



Sustainable development policies and measures

**A strategic approach to long-term cooperative action
now, up to and beyond 2012**

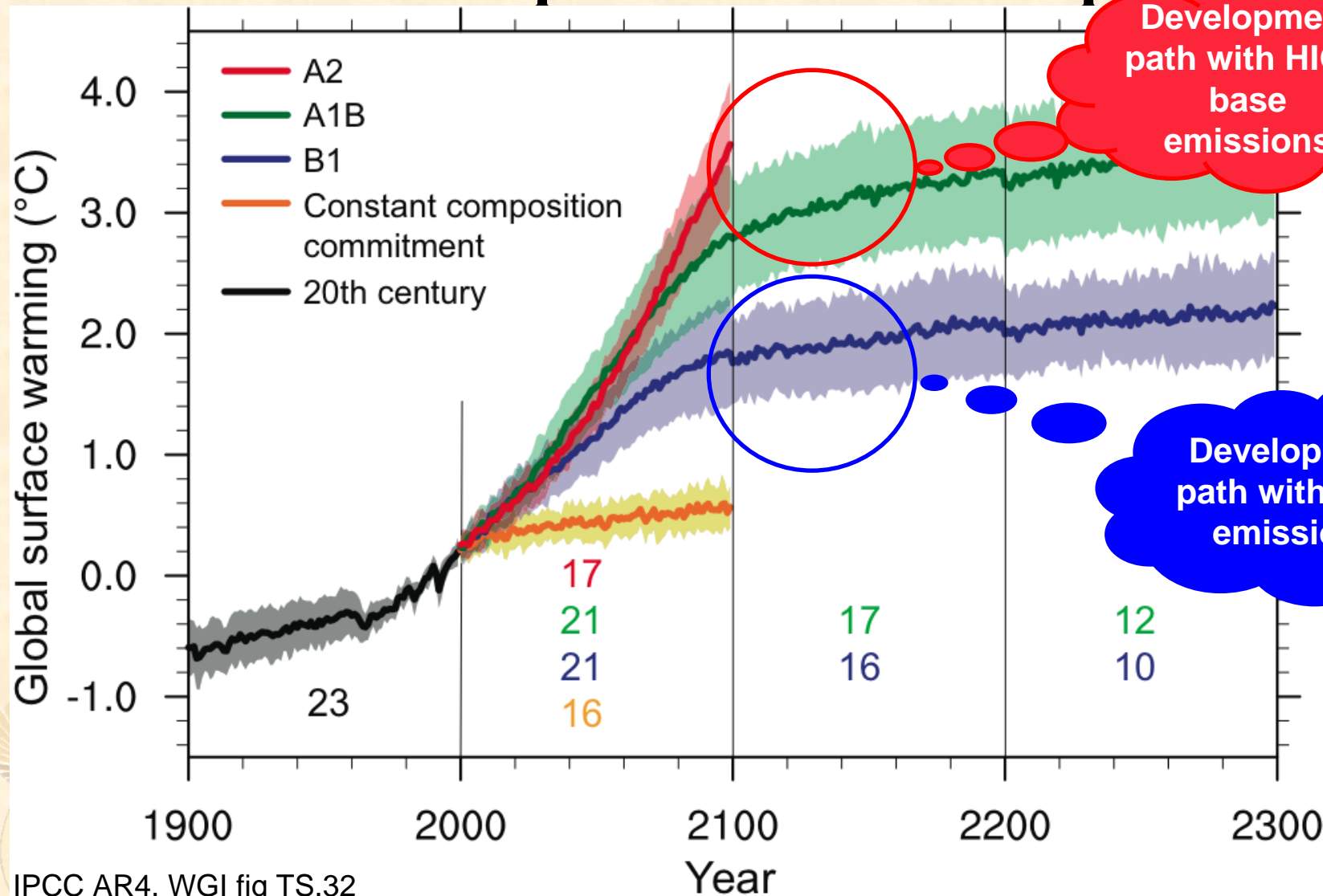
Harald Winkler, South Africa

Presentation at workshop on Sectoral Approaches

16 April 2008, Paris



Changing development paths is as important as climate policy



IPCC AR4, WGI fig TS.32

The basis of SD-PAMs

“The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”



Principle in Article 3.4

“The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development.”

What are SD-PAMs?

- Sustainable development (SD) policies and measures (PAMs)
- Backcast from desired future state of development, not GHG reduction goal or cap
 - Define more sustainable paths to meet development objectives
 - Capture climate co-benefits (common metric: tons of CO₂)
- Large-scale policies and measures, beyond projects
- Formal undertaking by developing countries to implement policy



India

a wider potential role for renewable energy

Approaches are evaluated by India's national criteria.

Grid First offers little hope of meeting electrification goals.

Diesel First raises significant oil import concerns.

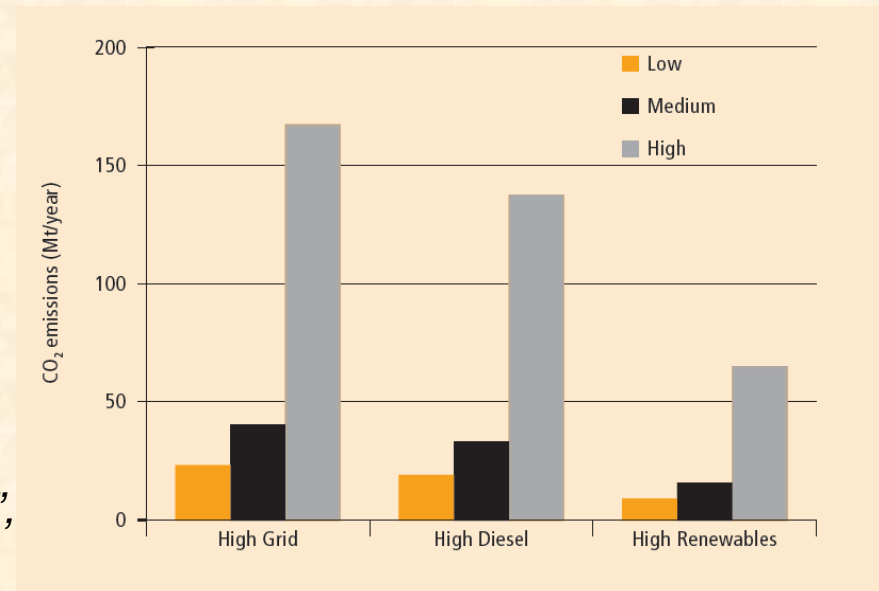
Renewables First brings benefits but at significant capital cost – can international policy help?

Source: WRI 2005 "Growing in the Greenhouse",
Dubash and Bradley

Qualitative assessment of the scenarios

Approach	Grid First	Diesel First	Renewables First
Speed of provision	Low	High	Medium
Quality of supply	Low	High	Medium
Affordability	Medium	Medium	Low/Medium
Security of supply	Medium	Low	High
Climate protection	Low	Low/Medium	High

CO₂ emissions under the scenarios



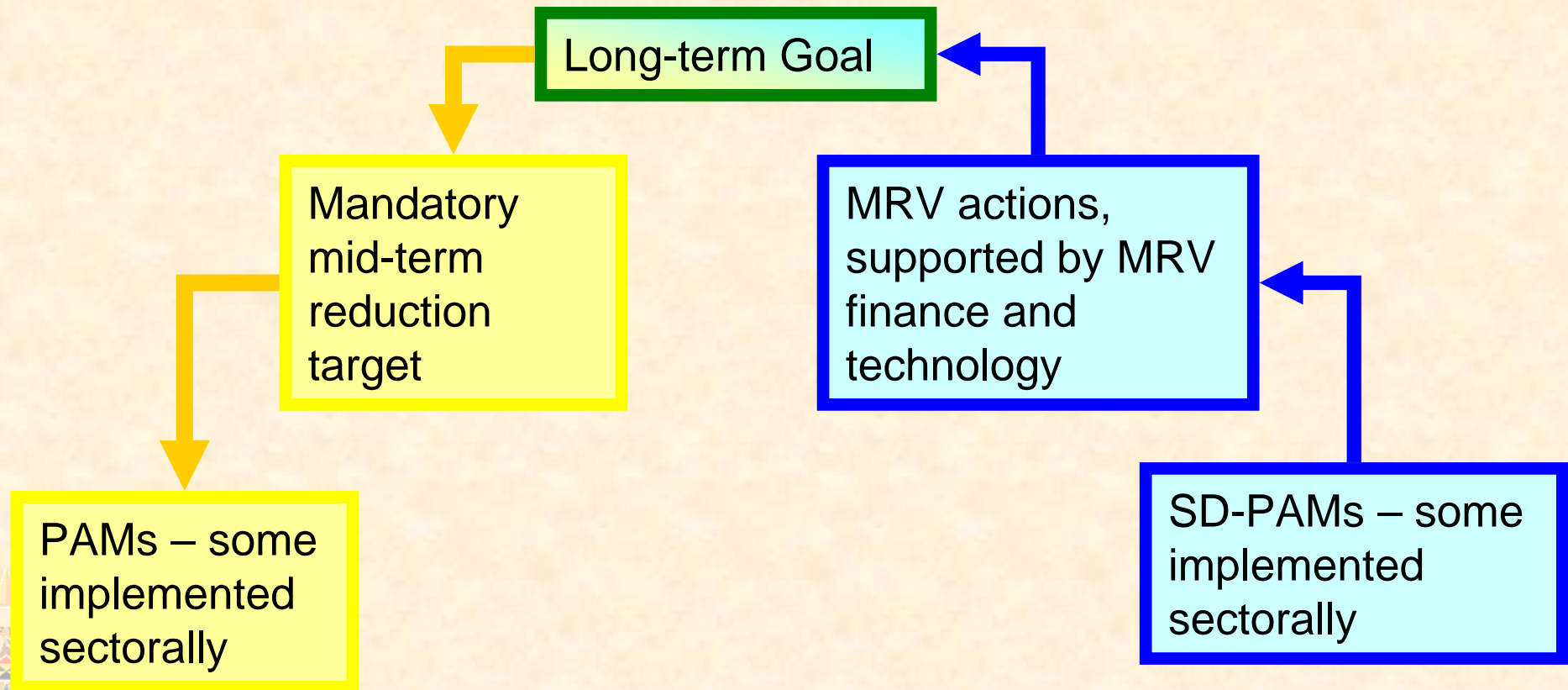
Eligibility

- A possible type of commitments for developing countries only
- All make sectoral efforts, but only for NAIs is a sectoral approach a possible form of MRV mitigation action
- Annex I implement PAMs as a means to reach QELROs



Cascade of Responsibilities

Developed and developing



Measurable, reportable, verifiable

- SD-PAMs = MRV for both actions and support

- Measurable

- Bottom-up and top-down methods

- Winkler, H, Höhne, N & Den Elzen, M 2008. Methods for quantifying ... SD-PAMs. *Climate Policy* 8(2): 119–134. www.earthscanjournals.com/cp/008/02/default.htm

- Reportable

- Register mitigation action, report on implementation

- Verifiable

- national institutional capacity and buy-in

- int'l review of MRV funds and technology



Financing SD-PAMs

- MRV action must be supported by MRV finance
- From non-carbon market sources
 - Existing: ODA, FDI, leverage domestic investment
 - New: int'l air travel levy, funds to invest foreign exchange reserves, donated special drawing rights, 0.5% of ODA
- Not through carbon market
 - applicable to CDM, pgm CDM, no-lose crediting baselines



Timing

- SD-PAMs can be implemented very soon
- ‘Only’ needs a COP decision
- Now, up to and beyond 2012



SD-PAMs and sectoral

- SD-PAMs implemented *across sectors or within sectors* in developing countries
- In-country sectoral a sub-set of SD-PAMs, incl REDD
- Difference in funding sources
 - In-country sectoral: carbon market
 - SD-PAMs: Public/private; climate & non-climate sources
- Transnational sectoral incompatible with SD-PAMs
 - aim not to develop global sector-specific standards
- Convention links *sectoral to technology*
 - Access existing; commercialise emerging; invest for new technology
 - Includes long-term R&D, but not limited to it



Concluding thoughts

- Can SD-PAMs and / or ‘no lose targets’ for developing countries incentivise technology development, application and diffusion, including transfer? At the scale required ...
- Will either public or private investment on its own be enough?
- Could two distinct instruments be designed to leverage and scale up each source of funding?



“Clearly, the starting point for a future climate regime must be equity. A core balance between sustainable development and climate imperatives will have to be the basis of any agreement on a strengthened climate regime. Any deal on the ‘fair use of the ecological space’ will have to be balanced by a deal on giving all countries a ‘fair chance in the development space’.”

South Africa President Thabo Mbeki
United Nations General Assembly, 25 September 2007



Thank you

