p>	<p>Water (FIDMED)</p>

19:45– 21:15	Demonstrating agricultural mitigation: examples from the field A consortium of FAO, IFAD, the CGIAR, the GPDRD, CCAFS, and the World Bank will present 3-6 case studies demonstrating field work on GHG mitigation in agriculture, including MRV issues, synergies with adaptation, and impacts on food security and livelihoods.	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Ms. Susan Buzzelli s.buzzelli@cgiar.org (+1 202 8624607)	Solar (MoE)
19:45– 21:15	An equitable pathway toward 350 ppm CO₂ Join 350.org to discuss clean development pathways towards reaching 350 ppm. 112 countries support 350 ppm as a target. We will devote time during this side event to exploring what this means in terms of equitable allotment of atmospheric space.	Sustainable Markets Foundation - 350.org Mr. Jeremy Osborn jeremy@350.org (+1 802 5524067)	Wind (MoE)

Other Activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
10:00– 21:00	Klimaforum Bonn: What next for environmental protection? Climate Justice required! A conference organized by Attac, Germany and the BUND (Friends of the Earth, Germany), including workshops and panel discussions.	Friends of the Earth - Germany Ms. Antje von Broock antje.vonbroock@bund.net (+49 30 2758 6468)	Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Colmantstraße 14-16
13:15– 14:00	Briefing on Logistics for COP 16/CMP 6	Delegation of Mexico	Schumann
18:00– 20:00	Climate Justice and Tourism – Myths surrounding tourism and climate policies The members of the Tourism European Ecumenical Network call for climate justice in tourism and demand binding regulations for emissions from aviation and shipping. Panel event and reception with 12 NGOs from Europe and Asia. Snacks and drinks provided. More information at <www.tourism-watch.de>.	Church Development Service (EED) Mr. Heinz Fuchs tourism-watch@eed.de (+49 228 8101 2302)	Universitätsclub Bonn, Wolfgang-Paul-Saal (room), Konviktstraße 9 (in the city center direct at the river Rhine)

Forthcoming other activities

Time	Theme	Organizer	Venue
5 June: 9:00– 18:00	Conference and film festival: “Towards a new justice tryptych: Development, Climate, Opportunity” The conference will serve as an open exchange forum between negotiators, scientist, NGOs on key issues that constitute climate justice, such as the impacts and options to adapt, finance and low-carbon future. The film festival will present short films, more information at < http://www.germanwatch.org/termine/2010-06-05d.htm >.	GERMANWATCH Mr. Sven Harmeling harmeling@germanwatch.org (+49 160 9946 1412)	Wissenschaftszentrum Bonn, Ahrstrasse 5, U station Hochkreuz; a rikscha service (free of charge) to transport delegates from the Maritim to the conference venue (1.6 km) will be organized.

Advance notice for Saturday, 5 June, 13:00–14:30

Special Briefing

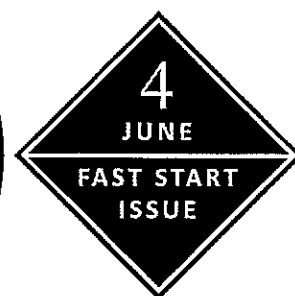
Briefing to UNFCCC Parties by the United Nations Secretary-General’s High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing

Saal Beethoven, Hotel Maritim
Attendance: Open to all participants

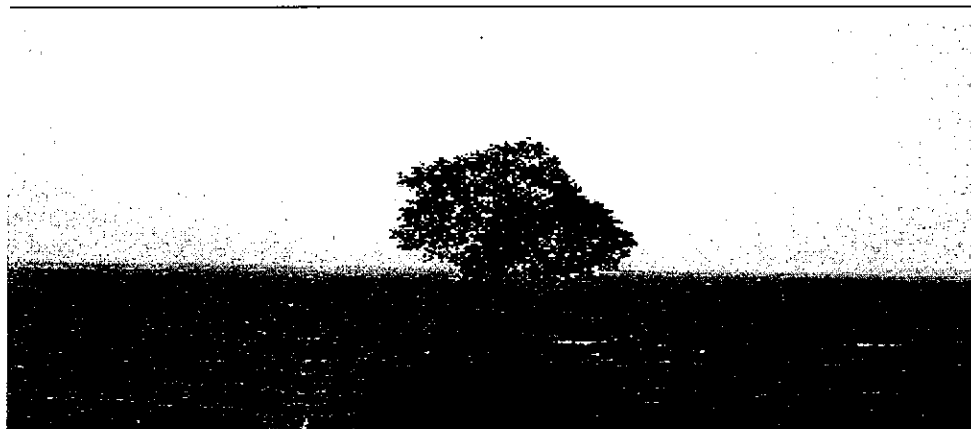
The Secretary-General has established a High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing to study the potential sources of revenue for financing mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries and to make progress on this key issue in the course of 2010.

As it was done during the April session, the special briefing will provide a further update on the work of the group. For further information on this event, please contact Mr. Frank Schroeder at schroeder@un.org.

eco



ECO has been published by Non-Governmental Environmental Groups at major international conferences since the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. This issue is produced co-operatively by the Climate Action Network at the UNFCCC meetings in Bonn in May/June 2010.
 ECO email: econewsletter@hotmail.com – ECO website: <http://www.climatenetwork.org/eco> – Editorial/Production: Fred Heutte



Fast Start Needed for 1.5° Review

Earlier this week during a SBSTA contact group, a number of countries particularly vulnerable to climate change requested a workshop and technical report by Cancún on the costs and opportunities of mitigation to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5° C.

The report could draw on recent scientific studies in advance of forthcoming IPCC scenarios, and equip Parties with an early look at the options available well ahead of 2015 when they deliberate the long-term temperature goal under the LCA.

Since many governments with a view to adopting 1.5° C as the long-term goal agreed the Copenhagen Accord in part because of the promised review of 1.5 by 2015, there should be a lot of support for getting the ball rolling.

Perhaps not to our surprise, however, there are quite few a developed countries coming up with all sorts of excuses why such a report can or should not be done by

Cancún – we don't have enough time, the UNFCCC can't do this, it's in the wrong agenda item, etc.

But ECO has to ask this: Why would parties raise excuses against assessing the most recent scientific research? Could such a report present some inconvenient truths?

The UNFCCC can't seriously address a long-term goal unless it is informed about the underlying science and all the resulting options. A study on actions associated with limiting temperature rise to 1.5° C would be well in line with the precautionary principle under the Convention. But therein lies the problem -- that would involve Parties agreeing to align ongoing deliberations more firmly with the principles of the Convention, which has been a bit of a challenge lately. We eagerly await the draft conclusions from the SBSTA contact group on Agenda Item 9, and for evidence that vulnerable countries' pleas won't fall on deaf ears again.

Planning Now for the Low Carbon Future

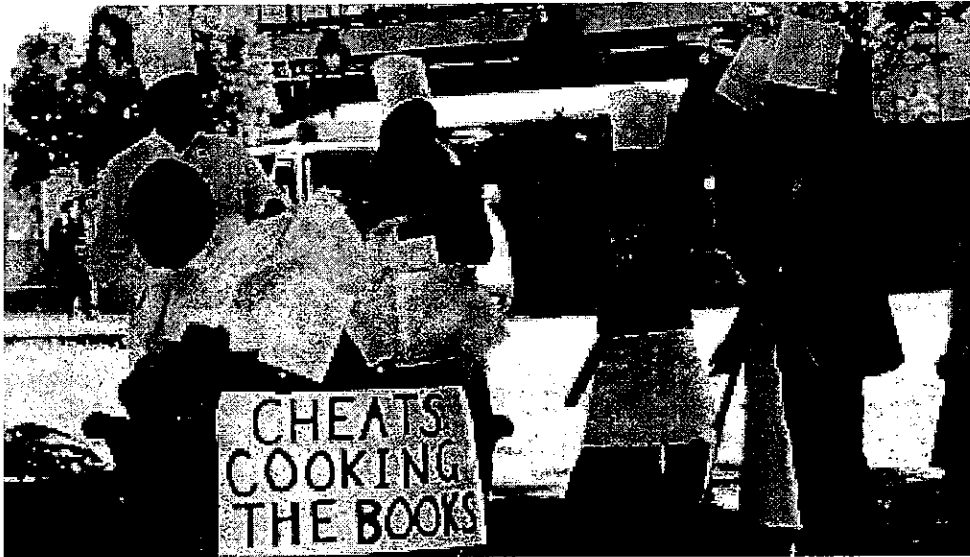
Amidst the many vital matters being discussed in the LCA, there are two key ideas already enshrined in the current text -- zero carbon action plans (ZCAPs) for all developed country parties, and low carbon action plans (LCAPs) for developing countries (except the most vulnerable countries).

By agreeing to begin planning their pathways to complete decarbonization, developed countries can demonstrate that they have the policies and measures in place to meet their emission reduction commitments and the long term vision for decarbonizing their economies by 2050.

LCAPs will provide developing countries the opportunity to plan for sustainable low-carbon development, showcasing their efforts and providing clarity on which actions are counted as domestic, carbon market and CDM respectively, to avoid double counting.

An elaboration of proposed actions requiring support would also help to match these actions with funding, capacity building and technology from developed countries. And it should be strongly stated that without support from developed countries in the first place, low carbon planning will be impossible for developing countries.

ECO applauds the Chair for including low and zero carbon development in the discussion text, and encourages delegates to show their support.



The GCCA LULUCheFs show how the proposed rules for land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) would be a recipe for disaster if they allow developed country emissions to increase with no penalty. LULUCF currently lacks ambition and environmental integrity. Knowing the exact recipe is important, but in the end a good cake needs consistent and high quality ingredients.

EU Fast Start Finance Update

At their side event yesterday, the EU presented a preliminary report on meeting its Copenhagen fast start finance pledge. The European Commission and seven Member States announced, in response to a question, the following definitions of how their pledge is 'new and additional':

European Commission: Money that was part of the EU budget margin, so not originally programmed 2010-2012.

Finland: A net increase in funding for climate change projects, part of increasing ODA appropriations.

UK: Part of a rising ODA budget.

Germany: Money that comes from new and innovative sources (such as EU ETS auction revenues) and money that is additional to a 2009 baseline.

France: Ongoing climate change activities are not counted as fast start, only new activities are counted.

Sweden: From the budget over and above 0.7% GNI provided as ODA.

Netherlands: 0.1% above 0.7% GNI provided as ODA.

Spain: 'Fresh' money.

ECO wasn't satisfied with the answers, since climate finance should be new and additional to the targets developed countries have set to increase ODA to at least 0.7% GNI, so that the development gains

of recent years are not reversed. All the same, this is a welcome first step towards the transparency civil society and delegates need to hold Parties to account for their promises.

ECO calls on the other 20 EU Member States as well as all other developed country Parties to come clean about the baselines for additionality that they are using. Only then can the debate about defining a fair common baseline for additionality really begin. Nobody would trust pledged cuts in emissions without a standard baseline. It's time for these Parties to recognise that the same is true of finance commitments.

Advancing the New Delhi Work Programme

With all the talk of finance gaps and gigatonne gaps, there has been much more progress in closing the climate-education-and-awareness gap. Now there is an opportunity to go even further in the SBI. The New Delhi Work Programme adopted at COP 8 under Article 6 of the Convention comprises a promising set of commitments.

The pillars of education, public participation and awareness-raising help to

combat an atmosphere of climate denial and skepticism. Without a critical mass of public understanding and support to address the threats of climate change and the opportunities of clean energy development, the gap between the negotiations today and a fair, ambitious and binding global deal could become a chasm.

The current mid-term review of the New Delhi programme is a unique chance to build bridges between governments and citizens. That will only happen if civil society has the opportunity to fully contribute to the review along with Parties. This can best be realized by amending the New Delhi Work Programme to extend beyond 2012 and strengthen it to provide more local and regional climate education.

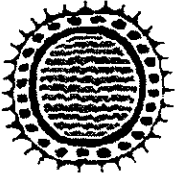
Elements required include creating financial mechanisms specifically to fund Article 6 activities, recognizing and supporting youth organizations as key providers of non-formal and peer education, and supporting the diversity of forms that public awareness building can take, including arts, entertainment and both 'on-line' and 'real-life' social networks.

The SBI should call for civil society as well as Party submissions on the review of the New Delhi Work Programme. Similarly, the Secretariat should receive a broad mandate to conduct its review of the work programme with as much civil society participation as possible.

Parties should also provide the financial means to enable the Secretariat to organize regional workshops on the implementation of Article 6 in the SIDS and Africa. Previous workshops have been invaluable in communicating the objectives of Article 6. These regions deserve those resources, too.

LUDWIG

Ludwig hears that an Annex 1 country that hasn't ratified the Kyoto Protocol has been complaining that they can't take part in a KP discussion on its target. He reckons the solution to that is quite simple – the Protocol is still open for ratification. All they have to do is sign on the dotted line. Ludwig is quite sure that all parties would work with considerable efficiency to expedite that process.



COBASE Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base - ECOSOC
By sustainability we mean the increase of diversity or its
maintenance at least

UNFramework Convention on Climate Change

Side Event

Energy Med Network and GE

4 June 2010

19: 45 - 21:15 Water (FIDMED)

Prof. Massimo Pieri

Presentation: **Limits of renewable energy**

Arch Valentina Jappelli

Presentation: **Asimmetry of energy**

Discussion

Combating Mediterranean climate change works together with security of energy supply. A network system with proper use of renewable energy, the improvement of energy efficiency and a cut in gas emissions will make industry and agriculture more competitive, generating investments, creating new jobs.

Information

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SB 32 AND AWG HIGHLIGHTS: THURSDAY, 3 JUNE 2010

In the morning and afternoon, contact groups and informal consultations took place on issues including decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work), review of the Adaptation Fund, arrangements for intergovernmental meetings and capacity building under the SBI, item 3 (preparation of an outcome to be presented to COP 16) under the AWG-LCA and Annex I emission reductions under the AWG-KP. In the morning and afternoon, the SBSTA research dialogue also convened.

SBSTA RESEARCH DIALOGUE

SBSTA Chair Mama Konaté (Mali) opened the SBSTA dialogue on developments in research activities, recalling the SBSTA decision inviting research programmes to inform the SBSTA of scientific developments relevant to the Convention (FCCC/SBSTA/2007/4).

Rik Leemans, Earth System Science Partnership, highlighted impacts of climate change on ecosystems and socio-economic systems and called for policy makers to search for “win-win” solutions addressing multiple challenges.

Ghassem Asrar, World Climate Research Programme, spoke on planned activities that will use climate information for science-based decision-making, noting challenges in developing seasonal and regional climate prediction capabilities, and sea-level change and variability predictions.

Sybil Seitzinger, International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, stressed that ocean acidification is occurring and described the importance of biological life for absorbing carbon in the ocean, highlighting potential disruptions to fisheries.

Ottmar Edenhofer, IPCC, discussed the outlines of the contributions by the three IPCC working groups to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), including bridges between the working groups.

IPCC Vice-Chair Jean-Pascal van Ypersele emphasized that the IPCC is making maximum effort to reduce the potential for errors in the AR5. He also noted that the InterAcademy’s review of IPCC policies and practices will be discussed by the IPCC in October 2010 to ensure that the AR5 is as policy relevant as possible without being prescriptive.

Andrew Matthews, Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, outlined new programmes on REDD and pathways for sustainable development, as well as continuing activities on impact and vulnerability, data management and work relevant to the AR5.

Elisabeth Lipiatou, Seventh Framework Programme, described the organization’s regional work on climate change support in developing countries. She presented work on aerosols, sea ice and ocean acidification, as well as new research priorities on MRV methodologies and projected adaptation costs.

John Padgham, Global Change SysTEM for Analysis, Research and Training (START), discussed science policy dialogues aiming to foster better communication between scientists and policy makers in developing countries, stressing the importance, *inter alia*, of: addressing capacity and knowledge gaps; improving access to data; using integrated inter-sectoral planning; and enhancing communication pathways.

Ann Gordon, National Meteorological Service of Belize, said priority needs for the Caribbean Region include studies on: the relationship between melting ice sheets and sea-level rise; the impacts of 1.5°C, 2°C and 3°C temperature rise on sea levels, as well as on maritime and terrestrial life; integrated assessments of the interplay between ecosystems; and social impacts of climate change.

David Warrilow, Department of Energy and Climate Change, UK, identified key challenges, such as: describing the impacts of different levels of temperature rise; identifying critical tipping points; clarifying risks and damages; and considering negative effects on human security.

Hiroki Kondo, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology of Japan, focused on modeling efforts, including, *inter alia*: satellite observation to provide global data; climate risk assessment; simulation of physical and geochemical processes; and addressing uncertainties in climate model projections.

Birama Diarra, Direction Nationale de la Météorologie, Mali, identified research needs and challenges for Africa: the insufficiency of data and data networks; high costs of equipment; and a lack of studies on the frequency and intensity of extreme events. He called for enhancing knowledge on the needs of the agriculture sector.

Benjamin Zaitchik, Office of Global Change, Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science, US, called for making better use of available information and identified the need to: reorganize science around scientific-societal issues; strengthen stakeholder participation in research; and move towards a flexible, comprehensive, integrated and cross-cutting scientific approach.

CONTACT GROUPS AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

DECISION 1/CP.10 (SBI): In the contact group on progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures), SBI Chair Robert Owen-Jones (Australia) introduced the new draft decision text. SAUDI ARABIA noted that “quite a few” elements of the G-77/China’s position seemed to be “conspicuously absent.” The Cook Islands, for AOSIS, emphasized that the document should be oriented towards “implementation on the ground.” With AUSTRALIA and BURKINA FASO, she also requested reference to particularly vulnerable states, including SIDS and LDCs. AUSTRALIA and Spain, for the EU, emphasized that the document should acknowledge that implementation is already occurring.

REVIEW OF THE ADAPTATION FUND (SBI): During the contact group, Co-Chair Ruleta Camacho (Antigua and Barbuda) recalled the mandate to agree on the terms of reference (TORs) for the review of the Adaptation Fund (AF) to be undertaken by COP/MOP 6 and highlighted the proposed TORs prepared by the Secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2010/7).

The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, submitted a proposal for the TORs and parties agreed to consult on the basis of the G-77/China’s proposal. Several parties, including the EU and Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, requested information on the performance reviews of the interim secretariat and trustee servicing the AF, and on the annual report by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). Co-Chair Camacho clarified that the report by the AFB will have to be presented by September. NORWAY, supported by the EU, AOSIS and AUSTRALIA, urged also including the review of the AFB in the TORs. AOSIS proposed including reference to the CDM project cycle regarding a potential bottleneck in funding for the AF and BANGLADESH stressed the importance of ensuring funding.

ITEM 3 (AWG-LCA): Shared Vision: During the AWG-LCA contact group in the morning, parties focused on a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, based on questions by the AWG-LCA Chair (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/indicative_questions_for_cg_shared_vision.pdf).

The Philippines, for the G-77/CHINA, stated that the preamble of the text on a shared vision should set out the “bigger picture,” including concepts such as historical responsibility, justice, equity and burden sharing, as well as the effective implementation of developed countries’ commitments. He called for articulation of, *inter alia*, the rights of Mother Earth, indigenous and local community rights, and the avoidance of climate change-related trade measures. He also highlighted the need for a shared vision for all the building blocks and the articulation of the maximum global temperature increase goal and global emission reduction goal. On the review process, he highlighted the need to review the adequacy and effectiveness of developed country commitments.

Emphasizing that the “issue of vulnerability is not a matter for negotiation,” Uganda, for the LDCs, lamented that some elements important to the LDCs were missing from the text. He explained that the shared vision should be underpinned by concrete action in the operative part with equal importance given to adaptation and mitigation, taking into account national circumstances, especially of the LDCs and SIDS. SOUTH AFRICA said the preamble should cover a shared vision for each building block. She highlighted the long-term global goal as “more than just a number, but also nothing without a number.”

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA supported the articulation of a shared vision for each of the building blocks. On the global goal, she highlighted, *inter alia*: limiting temperature increase to well below 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels; peaking emissions by 2015; stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations at well below

350 parts per million (ppm) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent; and a global long-term goal for emission reductions of 85% from 1990 levels by 2050. She observed that the review should assess the adequacy of the long-term global goal and emission reductions, and that the first review should be initiated by the COP in 2013 and concluded by 2015, with subsequent reviews every five years.

NEW ZEALAND opposed articulating a shared vision for each of the building blocks, noting that the shared vision should encapsulate “what we want to achieve.” He observed that the review should be conducted thoroughly and periodically. The US highlighted high-level guidance from Copenhagen and noted that the application of the Convention’s principles evolves as the world changes. He supported retaining structural linkages and including a review provision, and said the 2°C goal, to which the political leaders have committed, should guide the vision.

INDIA called for a balanced treatment of the building blocks and stressed that the global long-term goal must be linked to an equitable burden-sharing paradigm and challenges that developing countries face in terms of poverty eradication. CHINA and INDIA stressed the need to avoid protectionist trade measures in the name of climate change action. SINGAPORE and BRAZIL called for including text on an open international economic system and on parties not using trade measures that lead to arbitrary discrimination or constitute disguised trade restrictions.

Panama, for the CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM, stressed the urgent need for a legally-binding agreement and underscored that their region is among the most vulnerable in the world. He called for stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations to below 350 ppm of CO₂ equivalent and ensuring that the global average temperature increase does not exceed 1.5°C.

JAPAN called for a clear and concise vision and reiterated support for a fair and effective single legal framework. He highlighted the 2°C target, identified the need to review the level of ambition based on rigorous science and supported a 50% global emission reduction target by 2050. AUSTRALIA supported a clear and concise roadmap, saying the detailed tools to implement it should be placed under thematic decisions. She said the Copenhagen Accord provides “excellent guidance,” and called for reflecting agreement on the 2°C target with the possibility of strengthening it and on peaking global emissions as soon as possible. She said the text should guide parties towards a legally-binding framework and called for a common section on mitigation.

The EU stressed the need to operationalize the 2°C target that was agreed in Copenhagen, saying global emissions should peak by 2020 and be reduced by at least 50% by 2050. He also said developed countries should reduce their emissions by 80-95% by 2050.

BOLIVIA called for limiting the temperature increase to 1°C and stabilization at as close to 300 ppm as possible. He urged developed countries to reduce emissions by 50% from 1990 levels by 2017 without the use of market mechanisms. He also called for recognition of developed countries’ climate debt, decolonization of the atmospheric space and addressing unsustainable production and consumption in developed countries. BOLIVIA also supported the establishment of an international court of climate and environmental justice and democratic participation with world referenda on climate issues.

CHINA said the text on a shared vision should provide guidance on action on the building blocks and not be operational text. He also emphasized that a shared vision should not be narrowed down to only a global goal on emission reductions and explained that the global long-term goal should be expressed in a balanced way, with a link to ambitious mid-term emission

reductions by developed countries and support for developing countries. He said the review should be consistent with the Convention and focus on Annex I emission reductions as well as their support for developing countries.

PAKISTAN supported the articulation of a shared vision for all the building blocks and emphasized that peaking periods for developing countries were conditional on the development threshold.

INDONESIA supported a review process every five years. NORWAY emphasized the need for global emissions to peak at the earliest possible time and proposed that a review process be conducted regularly. Switzerland, for the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP, stated that a shared vision should articulate thematic areas of the Bali Action Plan towards the achievement of a long-term global goal and that the global goal for emission reductions should be expressed in such a way as to guide actions in a political and technical way. He highlighted the role of national greenhouse gas inventories in a periodic review process.

Mitigation: During the AWG-LCA contact group in the afternoon, parties focused on mitigation commitments or actions by developed country parties and associated monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) based on questions by the AWG-LCA Chair ([http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/1b\(i\)_questions_for_web_final.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/lca/application/pdf/1b(i)_questions_for_web_final.pdf)).

Brazil, for the G-77/CHINA, identified the need for stronger language on using the Kyoto Protocol as the basis for Annex I MRV and compliance, and recalled the G-77/China's proposal for a technical panel on comparability of developed countries' mitigation efforts. He explained that "comparability of efforts" is not a principle, but that it relates to magnitude of emission reductions, compliance, legal form and MRV. The G-77/CHINA stressed that commitments should be defined top down, reflect science, and be part of the formal outcome of the negotiations. He said the Protocol should also guide LULUCF accounting rules and identified the need to strengthen these rules.

Barbados, for AOSIS, urged agreement on Annex I aggregate emission reductions of at least 45% from 1990 levels by 2020. He noted relevant discussions under the AWG-KP and expressed willingness to explore the possibility of a "common space" to discuss this issue. He stressed that discussions should be limited to the scale of ambition of Annex I aggregate emission reductions and that the two-track process should be maintained. COLOMBIA, also speaking for Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay, expressed "great interest" in the proposal by AOSIS.

The US emphasized that Annex I countries put forward their targets before and after Copenhagen. On the need to set a collective goal for emission reductions, he highlighted the goal of limiting temperature increase to 2°C, which may be strengthened by 2015. He said all credible mitigation actions, including LULUCF, should count for commitments. The US stressed the need for provisions on MRV and on international consultation and analysis, indicating that reaching agreement on a fully operational system is essential this year. He emphasized that MRV for Annex I countries must be considered in tandem with international consultation and analysis for non-Annex I countries and, with CANADA, proposed a separate chapter on this.

Switzerland, for the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP, requested a discussion on the legal nature of the work and a compilation of pledges of all developed country parties. With many other developed countries, he noted the importance of LULUCF and market based instruments. South Africa, for

the AFRICAN GROUP, offered a proposal to insert a collective mid-term goal and then agree on a process to negotiate pledges leading to at least a 40% reduction by 2020.

JAPAN stressed the need to coordinate work with the AWG-KP and to revise the MRV system to include both Annex I and non-Annex I parties, taking into account differences between them. AUSTRALIA expressed support for devoting a portion of the meeting to discussing MRV. The EU said MRV under the Protocol needs to be linked to discussions under the AWG-LCA.

NEW ZEALAND stressed consideration of MRV for all countries through a common but different framework. CHINA highlighted comparability as the core of sub-paragraph 1(b)(i) of the BAP, and said the same provisions on third party review, LULUCF and offsets should apply to Protocol parties and non-parties. SOUTH AFRICA requested a new chapter in the text on how Annex I countries will implement their targets for 2020, what the compliance system will look like, and how MRV will be ensured.

BOLIVIA emphasized that the Protocol must be maintained, and that the Protocol compliance mechanism should be applied and strengthened. INDONESIA stressed MRV as a key element in the achievement of developed countries reduction objectives. The PHILIPPINES supported a top-down approach to setting science-based targets, with the objective of not exceeding a 1.5°C temperature increase.

NORWAY stressed economy-wide targets as an important way of ensuring comparability, and highlighted the role of market mechanisms. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION said a collective emission reduction goal might be a useful tool for indicating the aspiration of countries, while saying it should not be used for defining individual targets.

INDIA emphasized that MRV of developed country support must be more rigorous than that of MRV of developing country mitigation actions. NICARAGUA highlighted the importance of domestic reductions.

Chair Mukahanana-Sangarwe said that as parties had reiterated their known positions, she did not have a basis to revise the text. Responding to Grenada on how she intends to proceed with the proposal by AOSIS, Chair Mukahanana-Sangarwe said she would consult with the AWG-KP Chair on the potential for joint discussions.

CONVENTION ARTICLE 6 (SBI): The contact group on Convention Article 6 (education, training and public awareness) focused on the intermediate review of the implementation of the New Delhi work programme, as mandated by decision 9/CP.13 (amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention). Chair Liana Bratasida (Indonesia) proposed preparing draft text containing the TORs for the intermediate review for parties' consideration at the next meeting of the group. Many parties supported the Chair's proposal. JAPAN, supported by many parties, suggested inviting submissions from parties on good practices and lessons learned, as input for the interim review. Spain, for the EU, proposed extending the invitation to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

YOUTH urged parties to adopt a proper review process and proposed: extending the work programme beyond 2010; giving the Secretariat a broad mandate to conduct the review in an inclusive manner; including young people in national work programmes, and also inviting submissions from civil society; and providing sufficient financing for the Secretariat to organize regional workshops in Africa and the LDCs. The Gambia, for the G-77/CHINA, suggested requesting the Secretariat to compile and synthesize the outcomes and recommendations from the regional workshops held so far, together with the implementation of these outcomes and recommendations. The EU suggested including an invitation to parties to provide funding for the regional workshops yet to be held.

UKRAINE urged for the implementation of Convention Article 6(b)(ii) (development and implementation of education and training programmes) to be extended to countries with economies in transition. NEPAL called for extending the work programme for at least five years. Responding to a request by the US, the Secretariat provided an update of the implementation of the Climate Change Information Network (CC:iNet). He explained that the Secretariat is in the process of developing its full-scale implementation and expects to launch additional functionalities before Cancún. The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC highlighted the proposal to establish a financial mechanism to support projects and programmes in relation to the implementation of Article 6. MALAWI questioned why no regional workshop had been organized in Africa and the Secretariat responded that this was due to lack of funds. The Chair will prepare draft conclusions and informal consultations will continue.

OTHER ISSUES (AWG-KP) In informal consultations on LULUCF, delegates discussed a proposal from developing countries on constructing reference levels.

ANNEX I EMISSION REDUCTIONS (AWG-KP): In the afternoon, parties addressed the need to reconstitute the legal issues contact group in order to analyze the entry into force of Protocol amendments to avoid a gap between commitment periods. Parties agreed to request the AWG-KP Chair to reconstitute the legal issues contact group.

The Secretariat presented a paper compiling pledges, related assumptions and associated emission reductions (FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/INF.1). CHINA emphasized that the current pledges are not sufficient. The Federated States of Micronesia, for AOSIS, stressed the need for more specific information from parties to "chisel down into what the numbers actually mean."

COLOMBIA, supported by GRENADA, the PHILIPPINES and BARBADOS, called for a joint discussion of emission reductions by all Annex I countries. AUSTRALIA, supported by JAPAN and NORWAY, called for a broader discussion of what is happening globally, saying it is important to analyze the level of ambition of the "flood of international pledges" in the wake of Copenhagen. CHINA opposed any attempt to merge the two AWGs but said they could go along with the proposal by Colombia if the discussion was strictly limited to discussion of Annex I emission reductions and was compatible with the respective mandates of the AWGs. BOLIVIA, VENEZUELA, SINGAPORE, SUDAN and BRAZIL opposed "broader discussions." AUSTRALIA emphasized that no single group of countries is able to deliver the level of ambition necessary to address climate change and that if ambitions were to be hardened down to specific numbers, a broader discussion would be the next step. ARGENTINA said that a joint discussion is premature. INDIA opposed discussions of developing countries' emission reductions. SAUDI ARABIA stressed that they would not accept a joint discussion.

Intervening on a point of order, the US emphasized that they would oppose any effort to discuss their emission reductions in the context of Annex I emission reductions under the Kyoto Protocol.

CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION (SBI): Co-Chair Jaudet introduced new draft text containing draft SBI conclusions and a draft COP decision. JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and the US noted that, although there are portions of the text that could be acceptable as a basis for discussions, the text contains some elements that will take parties back to previous discussions and disagreements. JAPAN, supported by the US and others, but opposed by Tanzania, for the G-77/CHINA, proposed inviting presentations from the UN

Development Programme and from any other interested party or organization, on experiences of monitoring and evaluation within countries.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS (SBI): In the contact group, parties discussed observer organizations in the intergovernmental process. Highlighting lessons from Copenhagen, UNFCCC Executive Secretary de Boer outlined plans for pre-meeting online registration and said two projects would be initiated, one on streamlining and improving stakeholder participation and another to draw together best practices on stakeholder involvement from the UN system.

The International Trade Union Confederation, for ENGOs, YOUTH, WOMEN and GENDER, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS and INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS, underscored that the full and effective participation of civil society provides legitimacy to the UNFCCC process and called for guidelines on civil society participation to be revised before COP 16. She highlighted access to informal consultations and called for equal treatment of side events by parties and by civil society, as well as for the right for observers to vocally demonstrate. On the issue of stunts, the CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK emphasized the need to be able to express frustration and to participate in vocal demonstrations.

Many parties acknowledged the role of stakeholders and supported their active engagement. Bangladesh, for the G-77/CHINA, noted the need to strike an appropriate balance bearing in mind that the process is party-driven. AUSTRALIA, with BOLIVIA, highlighted unnecessary burdens such as observers being required to register significantly in advance without the ability to change names on delegations. The US called for guidelines to ensure a more predictable process, especially for the high-level segment. The PHILIPPINES called for a differentiation between observers, particularly NGOs and IGOs.

IN THE CORRIDORS

In contrast to the "déjà vu" feeling expressed by many delegates at the end of Wednesday, on Thursday evening, many delegates said they were "positively surprised" by what they saw as signs of "possible movement" concerning an issue that has remained a sticking point for a long time. They referred to the proposal by AOSIS, supported by some other developing countries, for joint discussions by the two AWGs of Annex I emission reductions. As one developed country delegate put it: "We've been calling for cooperation between the two AWGs for a very long time - which is why I was pleasantly surprised by the proposal and that it did not receive quite as much opposition as I would have expected." Other developed country delegates remarked, however, that there was still "strong" opposition to the idea of broader joint discussions on mitigation.

Although some developing country delegates seemed very positive about this idea of joint discussions - limited to Annex I parties - some were wondering if it would be possible to get all developing countries to agree on the proposal. "And then there is obviously the US - I am not sure whether they are willing to accept such discussions," commented one delegate, continuing: "We have to see what happens when groups have had time to coordinate."

Some also made positive remarks on the agreement to reconstitute the legal issues group under the AWG-KP and on the LULUCF submission by developing countries: "Things are suddenly picking up and discussions are becoming more animated and constructive!"