

# Natural Resources and Peace

Christina Voigt

The Right to Peace

University of Oslo

Department of Public and International Law

Why did Al Gore (and the IPCC) get the  
Nobel Peace price?

# Human Rights Council; *Progress report* *on the right of peoples to peace,* A/HRC/AC/6/CRP.3

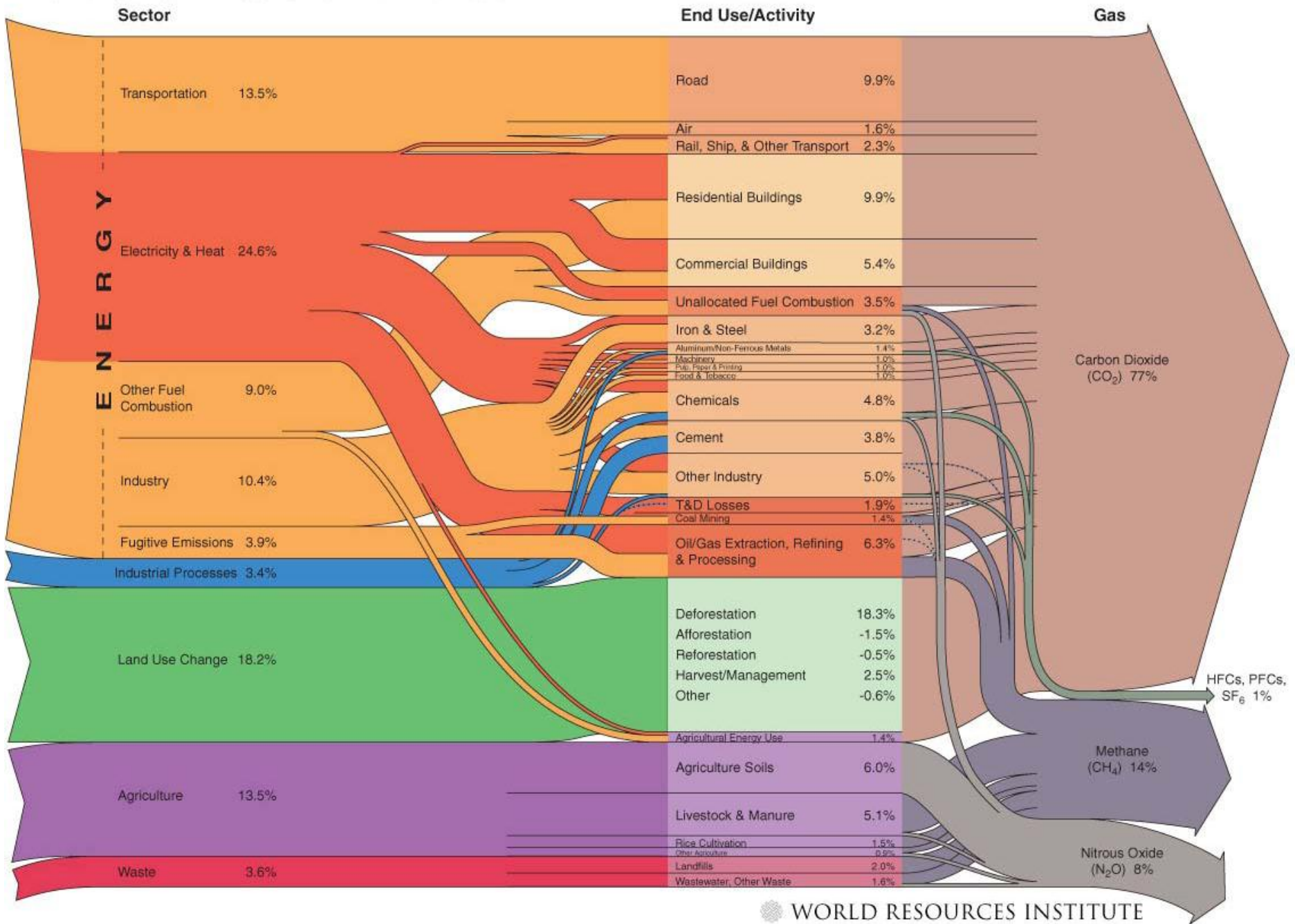
- «38. The Environment is a crucial aspect of the right to peace» An area of particular relevance is climate change»
- 39. Climate change negatively impacts a variety of human rights ranging from the right to life, food, water, health, housing and shelter, but also the right to self-determination and personal security in cases of conflict....»
- Proposal: «(c) All peoples and individuals have the right to live in an environment that is safe and healthy, including an atmosphere that is free from dangerous interference...»

# Climate Change and Peace

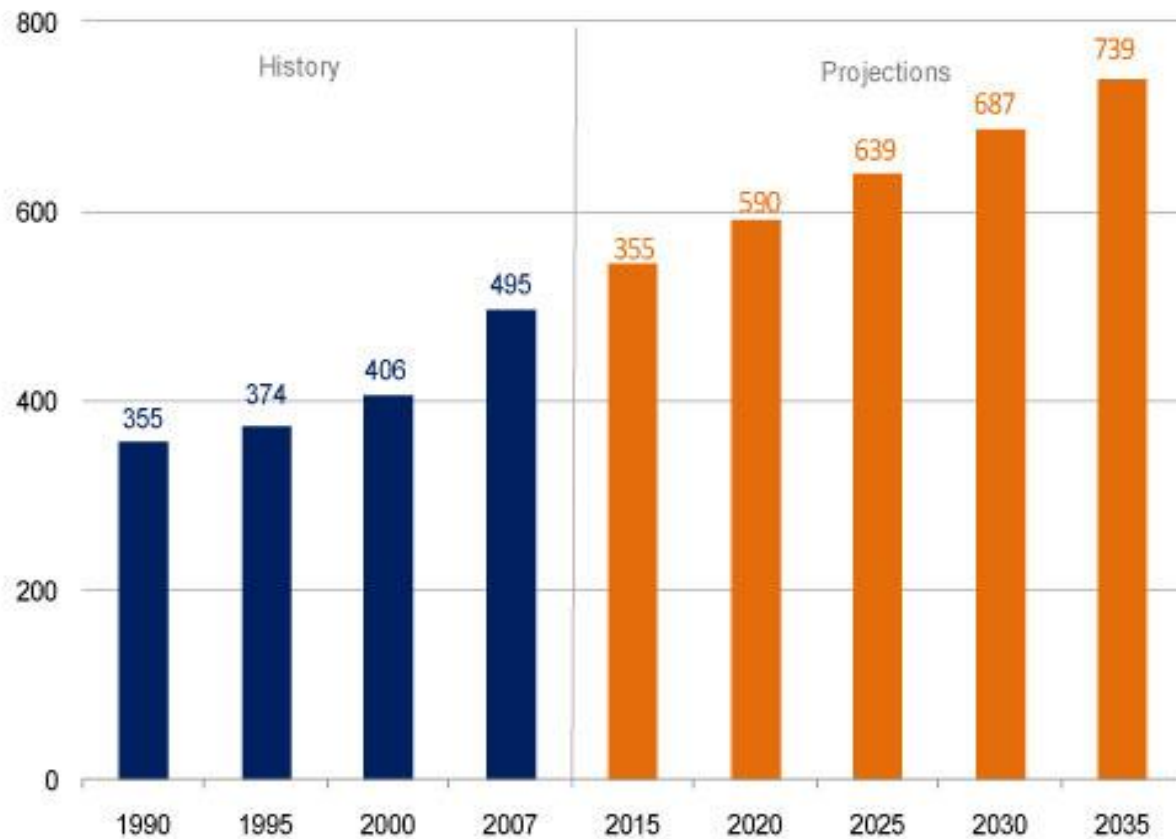
- Causes
- [Effects](#)
- Action: What do we have and what is needed?

Causes

# World GHG Emissions Flow Chart



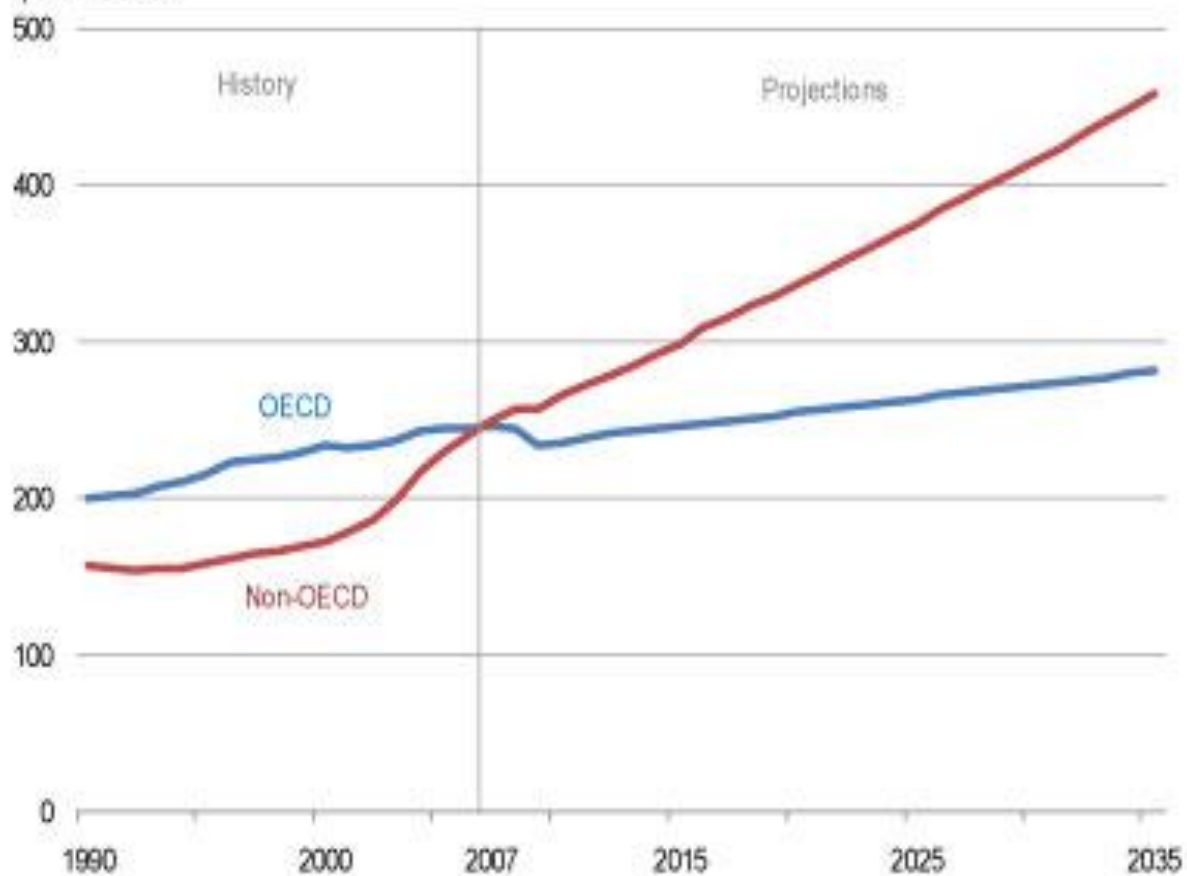
**Figure 12. World marketed energy consumption, 1990-2035**  
quadrillion Btu



World Energy Outlook 2010

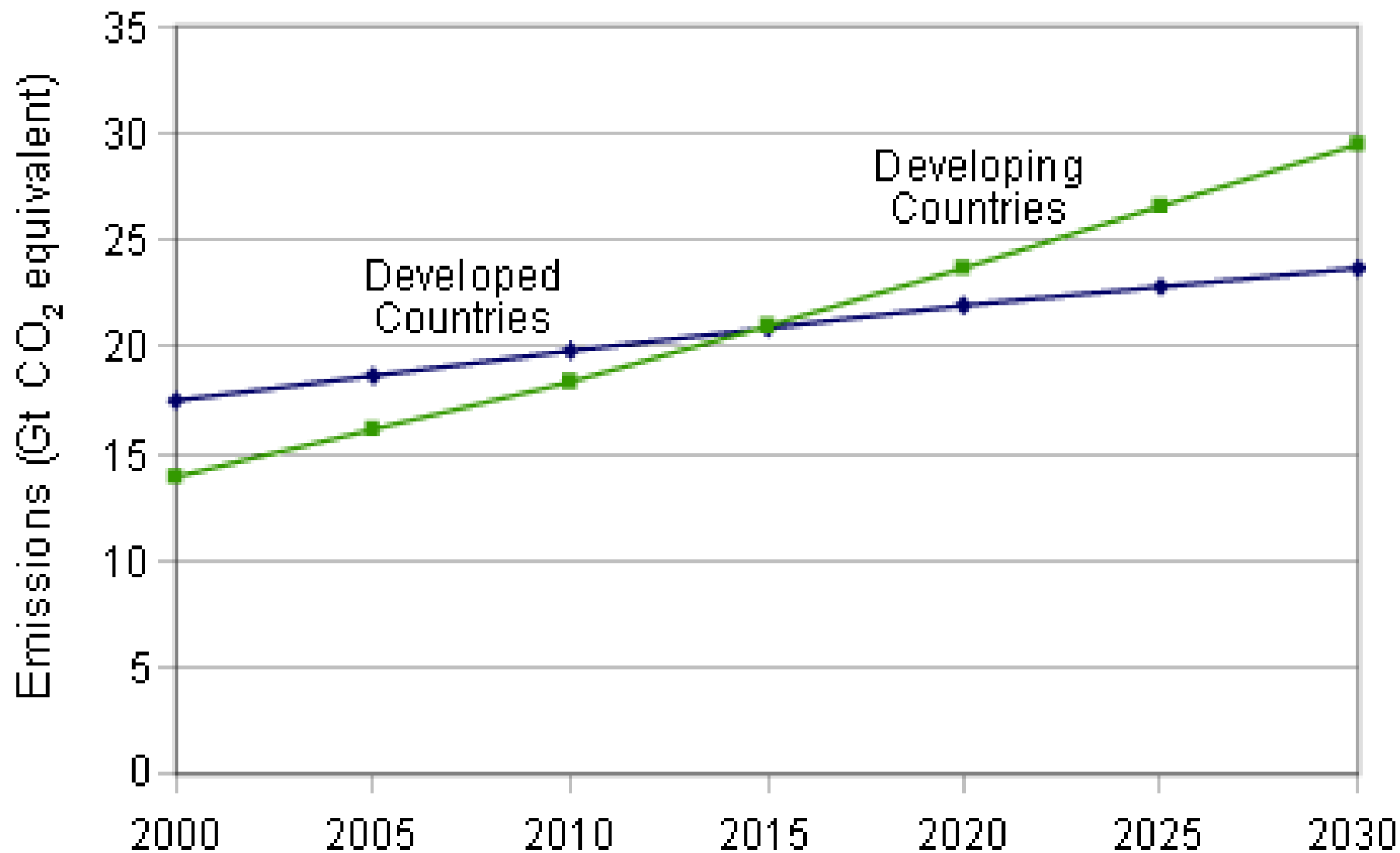
**Figure 13. World marketed energy consumption: OECD and Non-OECD, 1990-2035**

quadrillion Btu



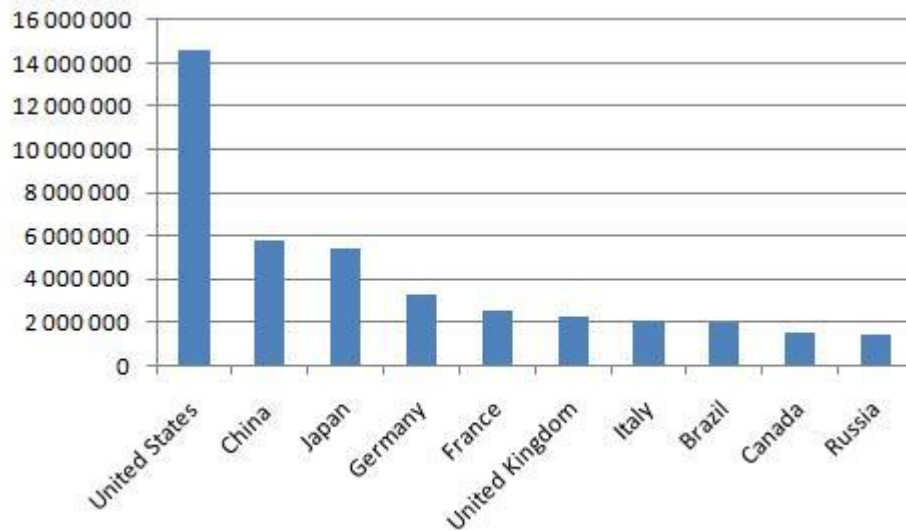


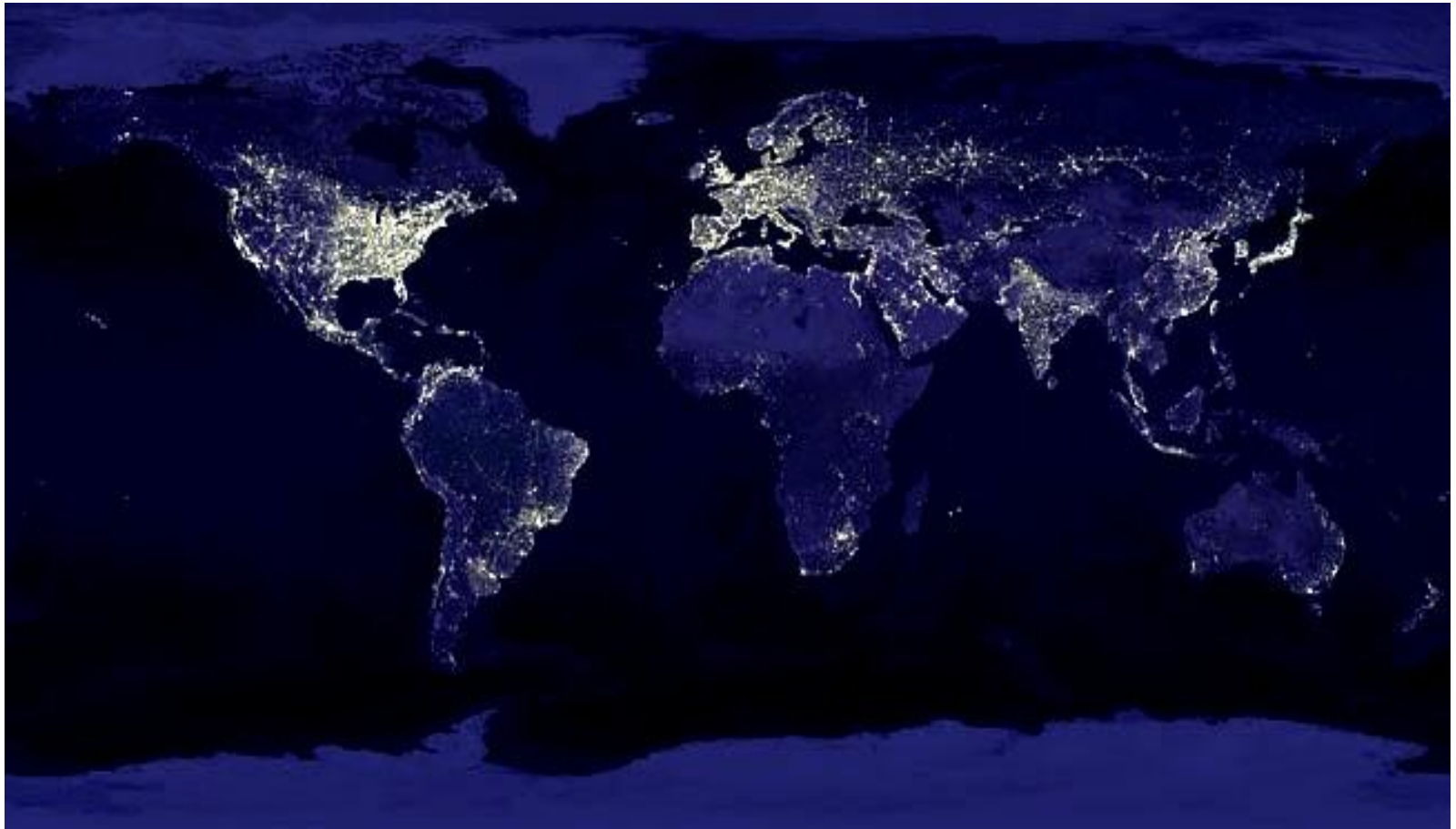
**Figure 3: Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Region**



1 Gt = 10<sup>9</sup> metric tons = 1 billion metric tons = 1 petagram (Pg)

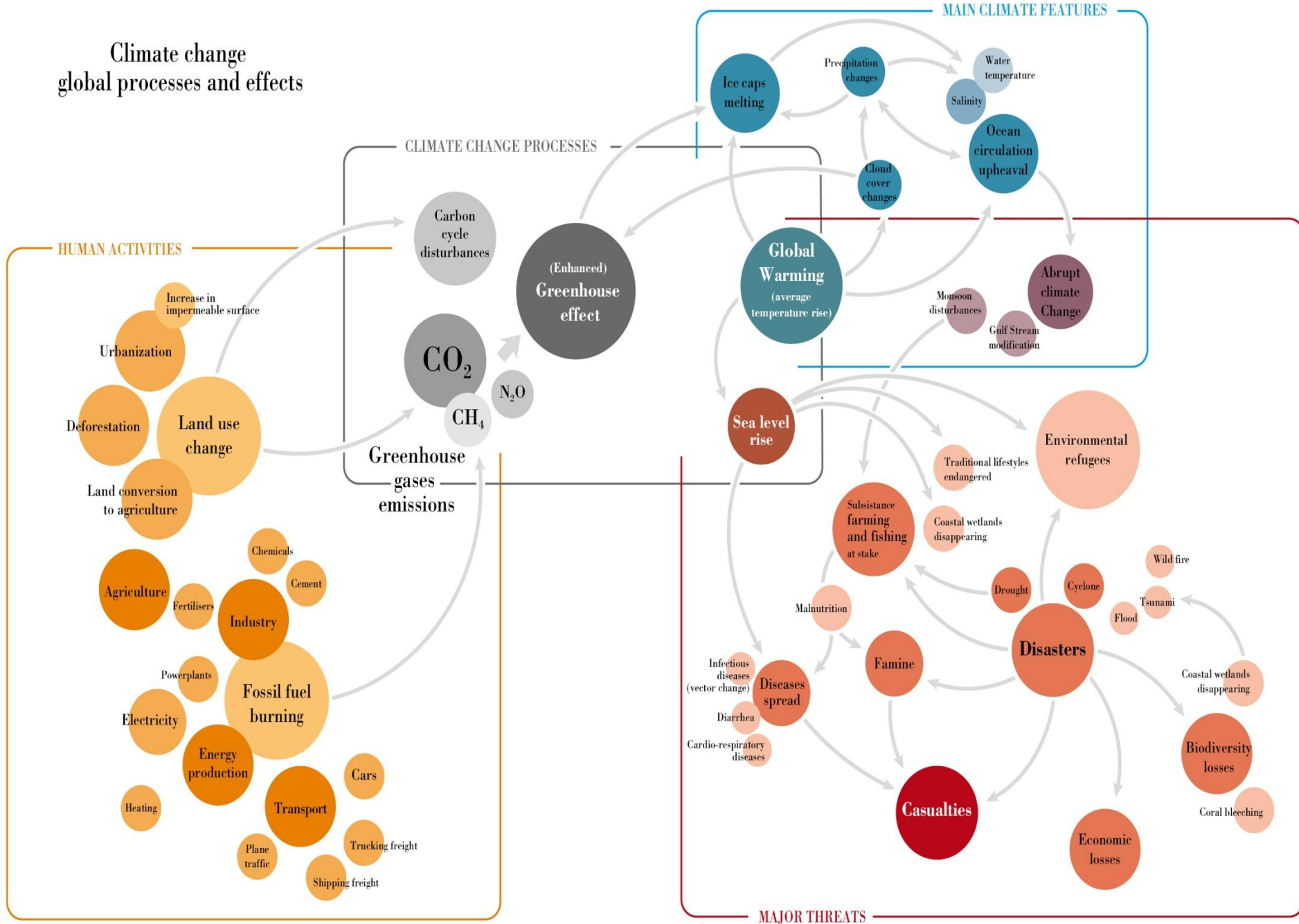
The ten largest economies in the world, measured in nominal GDP (millions of USD), according the International Monetary Fund, 2010





Effects

# Climate change global processes and effects



# Projected impact of climate change

Global temperature change (relative to pre-industrial)

0°C      1°C      2°C      3°C      4°C      5°C      6°C

**Food**

Falling crop yields in many areas, particularly developing regions

Possible rising yields in some high latitude regions

Falling yields in many developed regions

**Water**

Small mountain glaciers disappear – water supplies threatened in several areas

Significant decreases in water availability in many areas, including Mediterranean and Southern Africa

Sea level rise threatens major cities

**Ecosystems**

Extensive damage to coral reefs

Rising number of species face extinction

**Extreme weather events**

Rising intensity of storms, forest fires, droughts, flooding and heat waves

**Risk of abrupt and major irreversible changes**

Increasing risk of dangerous feedbacks and abrupt, large-scale shifts in the climate system

# Effects

# Effects

- If by 2020, efforts to prevent dangerous cc have failed:
  - International community must prepare itself for climate change related conflicts
  - Conflicts over resources (arable land, widespread shortage of water, diminishing food and fish stocks, increased flooding, prolonged droughts)
  - Conflicts over loss of territories and border disputes
  - Situations of fragility and instability in weak and failing states
  - Tension over energy supply
  - Climate induced migration



Actions  
...so far.

# International Climate Agreements

- **UNFCCC 1992/1994**
- Berlin Mandat 1995
- **Kyoto Protocol 1997/2005**
- Marrakech Accords 2001
- Bali Action Plan 2007
- Copenhagen Accord 2009
- Cancun Agreements 2010
- Durban Platform 2011

# UNFCCC

- Adopted in 1992 in NY
- In force since 21 March 1994
- Almost universal participation:
  - 194 States and the EU
- *Framework* Convention
- Legally binding international agreement
  - Ultimate objective, art. 2
  - Principles. Art. 3
  - Groups of States, art. 4 and Annexes I and II
  - Institutional Framework and Reporting

# UNFCCC

- Ultimate Objective, Art. 2:

"stabilizing of greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

- BUT:

"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."

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# Kyoto Protocol

- Entered into force 16.02.2005, Members: 192 States and the EU
- Sets quantified emissions limitation and reduction obligations (QELRO) for Annex-I Parties (37 States)
- Art. 3.1 KP: overall emissions from Annex I Parties shall be reduced to at least 5% below 1990 levels within 2008-2012 (First Commitment Period)
- Assigned Amounts (Annex B)
- Art. 3.1 KP: Annex I Parties shall not exceed their Assigned Amounts)



# Kyoto Protocol

Countries included in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol and their emissions targets

<u>Country</u>	<u>Target (1990- 2008/2012)</u>
EU-15, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland	-8%
US	-7%
Canada, Hungary, Japan, Poland	-6%
Croatia	-5%
New Zealand, Russian Federation, Ukraine	0
Norway	+1%
Australia	+8%
Iceland	+10%



Actions  
....necessary.



# Why climate negotiations?

- KP: first commitment period expires 2012 (not the Protocol!)
- Developing countries demand developed countries to continue with the KP (But: USA?)
- BUT: (some) Developing countries are becoming major emitters
- (Most) Developed countries insist on a "comprehensive" agreement, including *all* major emitters
- Emission cuts necessary to prevent dangerous climate change: 50-80% by 2050, peaking in 2015!

# Copenhagen Accord (2009)

*”...one of the most successful failures in the history of multilateral diplomacy”*

# How to make international climate law?



# Copenhagen Accord



# Copenhagen Accord

- 2 degree celsius target
- Deadline for submitting reduction targets and actions for all countries! (31.1.2010) ("bottom-up": pledge and review)
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- Finance (fast-start and long-term)
- Copenhagen Green Climate Fund
- Technology mechanism
- Redd+ mechanism
- Adaptation
- Carbon market

**But: CA was not adopted as a COP decision**

# Cancun Agreements

- Shared Vision: 2 degrees centigrade (review in 2013)
- Pledge and review: [tables with targets](#) (developed countries) [and actions](#) (developing countries)
- MRV: developed countries (international incl MRV of finance) for developing countries (national MRV, except for supported NAMAs – international MRV)
- REDD+ mechanism
- Establishment of Green Climate Fund Creation of new Climate Adaptation Framework and an Adaptation Committee
- Technology mechanism (consist of Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN))

# Cancun COP 16/CMP6



...and the redefinition of "consensus"

# In Sum

- The effects of cc could lead to increased instability and insecurity in already fragile and vulnerable regions
- Solving cc does not mean peace....
- ....but with the effects of cc the chances of peaceful coexistence seem dim.
- Durable peace depends on sustainable development: Creating long-term sustainable livelihoods, protection of life-sustaining ecosystem services and sound management of the natural resources base



