



***Is a breakthrough on climate
change governance on the horizon?***

From Knowledge to Governance of Climate action:

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Outline

- Is a Climate Governance breakthrough in horizon: cautionary optimism!
- From Knowledge to Governance
- States central actors "power and puzzle"
- Climate policy as Social Learning Subnational actors leading action.

From Knowledge to Governance: Completed IPCC work

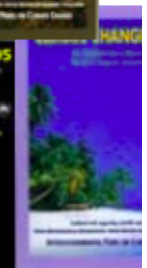
5 Assessment Reports (1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2013-14)

1992 Supplementary Report and 1994 Special Report

8 Special Reports (1997, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2011)

Guidelines for National GHG Inventories, Good Practice Guidance
(1995-2006)

6 Technical Papers (1996-2008)



From Knowledge to Governance: Big expectations – slow transformation

- Numerous Other Assessments e.g:
- IPCC Report Fifth Assessment
- IEA World Energy Outlook
- Energy Technology Perspectives
- Global Energy Assessment
- Pathways to Deep decarbonization

Climate policy is complex and the **real world goal setting** doesn't start with single numbers and work backwards.



WGIII-Mitigation of Climate Change: Governance Knowledge

Content Third IPCC Mitigation Report **2001**:

1. Seeting Stage: Climate Change and Sustainable Development
2. GHG Mitigation Scenarios and Implications
3. **Technological and Economic Potential** of GHGs reductions
4. Technological and Economic Potential of Options to Enhance and Magnage BiologicalCarbon Reservoirs And Geo-engineering
5. Barriers, Opportunities and **Market Potential** of Technologies and Practices
6. Policies, Measures and Instruments
7. Costing Methodologies
8. Global Regional and National Cost and Ancilliary Benefits of Mitigation
9. Sector Cost and **Ancilliary Benefits** of Mitigaion
10. **Decision-making Frameworks**

WGIII-Mitigation of Climate Change: Governance Knowledge

Content Fourth IPCC Mitigation Report **2007**:

1. Introduction
2. Framing Issues
3. Issues related to mitigation in the long-term context
4. Energy Supply
5. Transport and its infrastructure
6. Residential and commercial buildings
7. Industry
8. Agriculture
9. Forestry
10. Waste Management
11. Mitigation from a cross-sectoral perspective
12. Sustainable development and Mitigation
- 13. Policies instruments and co-operative arrangements**

WGIII-Mitigation of Climate Change: Governance Knowledge

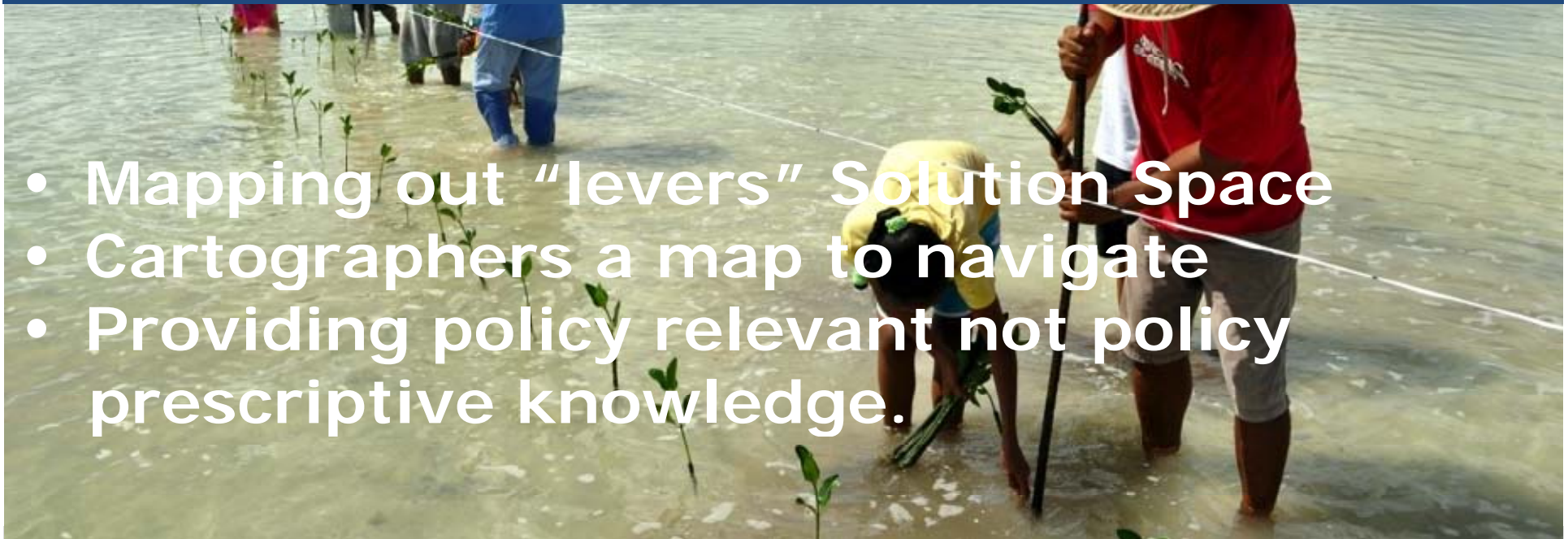
Content Fifth IPCC Mitigation Report **2014**:

1. Introduction
2. **Integrated Risk and Uncertainty** Assessment of Climate Responses and Policies
3. Social, Economic and **Ethical Concepts** and Methods
4. **Sustainable Development and Equity**
5. Drivers, Trends and Mitigation
6. **Assessing Transformation Pathways**
7. Energy Systems
8. Transport
9. Buildings
10. Industry
11. Agriculture
12. **Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning**
13. **International** Cooperation: Agreements and Instruments
14. **Regional** Development and Cooperation
15. **National and Subnational** Policies and Institutions
16. Cross-cutting Investments and Finance Issues

What Then?

Has the IPCC Power to set tone for Transition?

- Mapping out “levers” Solution Space
- Cartographers a map to navigate
- Providing policy relevant not policy prescriptive knowledge.



Wide Variety of agreements and institutions on climate change

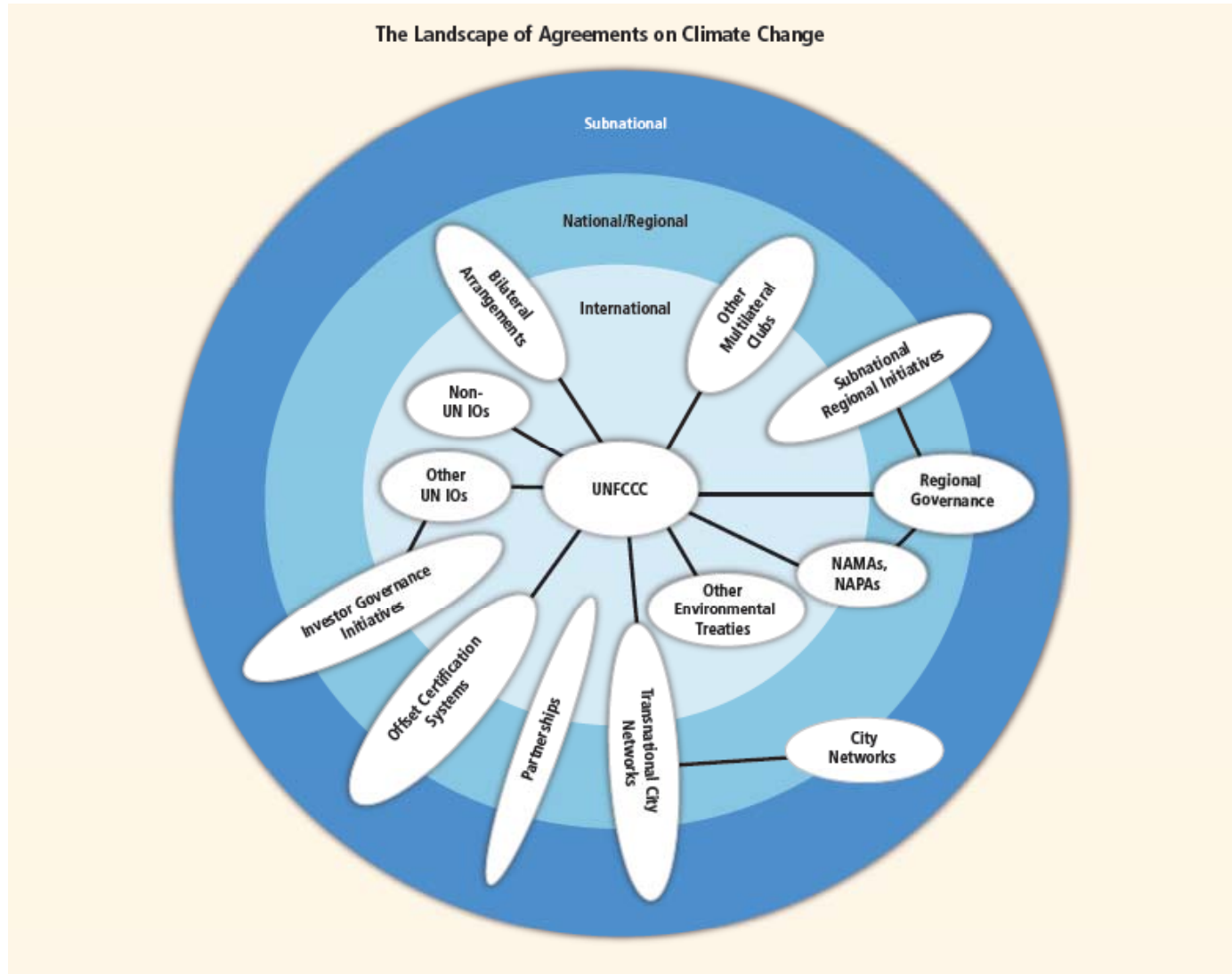


Figure 13.1 Chapter 13 IPCC 2014. *Climate Change 2014- Mitigation O Climate Change, 5th Assessment Report*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group III. Cambridge University Press, 2014. <http://www.ipcc-wg3.de/assessment-reports/fifth-assessment-report>.

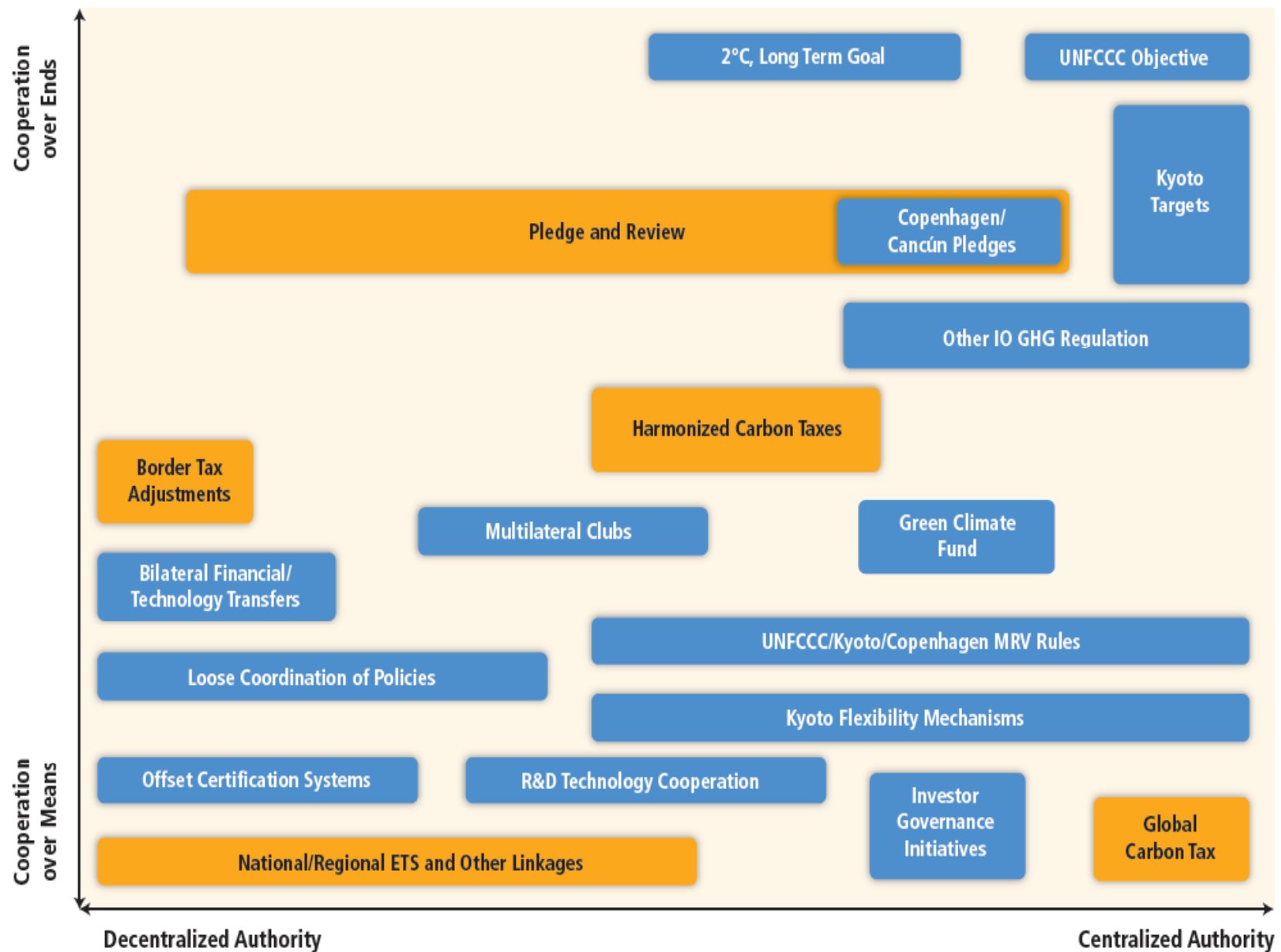
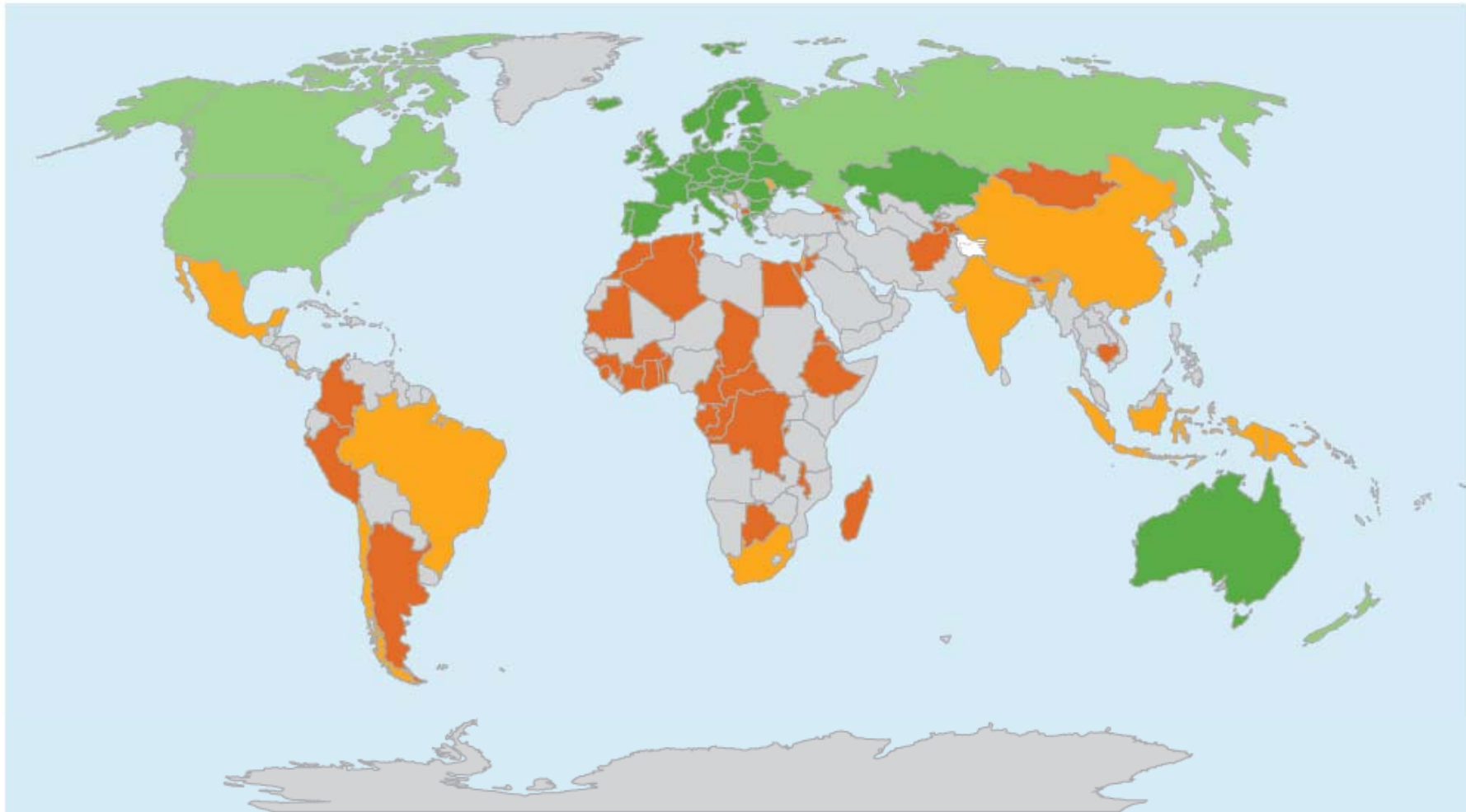


Figure 13.2. International cooperation over ends/means and degrees of centralized authority. Blue- existing/Orange Proposed
 IPCC 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, 5th Assessment Report*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group III, Cambridge University
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■ Developed countries with Quantified Emission Limitation or Reduction Commitments (QELROs) under the Kyoto Protocol and Cancún agreements

■ Developed countries with Quantified Economy-Wide Emission Reduction Targets (QEERTs) under Cancún agreements

■ Developing countries with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions stating their impact on greenhouse gas emissions (Reduction relative to BAU; Reduction in carbon intensity of GDP, compared to 2005 levels)

■ Developing countries with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, termed as policy-, sectoral-, and project-level actions

■ Countries with no pledges

Figure 13.3. Global map showing the different categories of reduction proposals or commitments for 2020 under the Cancún Agreements and Kyoto Protocol, IPCC 2014. *Climate Change 2014- Mitigation O Climate Change, 5th Assessment Report*. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working Group III. Cambridge University Press, 2014. <http://www.ipcc-wg3.de/assessment-reports/fifth-assessment-report>.

States Central Actors to global governance: policy making as "powering" &"

Nations could not agree on who is to blame or how to allocate emissions

Nations disagree on projections for the future.

Nations perceive fossil fuel development as the only route out of extreme poverty

Nations argue that emissions limits are inimical to their short-term economic interests

Nations argue that they depend on fossil fuel production

States Central Actors to global governance: policy making as “...puzzling” or “social learning”: Three pillars for policy:

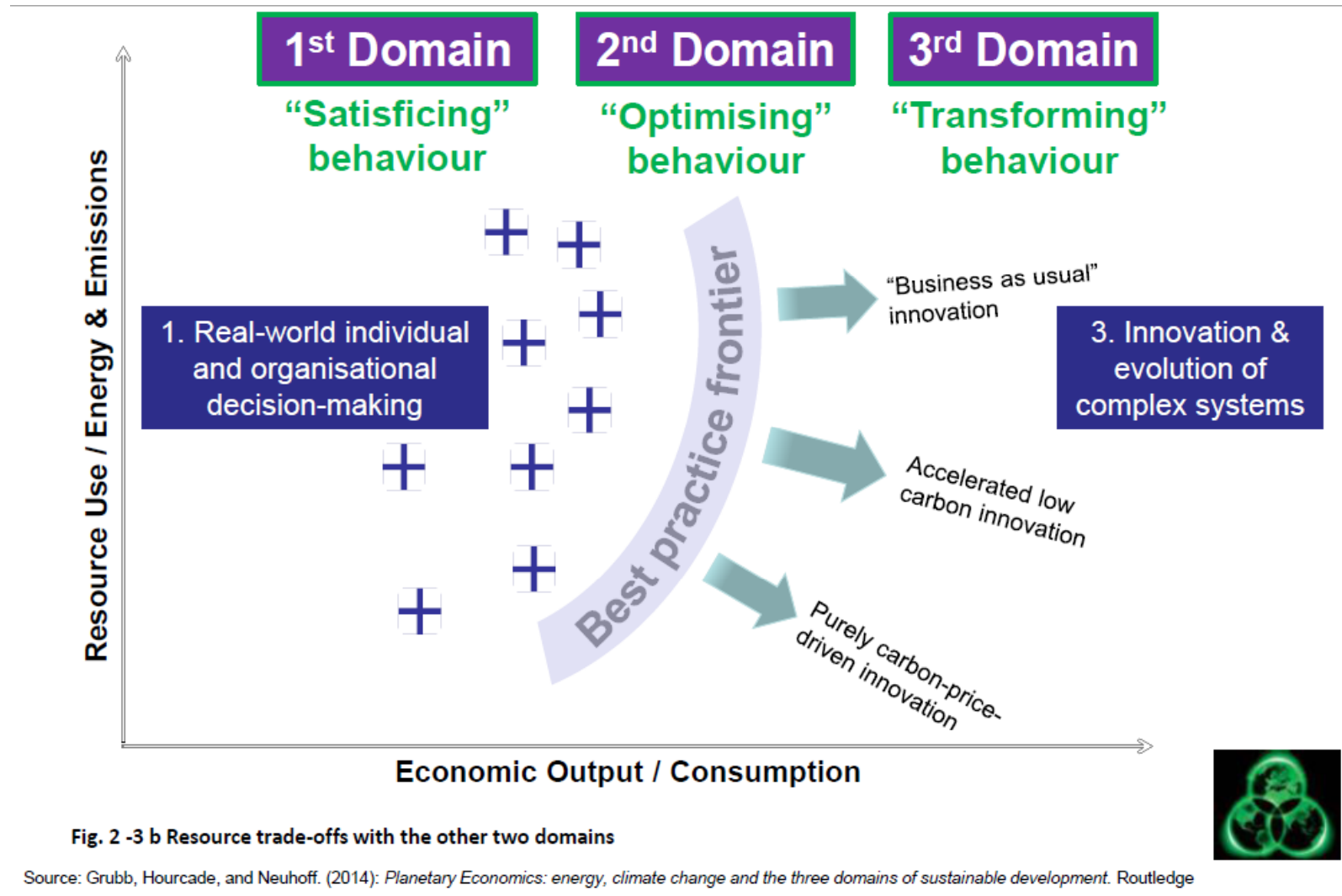
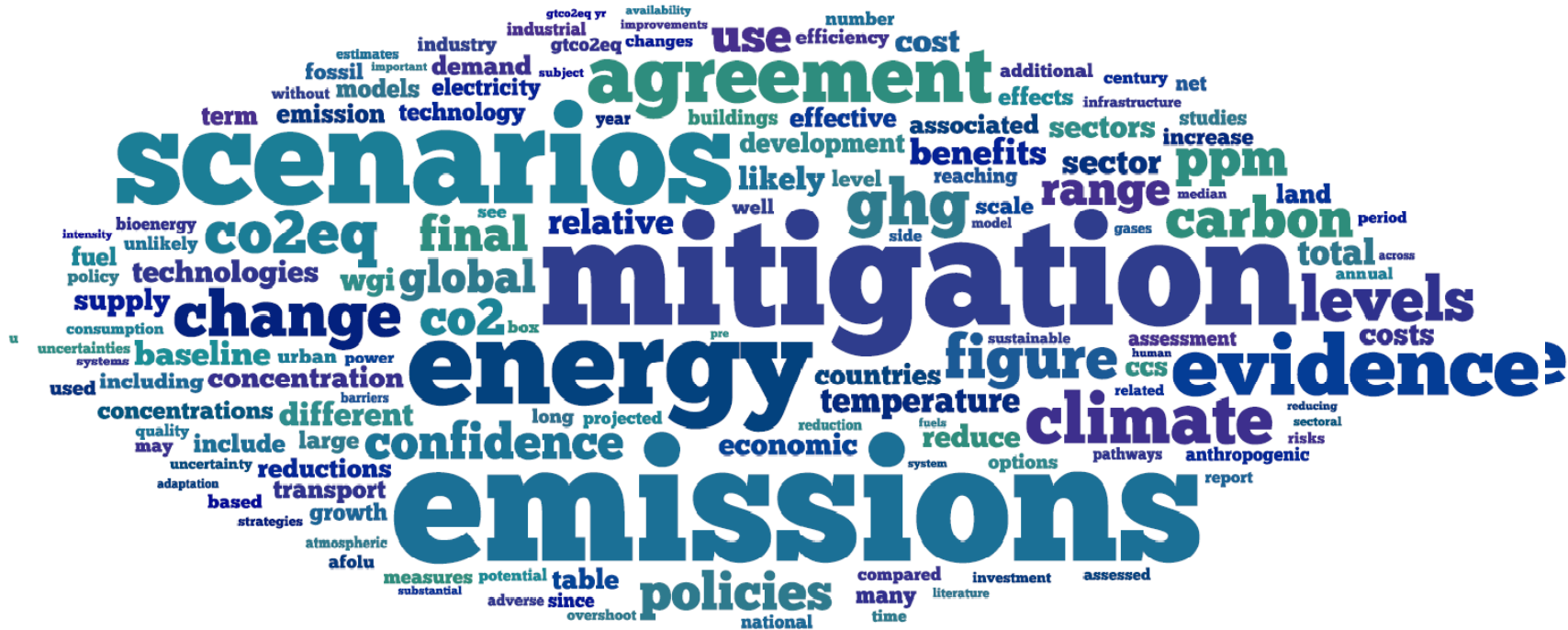


Fig. 2 -3 b Resource trade-offs with the other two domains

Source: Grubb, Hourcade, and Neuhoff. (2014): *Planetary Economics: energy, climate change and the three domains of sustainable development*. Routledge

SIGNIFICANT ROLE PLAY SUBNATIONAL ACTORS IMPACTING “PUZZLING” “LEARNING”



Learning, puzzling and powering

- C40
- Clinton Initiative
- ICLEI
- SLoCat
- BID-City Initiative
- Asian Cities Climate Initiative
- UNEP- WB
- Partnerships
- The Climate Group



UN Climate Summit NY

Local Government Climate Roadmap **ICLEI**
Local Governments for Sustainability

Political Commitments

- 1993 - Cities for Climate Protection Campaign
- 2005 - US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
- 2007 - World Mayors and Local Governments Climate Protection Agreement
- 2007 - European Covenant of Mayors
- 2010 - the Global Cities Covenant on Climate - the Mexico City Pact
- 2011 - the Durban Adaptation Charter for Local Governments
- 2011 - African Mayors Climate Change Declaration
- 2013 - Resilient Communities for America
- 2013 - Nantes Declaration of Mayors and Subnational Leaders on Climate Change

Selected Global Reports

- 2006 - Cities for Climate Protection Campaign International Report
- 2011 - carbonn Cities Climate Registry Annual Report
- 2011 - the Mexico City Pact Annual Report
- 2012 - carbonn Cities Climate Registry November 2012 Update
- 2012 - the Mexico City Pact Annual Report
- 2013 - Durban Adaptation Charter Annual Report
- 2013 - carbonn Cities Climate Registry November 2013 Update - global map and analysis
- 2013 - carbonn Cities Climate Registry Annual Report
- 2007-2013 - Local Government Climate Roadmap Phase-I
- 2014 - IPCC-AR5: Implications for Cities

Key Submissions by UNFCCC Parties

- 2009 - Senegal (page 86)
- 2009 - Environmental Integrity Group
- 2014 - Japan
- 2014 - EU (page 13)
- 2014 - Norway (page 4)
- 2014 - USA

Key Submissions by Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency

- 2009 - Draft COP Decision for cities, local authorities and climate change
- 2012 - ICLEI Submission for ADP
- 2012 - ICLEI Intervention at ADP1
- 2013 - ICLEI Presentation at ADP2.3 Workshop

Key UNFCCC Decisions

- 2009 - revision of CDM - para.55b
- 2010 - COP decision recognition of local and subnational governments as governmental stakeholders - para7 of Dec1/CP16
- 2011 - co-benefits of local sustainable development in CDM - para.46h
- 2013 - COP decision on engaging cities and subnational authorities in raising global level of ambition- para.5b of Dec1/CP19
- 2013 - ADP2.3 Conclusions for Forum on cities and subnational authorities - para.30d

<http://www.iclei.org/climate-roadmap/advocacy/unfccc/2014-born-dialogues.html>

Opportunities for further learning Governance?

- **Deep learning** in comprehensive and durable strategies linked to global sustainability efforts.
- **Engaging actors that wield power!!** UNFCCC- Regions etc.
- **Consolidating Bottom-up** and policy making as Social Learning:
- **Partnering of Cities, communities, businesses,** research and educational actors and governments.
- **Emissions Accounting** Tools and Transparency is key.(e.g Cool Cities Challenge joining Stanford –Berkeley-UC Davis: Davis, Palo Alto, SF).
- **Accounting and further Research** knowledge that feedback sustaining paradigmatic change.

Variety of agreements, institutions, actions on climate change ultimately can press states and the process....

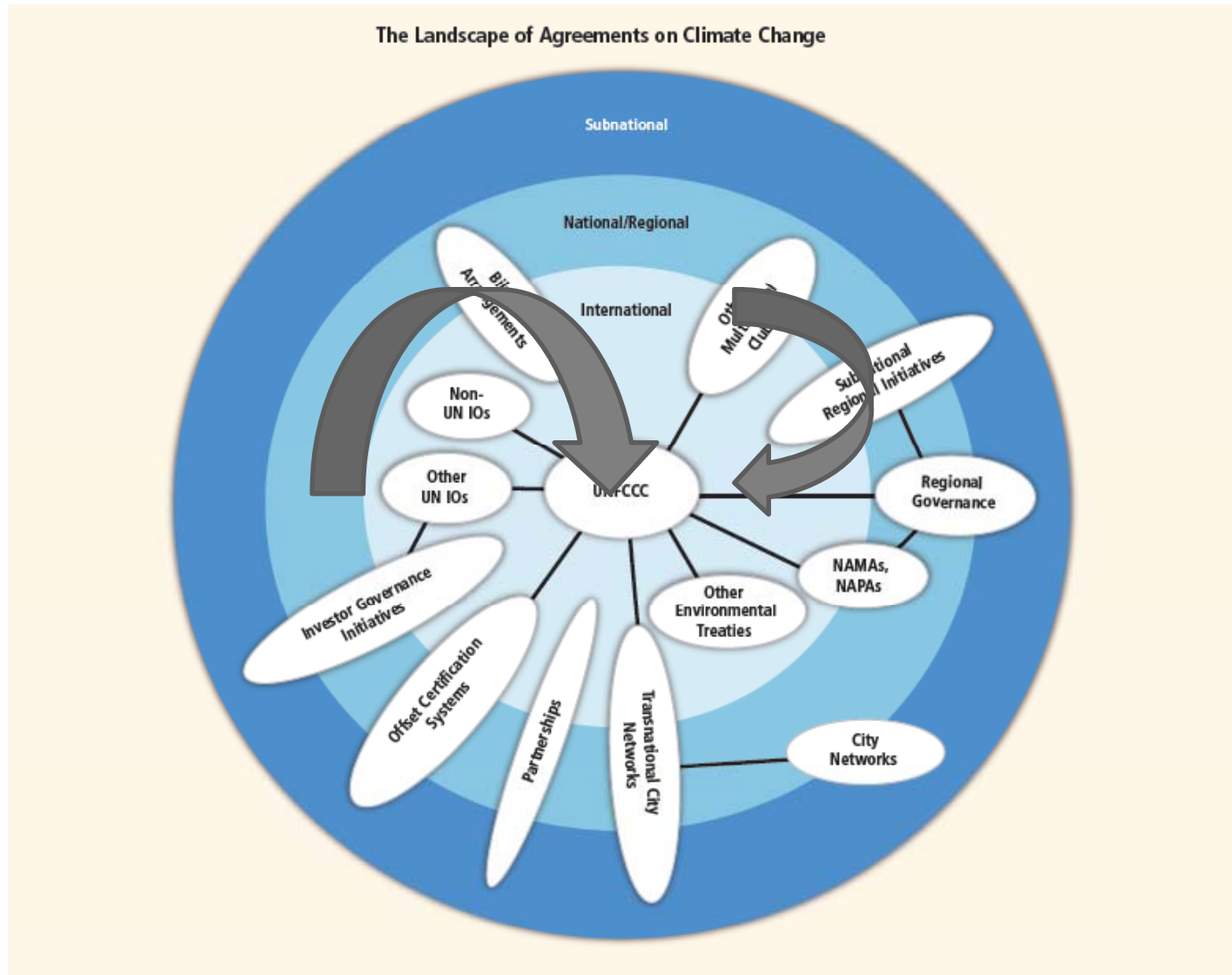
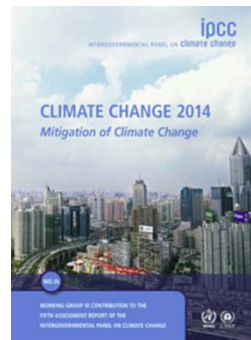


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Conclusions

- IPCC maintains record of Knowledge and Accountability for global action and laid framework conditions required to engage global actors ex: equity effort sharing.
- IPCC & others Knowledge creates Maps identifying “levers” solution space.
- Knowledge relevant to global governance – UNFCCC 2015 Paris - but also builds up playfield where local action become relevant.
- A Cautious optimism is justified in terms of state policy making as intertwine social learning & power struggle.
- Action at subnational level offers further reasons for cautionary optimism that we are moving from a question of “how to do it” not anymore “whether” among key actors.

Thank you for your attention
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Working Group III contribution to the
IPCC Fifth Assessment Report