

Views on COP 23 and Actions to Implement the Paris Agreement

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Least Developed Countries - LDCs

low-income developing countries suffering from severe structural impediments to sustainable development.

Total 48 LDCs



Indicators of the LDC criteria

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| GNI Per Capita | Human Resource weakness | Economic Vulnerability index |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|

Least Developed Countries - LDCs

UNFCCC

Art.4.9 of the UNFCCC: “The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology”

Paris Agreement

Paris Agreement Preamble: “Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology”

LDCs in the Climate change process

- Formation of the LDC Group at climate change negotiations (2000)
- Adoption of LDC Work Programme; initiate NAPA to address urgent and immediate adaptation needs and established LDC Fund; and LDC Expert Group to (2001)
- All LDCs formulated and are implementing NAPAs, communicated INDCs/NDCs & are now in the process of formulating National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- Key challenge: Scale and access to finance, support for implementation of domestic activities prioritized in NAPs, NDCs and other national plans.

Priorities for LDCs for 2017

- **Ambition and action**- urgency of NDC implementation and finance to unlocking greater ambition required to limit temperature increase to 1.5C
- **Progress on the Paris rule-set** - intensive technical discussion from the next sessions in 2017 for the full Paris rule-set to be adopted in 2018.
- **Facilitative Dialogue** - to provide collective guidance on the global effort to increase the ambition of the next round of NDCs to achieve 1.5°C pathway .
- **Pre 2020 actions** to lay important foundation for post-2020 actions.
- **Loss and Damage** - action and support, to advance the work under WIM
- **Adaptation** - support for implementation, funding for NAPs
- **Finance**: replenishment of the LDC Fund; Continuation of the Adaptation Fund; and c) easy and expedite access to Green Climate Fund.
- Concrete actions on **capacity building** and **technology transfer**

Moving ahead with COP22 outcomes

- Much greater ambition is required to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C and this will require more ambition in new/updated NDCs and adequate means of implementation.
- Much to be done through scaling up support and investment in climate solutions before 2020 to lay important foundation for post-2020 actions.
- Much work to be done on Climate finance, including clarifying the methodologies on roadmap for \$100 billion, and new goal prior to 2025.
- The negotiations on development of Paris Agreement rule-set has to entered the intensive technical discussion mode from the next sessions and start drafting language for this to be adopted in 2018.
- The joint COP & CMA meetings in 2017 need to make substantive progress in development and negotiation of rule-set/draft decisions and to highlight areas that require acceleration of further work, so rule-set on track for adoption at COP 24 in 2018.

The 2018 Facilitative Dialogue

- Provide full trust and flexibility to the Presidencies to design how the Facilitative Dialogue will be organized based on the 2017 consultations.
- During 2018, possible activities include a) survey by Secretariat on Parties' experiences with NDC implementation & progress to date; b) calling for submissions on the outcomes of the FD, and c) in-session workshop at SBs; & d) organization of inter-sessional workshop on October for 1.5°C report.
- Inputs: should provide answers to: a) where are we now with emissions reductions? b) where do we need to go and by when? 1.5 pathways; and c) what needs to be done to go there?
- Outputs: a) identification of mitigation potential to get us onto a 1.5 pathway; b) concrete policies and actions that would achieve the reductions at the national and sub-national levels in the timeframe required; and c) Political Declaration capturing the political commitments

LDCs preparation for COP23

- A draft two–years work plan highlighting engagement at negotiation process and promoting implementation strategies
- Planning for possible Strategy meeting in April 2017 to prepare for the COP23
- A LDC Ministerial before COP23 to discuss strategies, and issues and priorities for COP23.
- Submissions: 4 submitted (including Transparency Framework), 6 additional draft submission are undergoing through internal inputs.
- Regular participation and engagement to the inter-sessional (formal and informal) meetings to discuss, strategize and prepare for COP23.

Expectations for 2017 and COP23

- Substantive progress on the preparation of the **Paris Agreement rule-set**.
- Notification from the Presidencies on how the **2018 Facilitative Dialogue** will be organized
- Substantive progress on **action and ambition agenda across various themes**; and work programme that need be completed by third part of the first CMA session, including work being carried out by Subsidiary & Constituted Bodies.
- Adoption of five year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism on **Loss and Damage**.
- Decisions and finalization of the work on **climate finance** related to Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism; review of the Standing Committee on finance and the Adaptation Fund; LDC Fund; and Progress in developing modalities for the accounting of financial resources.

Thank you

Outcomes of COP22

LDCs looked to COP22 to give implementation momentum, contributing in the fight against climate change and to fully implement the Paris Agreement.

COP22 was able to make progress on several issues important to the LDCs:

- Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) established in Paris was made operational
- the indicative framework for activities on **loss and damage** for the next five years was approved and reached agreement on a regular review of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage to further enhance and strengthen it.
- The “[Marrakech action proclamation for our climate and sustainable development](#),” endorsed at the climate talks, sets the tone for Paris Agreement implementation.
- Beside formal negotiations, the Marrakech conference saw key concrete outcomes that included a number of ambitious initiatives, bringing together diverse stakeholders, including the ‘[Marrakech partnership for global climate action](#)’

LDCs at the COP22

- Constructively engaged in the negotiation process contributing to the outcome and calling for fair and ambitious action at COP22.
- The [LDC Renewable energy and energy efficiency initiative \(REEEI\) for Sustainable Development](#), was launched in Marrakech as part of global partnership with regional groups.
- A number of LDCs who are part of [the Climate Vulnerable Forum \(CVF\)](#) have also committed to 100 percent domestic renewable energy production by 2050, taking into consideration national circumstances and working together to end energy poverty and protect water and food security.

