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Report on UNFCCC COP22
Nov 7 -18, 2016

About the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development



- A registered US nonprofit organization and Executive Committee Member of UNA USA, the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development was set up by former President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Leonel Fernández, with the aim to promote the social, democratic and sustainable development of the Dominican Republic.
- An active participant at the United Nations, the organization is also accredited to several UN agencies including, ECOSOC, UNEP, UNCTAD and UN DPI, and has recently obtained accreditation as an observer organization to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

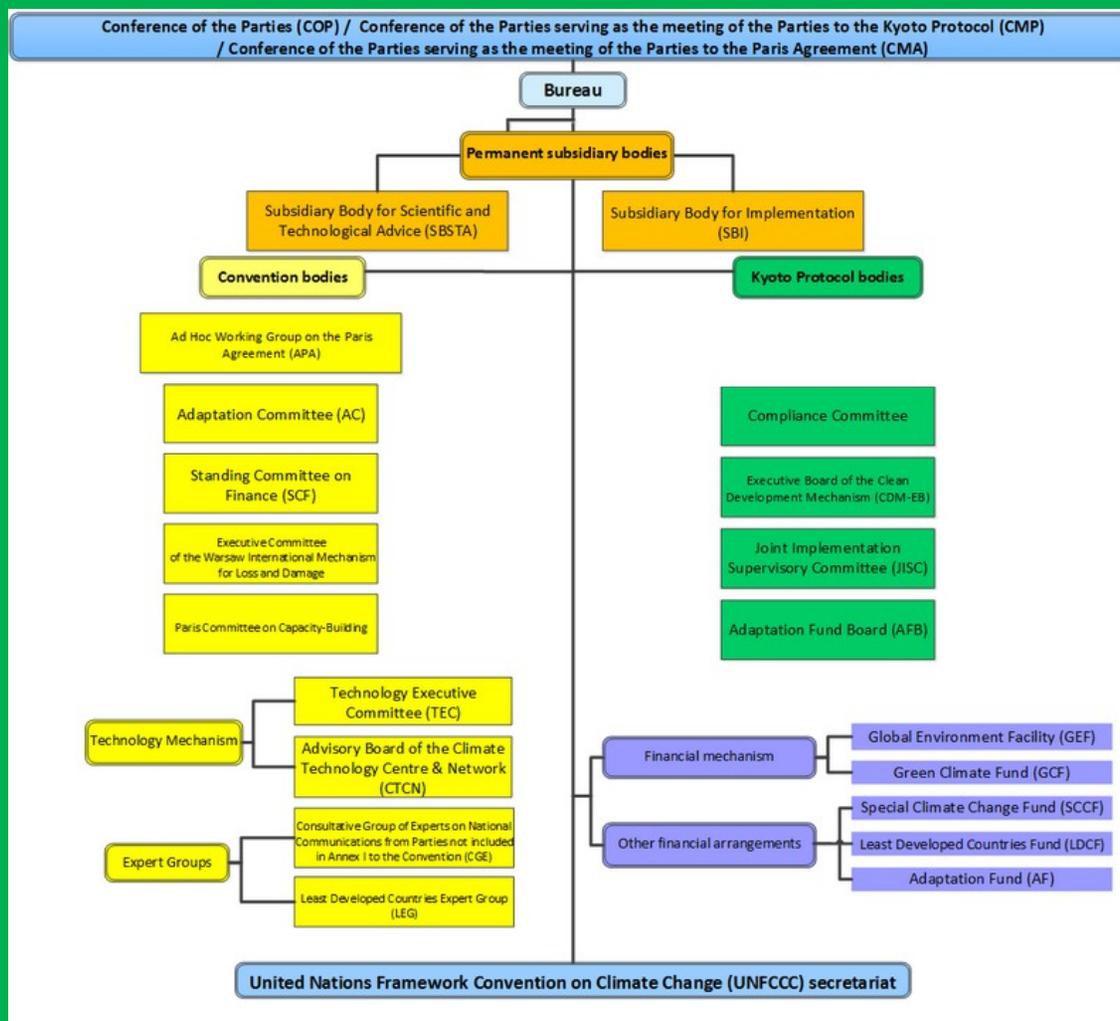
UNFCCC Chronology



MILESTONE	YEAR	IMPORTANCE
First World Climate Conference	1979	Lays the foundation for some international climate programmes including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
IPCC's First assessment report	1990	Provides the first estimates of confidence about the extent of global climate change and the human influences behind it
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) signed	1992	A major international climate change treaty representing worldwide agreement that action is needed against climate change
UNFCCC enters into force	1994	Countries signing the UNFCCC are now bound by its rules.
First Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC	1995	The first of the (generally annual) international negotiations on climate change stipulated by the UNFCCC, leading to the Kyoto Protocol
Kyoto Protocol signed	1997	Thirty-seven developed nations and economies in transition commit to reducing their emissions by at least five per cent below 1990 levels from 2008-2012
Kyoto Protocol enters into force	2005	Countries with greenhouse gas reduction targets are now committed to them
IPCC's Fifth assessment report	2013-2014	Follows reports in 1995, 2001 and 2007. Makes strong statements about the high likelihood of human influence on the global climate and the consequent impacts
Twenty-first UNFCCC COP in Paris	2015	The meeting is aiming for an agreement to succeed the Kyoto Protocol

(Source: SciDev.Net)

UNFCCC Structure



(Source: UNFCCC)

UNFCCC COP 21

The Paris Climate Agreement



(Source: Shutterstock)

The Paris Climate Agreement



- **Long-term temperature goal** “Holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels...” [Article 2, para. 1a]
- **Long-term mitigation goal** “Aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with the best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century...” [Article 4, para. 1]
- **Five-year mitigation cycles** “Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every 5 years...informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake.” [Article 4, para. 9]
- **Cop21 Finance Provisions:** [COP Decision, Paragraph 115]: “Strongly urges developed country Parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete roadmap to achieve the goal of jointly providing US \$100bn annually by 2020...”

The Paris Climate Agreement (continued)



- **Loss and Damage**: [Article 8, Paragraph 1]: “Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.” The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage...shall be subject to CMA1
- **Global stocktake (art 4 para 9)**: This refers to a proposed five-yearly review of the impact of countries’ climate change actions. Under the Paris Agreement, every country must present a climate action plan in five-yearly cycles. It is supposed to be similar to the plan countries submitted in the run-up to the talks that concluded last week. Under the Paris Agreement, the first global stocktake will happen in 2023.
- **Achievement = Entry into force**: 4 November, 2016. The agreement entered into force thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions deposited their instruments of ratification (Currently 110 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention, representing 76% of emissions – Source climateanalytics.org)

UNFCCC COP 22 Marrakesh: Nov 7 to 18, 2016



UNFCCC COP 22

The negotiations so far



- Opening Plenary: 20,000 attendees, Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, elected as President of the 22nd COP



UNFCCC COP 22

The negotiations so far



- CMA1:
 - Countries that have not yet ratified the agreement are attending the first CMA, but will not have decision-making authority.
 - That is why many expect that that the CMA will only meet for a brief time in Marrakech—serving essentially as a symbol of successful international climate diplomacy



UNFCCC COP 22

The negotiations



- Key Thematic priorities:
 - Capacity building (2018 Dialogue – review progress)
 - Finance (\$100 Bn per year starting 2020)
- Marrakesh innovation:
 - High-Level Event on Climate Action, to be held in Marrakech, under the leadership of two “climate champions,” Moroccan Minister for the Environment Hakima El Haite and French Ambassador for Climate Laurence Tubiana: Focus on sustainable infrastructure and mobilizing finance.



(Source: UNFCCC)

UNFCCC COP 22

The upcoming negotiations



- What to expect by the end of the week?
 - High Level Talks: Key focus of the discussions will likely be on financing climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.
 - BAD NEWS: COP22 will not result in a decision on the future of the Adaptation Fund. In negotiations last week, many developing countries suggested that a decision be made next year during COP23, while most developed countries advocated further delaying the Decision, until COP24 in 2018.



UNFCCC COP 22

The negotiations so far



- APA Informal Consultations:
 - Focused on several themes including implementation and compliance.
 - On compliance: Debate surrounded decision making, options on modalities and procedures, and timeline, structure of the committee.
- Achievements: spirit of cooperation on climate change
 - 90 countries have moved from Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to formal Nationally Determined Contributions in record short time
 - US, Canada, Germany and Mexico release their strategy to rapidly reduce global warming emissions by mid-century, four years earlier than was asked of countries at negotiations last year in Paris.
 - Numerous developed countries reaffirmed their commitment to funding climate change mitigation which, as noted in the Paris Agreement, “can reduce the need for adaptation.
 - 22 countries and the European Union have pledged to double funding for clean energy research over the next five years, to \$30 billion annually.

UNFCCC COP22

Reports on the sidelines



- **The Emissions Gap Report 2016:**
 - About: Report which tracks the progress of the international community in restricting global warming to 1.5-2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels by the end of this century
 - Findings: Currently on track for Global Warming of up to 3.4 degrees Celsius.
- **The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report on the Status of the Global Climate in 2016**
 - Findings: Global temperature in 2016 is running 1.2C above pre-industrial levels. This is dangerously close to the 1.5C target included as an aim of the Paris Climate Agreement last December.
- **Launch of The Lancet Countdown: Tracking Progress on Health and Climate Change:**
 - About: An international, multi-disciplinary research initiative, it brings together leading experts to track and analyse the impacts of climate change on public health. 48 leading experts from across the world, some 16 institutions are academic partners of the initiative.
 - Link: <http://lancetcountdown.org/>

Thank you!



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