

Global Climate Change Alliance: Intra-ACP Programme

WO54

ACP consultative meeting for COP 22

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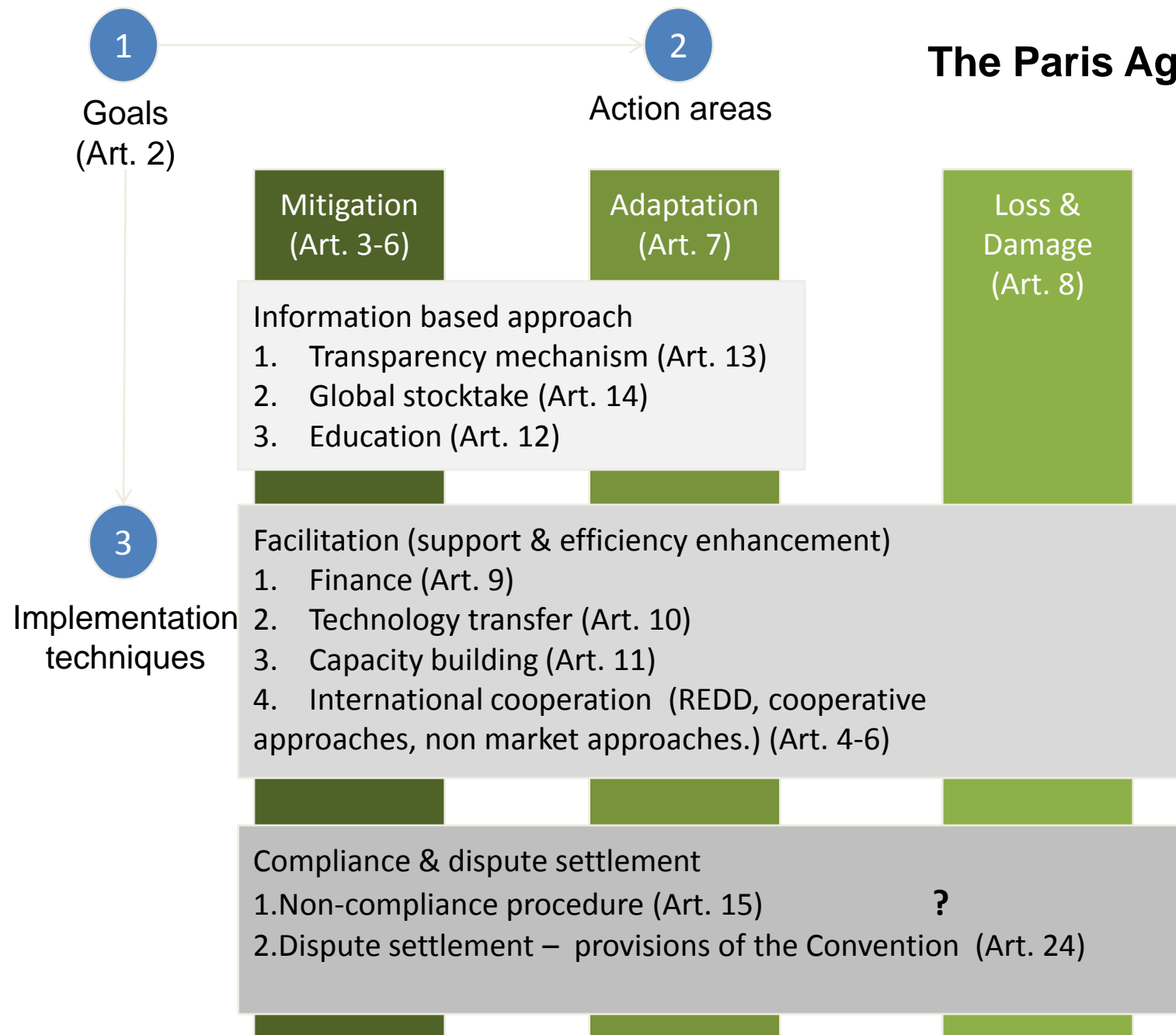
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Contents

- The Paris Agreement
- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Means of implementation
 - Finance
 - Technology
 - Capacity building



The Paris Agreement



What was agreed in Paris

- Mitigation-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Parties have to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that they intend to achieve.
 - NDCs have to be communicated every 5 years.
 - Can be adjusted at any time to enhance ambition (PA Art. 4.11)
 - Each successive NDC has to be more ambitious than previous one. (PA Art. 4.3)
 - Parties must provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDC (PA Art. 4.8)
 - Domestic mitigation measures have to be undertaken with the aim of achieving the NDCs. (PA Art. 4.2)



What was agreed in Paris (2)

- Mitigation-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - NDCs content
 - Information to accompany NDCs may include: quantifiable information on the reference point, time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, and how the NDC is fair and ambitious.
 - Further guidance on information to accompany to be defined by meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1).
- Mitigation
 - Developing countries: are encouraged to move towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets
 - LDCs and SIDS may communicate policies and measures reflecting their special circumstances



What was agreed in Paris

- Adaptation-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Parties established a qualitative long-term global goal for adaptation linked to the global temperature goal (PA Art. 7(1)).
 - PA outlines the types of adaptation measures Parties can undertake, namely “plans, policies and/or contributions,” which may include National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), among others (PA Art. 7(9)).
 - There was a clear intention to strengthen adaptation while maintaining the integrity of the existing arrangements, including international institutions and processes, such as NAPs.
 - Parties can communicate information on adaptation through adaptation communications, which will be captured in a registry (PA Art. 7(12)).



What was agreed in Paris (2)

- Adaptation-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Adaptation communications can be part of a NAP, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), national communication (NCs) or any other document (PA Art. 7(11)). No timelines were specified.
 - A global stocktake, which will take place every 5 years, will focus on reviewing the long-term goals, including the adaptation goal, as well as enhancing individual efforts on adaptation.
 - A new transparency framework that includes adaptation was established to understand national efforts and to inform the global stocktake.
 - Technical examination process on adaptation (TEP-A) was established as part of pre-2020 enhanced action (Decision 1/CP.21, para. 124).



What remains to be negotiated

- **Adaptation:**
 - Registry under PA Art. 4(12): The SBI is expected to develop modalities and procedures for a public registry to record NDCs.
 - Registry under PA Art. 7(12): The SBI is expected to develop modalities and procedures for a public registry to record adaptation communications.
 - Guidance in relation to the adaptation communication (APA agenda item 4): The APA is expected to develop further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of NDCs referred to in PA Art. 7(10) and 7(11).
 - Develop methodologies and recommendations for mobilization of adaptation support in developing countries.
 - Develop methodologies on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.



What remains to be negotiated (2)

- Adaptation:
 - Develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries. In its Decision 1/CP.21, para. 41, the COP requested the AC and LEG to jointly develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by CMA 1.



What was agreed in Paris

- Loss and damage-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) is anchored in the PA (PA Art. 8) and will continue, following its review in 2016.
 - A non-exhaustive list of “areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support” through the WIM includes: early warning systems; emergency preparedness; slow onset events; events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage; comprehensive risk assessment and management; risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions; non-economic losses; and resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.
 - Parties agreed that PA Art. 8 (loss and damage) “does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation.”



What remains to be negotiated

- Loss and damage:

- Establish clearinghouse for risk transfer (loss and damage):

Was not addressed in formal negotiations in Bonn. The WIM ExCom is expected to report to the SBI and SBSTA on progress made towards the establishment of a clearinghouse for risk transfer.

- Development of recommendations for integrated approaches to avert displacement (loss and damage):

Was not addressed in formal negotiations in Bonn. The WIM ExCom is expected to report to the SBI and SBSTA on progress made towards the development of recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.



What was agreed in Paris

- Finance-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Developed countries' shall provide finance for climate action
Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties” regarding both mitigation and adaptation (PA Art. 9.1) Other Parties are “**encouraged**” to provide such support **voluntarily** (PA Art. 9.2).
 - Finance should seek balance between mitigation and adaptation. Emphasis to provide balanced, public and grant-based finance for SIDS & LDCs adaptation.

Public and grant-based finance highlighted for SIDS & LDCs adaptation. (PA Art. 9.4)

Finance should come from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels with a significant role for public funds (PA Art. 9.3)



What was agreed in Paris

- Finance-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Adaptation Finance: requests the GCF to expedite support for LDCs and other developing countries for the formulation of the National Adaptation Plans.
 - New processes to enhance transparency and reporting related to climate finance.
 - Established financing institutions under the UNFCCC will serve the Paris Agreement



What remains to be negotiated

- Finance:
 - Definition of rules on transparency for the support provided by developed countries through public interventions (modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by CMA 1- PA Art. 9.6).
- COP 22:
 - Is expected to initiate 'a process' on climate finance information and transparency (Decision 1/CP.21, para 56).
 - A facilitative dialogue will take place seeking, inter alia, to identify opportunities to enhance the provision of financial resources (Decision 1/CP.21, para 116)



What remains to be negotiated

- Finance:
 - Definition of rules on transparency for the support provided by developed countries through public interventions (modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by CMA 1- PA Art. 9.6).
- SBSTA:
 - To develop modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions for consideration by COP 24 (Decision 1/CP.21 para. 58).



What was agreed in Paris

- Technology-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Parties agreed to strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer (PA Art. 10(2)).
 - Parties agreed that the Technology Mechanism of the Convention will serve the PA and support accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation.
 - A Technology Framework was established to provide guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism.
 - The global stocktake, which will take place every 5 years, shall take into account available information on the provision to developing countries of support on technology development and transfer, including financial support.



What was agreed in Paris (2)

- Technology-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) will report to the CMA, through the SBs, on their activities to support the implementation of the PA.
 - A periodic assessment will be held of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting PA implementation



What remains to be negotiated

- Technology development and transfer:
 - Elaborate the Technology Framework:

The SBSTA explored the Technology Framework's possible purpose and role, its key themes and how the COP may update it. .
 - Elaborate the scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism by the COP:

Negotiations began at SBI 44 (May 2016). In undertaking this work, the SBI acknowledged that it will need to consider: the upcoming independent CTCN review; development of the global stocktake modalities; work on transparency of action and support; and the elaboration of the Technology Framework. Parties will make submissions by 25 January 2017. The Secretariat will prepare a synthesis report for consideration at SBI 46 (May 2017). Decision expected at COP 25 (November 2019).



What was agreed in Paris

- Capacity building-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Parties established the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) that will address gaps and needs in implementing capacity building in developing countries and further enhance and coordinate capacity-building efforts.
 - Parties decided to launch a 2016-2020 PCCB workplan with a list of specific activities.
 - Capacity building under the PA should enhance the capacity of developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, to take effective climate action, including the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions



What was agreed in Paris (2)

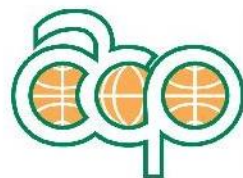
- Capacity building-related aspects of the PA and Decision 1/CP.21 adopting the PA:
 - Capacity building should be country-driven, based on national needs, guided by lessons learned, and an iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.
 - All countries should cooperate to enhance developing countries' capacity. Developed countries should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries (PA Art. 11(3)). Developed countries shall regularly communicate on actions enhancing capacity of developing countries, and developing countries should regularly communicate on the progress made on implementing capacity-building actions.



What remains to be negotiated

- Capacity building :
 - PCCB:
 - The COP requested the SBI to develop terms of reference for the PCCB (Decision 1/CP.21, para. 76). At SBI 44 (May 2016), Parties agreed on the ToR. COP 22 is expected to adopt the draft decision forwarded by the SBI, which includes the ToR.
 - Parties will make submissions, by 29 August 2016, on the 2017 focus area or theme for the PCCB, and which representatives of the Convention bodies and of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism should be invited to the PCCB first meeting, expected to take place at SBI 46 (May 2017). These will be considered by SBI 45 (November 2016), for recommendation and adoption by COP 22.





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