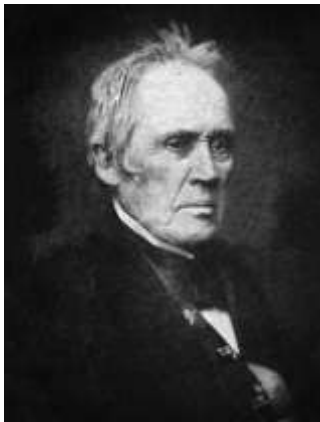


Ground Evidence and Global Policy Making: Will the divide be bridged ?

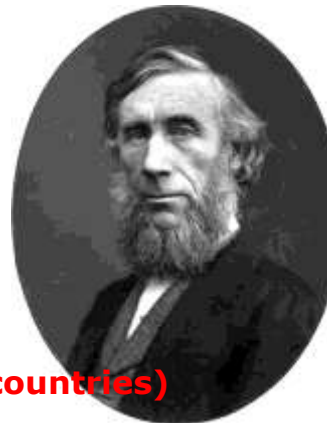
Post Doha Times: Some Reflections on climate change

Ajaya Dixit
Executive Director



John Tyndal United Kingdom (1859) Discovered green house effect in 1859

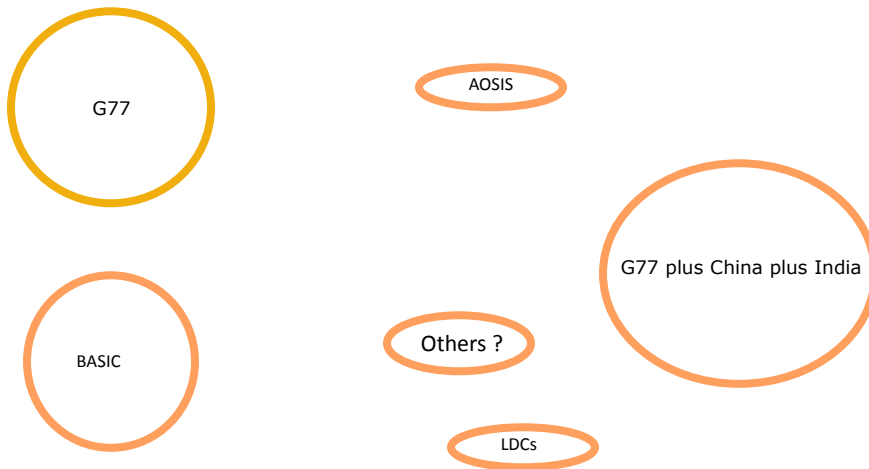
Benjamin Siliman, Professor of chemistry at Yale University contributed to fractioning of fossil fuel in 1854.



Historical emitters (Rich countries)



- 1990, IPCC AR 1 warned global temperatures would increase by 1°C above the 1990 values by 2005, if no action to control emissions
- 1992, UNFCCC at the Rio conference.
- 2012 4 degree plus a distinct possibility
- Wait for AR 5 !



**New emitters (Developing countries)
What of least developed countries ?**



Kyoto Protocol	Extended to a second commitment period though covering only 15% of GHGs
Bali Process	Advanced Durban Platform-- to get a new treaty by 2015 (bring US and China). Stay below 2 degrees C.
Finance	Fill gap between fast start finance commitments ending in 2012 and the new made in Copenhagen to start in 2020. No new money for in between 2012 and 2020
Adaptation	Approved National Adaptation Plans for LDCs. technical guidelines and mandates for GEF. BUT, no money. Process of setting up global support programs to help countries develop NAPs.
Loss and Damage (Extreme and slow onset) (Adaptation limited).	NO \$, no pledges. Agree to set up "institutional arrangements, including international mechanism" Major red line for West, different ideas of what this means, issues of compensation and liability. Long fight starting
REDD-Plus	Negotiation punted to next year. \$ issues holding up progress.

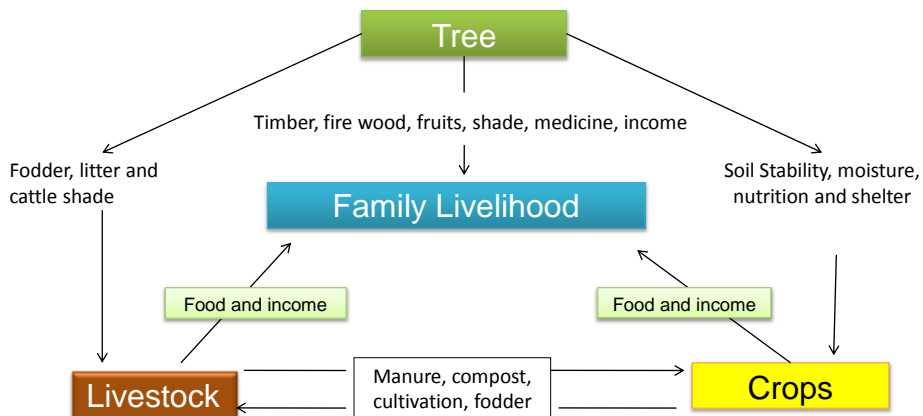
Six sites across a transect in Central Nepal that follows the Gandaki River 200- 5000 masl



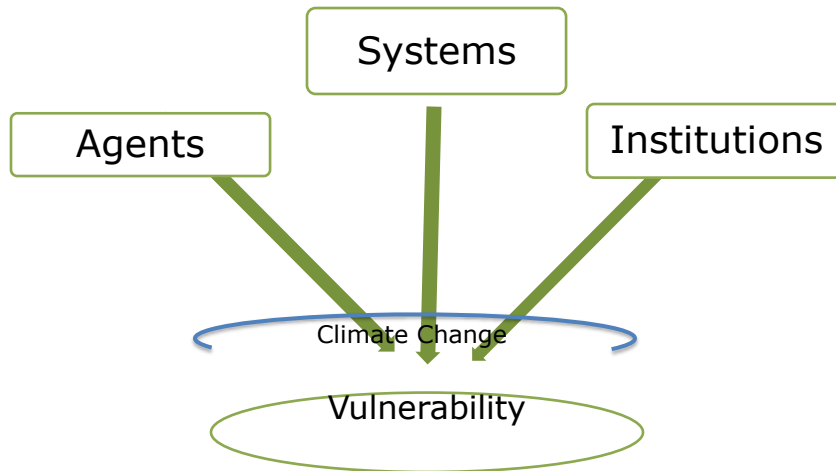
- Nepal food system is changing as it is getting regionalised with new sources of vulnerabilities.

- Changes require deeper analysis of the linkages

Interdependence as we understood



Ref: Working paper by P.R. Tamrakar, MOFSC and FAO (2003)



Back to DOHA

- No new pledges no new \$ on the table
- Incremental progress on process and politics perhaps on track to get a new treaty by 2015 perhaps in France ?
- Limited political will overall to do much to curb climate change and its risks
- Not on track to stay below 2 degrees but above it.



Which nail should get the policy hammer ?

How should we change our social, economic and political architecture ?

How would the emerging realities find salience in local, regional, national and global effective policy making ?

