

## Advancing Climate Action through Legislation and Parliamentary Oversight



## Outcomes of COP 24

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## CARICOMs three Priority Outcomes for COP24

• Ensuring the rules, modalities and procedures established under the PAWP are robust enough to ensure effective implementation of the Paris Agreement,

 Securing an outcome from the Talanoa Dialogue that is able to trigger the delivery of more ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by 2020, and

• Establishing a clear process for the discussion of a new long-term finance goal that is consistent with the levels identified in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.

# Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP)

- Guidance on the preparation of NDCs and Adaptation Communications
- Registry for NDCs and Adaptation Communications
- Adaptation Committee and Adaptation Fund to serve Paris Agreement
- Technology Framework and Assessment of Technology Mechanism
- Modalities and Procedures for Compliance Committee adopted
  - Members to include SIDS and LDCs
- No agreement on Article 6 on cooperative approaches, the sustainable development mechanism and non-market approaches
- No agreement on common timeframes for NDCs

## Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for Transparency Framework

- Emissions
- NDC implementation
- Climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Financial, technology and capacity-building support provided and mobilized
- Financial, technology and capacity-building support needed and received
- Information on loss and damage
- LDCs and SIDS provided flexibility
- First biennial transparency report (BTR) and national inventory by 2024
- Information to be published
- GEF to provide support for preparing the BTRs and Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)

#### **Global Stocktake**

- Modalities and sources of inputs for global stocktake adopted
- Sources of input will include:
  - GHG emissions
  - Mitigation efforts
  - Effect of NDCs and progress made on implementation of NDCs, and state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities
  - Finance flows and means of implementation and support, and mobilization and provision of support;
  - Loss and damage
  - Barriers and challenges faced by developing countries;
  - Good practices to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support
  - Fairness considerations, including equity.

### **Global Stocktake (continued)**

- Sources of inputs include IPCC assessments and forum on response measures
- Joint contact group to undertake the stocktake including a technical dialogue with two co-facilitators conducted in the 2 or 3 successive SB sessions preceding CMA 6 (November 2023)
- Capacity-building support for LDCs, SIDS and other developing countries to effectively participate in the global stocktake
- Consideration of outputs at high-level events chaired by Presidency of the CMA and the Chairs of SBSTA and SBI.
- Parties to present their new NDCs, informed by global stocktake, at special event to be convened by Secretary-General of the UN.

### **CMA Decision on Finance**

- Commence consideration on new collective quantified goal on climate finance at CMA 3 from a floor of USD 100 billion per year.
- Developed country Parties to submit biennial communications commencing in 2020 containing indicative qualitative and quantitative information on projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties.
- Information to include:
  - Channels and instruments to be utilized
  - Policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, and sectors; purposes and types of support, ie. mitigation, adaptation, crosscutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building
  - Indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how such resources are new and additional
- Communications to be posted in online portal
- Biennial in-session workshops to be organized the year after the submission of the first communications
- Information from the workshops to inform biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance commencing in 2021

#### **COP** on Finance

- In-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2019 and 2020 will focus on
  - Effectiveness of climate finance, including the results and impacts of finance provided and mobilized;
  - Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for their adaptation and mitigation actions in relation to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 above pre-industrial levels
- Fourth biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance in 2020 to be informed by the reports on the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance and 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
- SCF is encouraged to provide input to the technical paper of the Ex Com of the WIM on the sources of financial support for Loss and Damage

## IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C

- Not on any of the Agendas at COP 24
  - COP, CMP, CMA, SBSTA, SBI, APA
- AOSIS proposed text in the SBSTA Agenda item on RSO
  - Opposed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, USA and Russia
  - Supported by LDCs, African Group, AILAC, EU, etc.
- SBSTA Chair proposed text only "noting IPCC Special Report"
- AOSIS proposed amendment, "welcoming IPCC Special Report"
  - Opposed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, USA and Russia
  - Supported by LDCs, African Group, AILAC, EU, etc.
- SBSTA failed to resolve, was reconsidered at SBSTA 50 (June 2019) with a special SBSTA agenda item



### **Talanoa Dialogue**

#### COP Decision 1/CP.24 (Facilitative Dialogue)

- Took note of outcome, inputs and outputs of Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate enhanced ambition.
- It invited Parties to consider it when preparing their NDCs, but did not specify which NDC.
- It invited Parties to consider using it in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition.
- IPCC notes we have only until 2030 to reduce emissions by 50% to achieve 1.5° target!
- 2020 NDCs must be more ambitious!