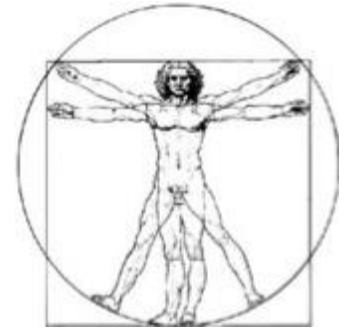


ecbi



Session I: The UNFCCC negotiations and the Paris Agreement: What are they and what's at stake?

31 July - 1 Aug 2019 Kathmandu, Nepal

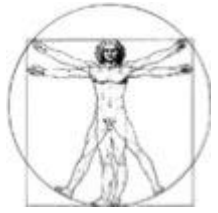
Manjeet Dhakal

Head, LDC Support Team, Climate Analytics | Advisor to LDC Group

for sustained capacity building in support of international climate change negotiations

pour un renforcement durable des capacités en appui aux négociations internationales sur les changements climatiques

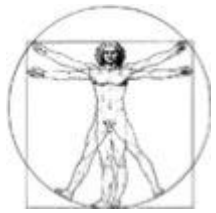
outline



ecbi
european capacity building initiative

- Introduction to the UNFCCC
- The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement
- What's at stake? What does science tell us?
- Structure of the negotiations and Who's who?
- Practical tips

Climate negotiations



Today

Paris Agreement

International treaty with almost universal membership that aims to hold global temperature rise to **well below 2°C** and to pursue efforts to **limit warming to 1.5°C**; implementation includes **mitigation action** through 5-yearly cycles of nationally determined contributions (**NDCs**)

Kyoto Protocol

Established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce GHG emissions. Important precursor for Paris Agreement

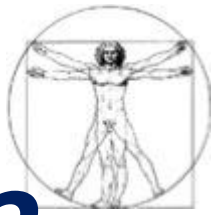
1990

UNFCCC

International treaty with an objective to stabilize GHG concentrations at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate system



The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992



Three key principles:

- Equity and common but differentiated responsibilities
- The precautionary principle
- Sustainable development

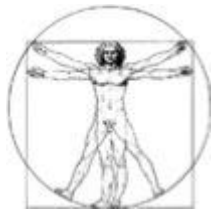


Aims to:

“**stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations** in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to **allow ecosystems to adapt naturally** to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner”

- *Article 2, UNFCCC*

Operations of the UNFCCC



euro
active

- The Conference of the Parties (COP) – supreme decision making body
- Parties:
 - **Annex I** – industrialised countries and countries with economies in transition)
 - **Annex II** – as Annex I, but excluding countries with economies in transition
 - **Non-Annex I** – mostly developing countries
- Other bodies to support the UNFCCC have been set up:
 - Subsidiary Bodies, Ad-hoc working group, constituted bodies (Adaptation committee)

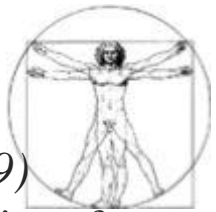


active

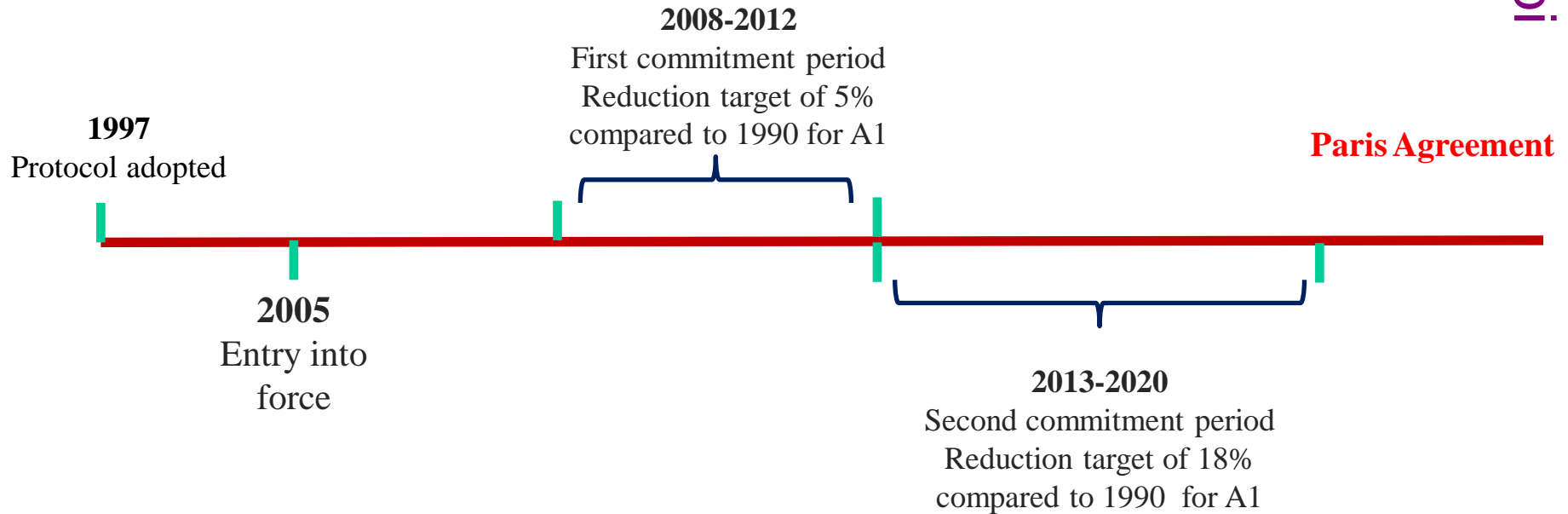
The Kyoto Protocol

Second commitment period

- **Ratified by 130 Parties** (*as of 15 July 2019*)
- Total of **144 Parties** required for the entry into force



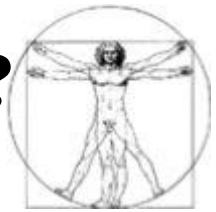
European capacity building initiative
ecbi

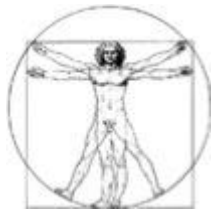


- **Legally binding targets** for emissions of six major greenhouse gases in industrialized countries
- New **international market-based mechanisms**, creating a new commodity: carbon
- Facilitate **sustainable development** and additional support to **developing countries** on adaptation



Global Climate Change negotiations: Where are we?





The Paris Agreement

Adopted : 2015
Entry into force: 2016
Ratified by 185 countries

Temperature



Hold global temperature increase to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C

Emission



Aim for GHG emissions peak as soon as possible; achieve net zero emissions in 2nd half of century

Differentiation



All countries to submit NDCs, Developed countries should continue to take lead, and eventually all countries contribute in reducing emission. Developing countries to be supported

Finance



Developed countries' goal to provide US\$100bn annually by 2020, with a new goal to be set prior to 2025

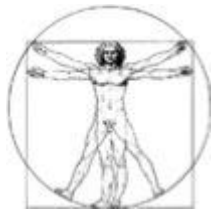
Mechanisms



Loss and Damage; and market and non-market approaches

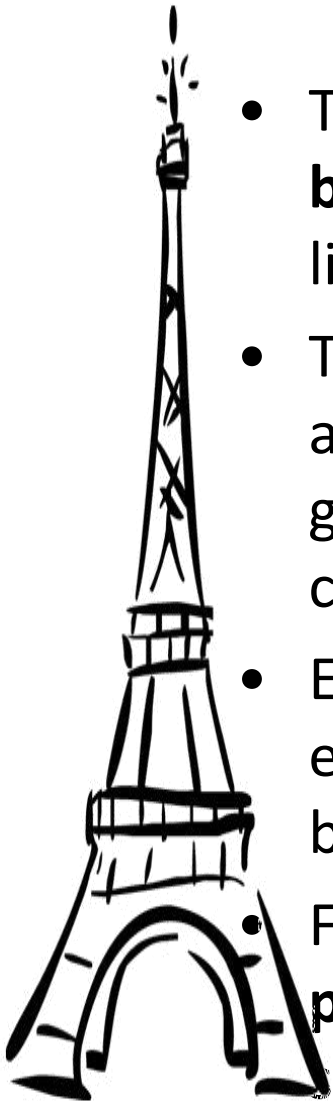
Countries climate pledges (Nationally Determined Contributions - NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and tools to achieve long-term goals.

Key elements of the Paris Agreement



ecbi
european capacity building initiative

- To hold increase in global average temperatures to "**well below**" **2.°C** above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to **1.5°C**
- To **limit the amount of greenhouse gases** emitted by human activity to the same levels as can be removed by sinks of greenhouse gases (e.g. trees, soil) in the second half of this century - **net zero**
- Each country to **review its contribution** to cutting emissions every five years so they scale up to the challenge presented by the science
- For developed countries to help developing nations **by providing "climate finance"** to adapt to climate change and switch to renewable energy.



Paris Agreement

Paris Agreement –
international Treaty

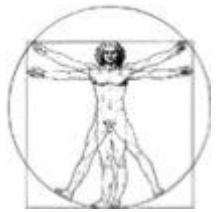


Paris Agreement Work
Programme (PAWP) –
implementation guideline

How NDC should look, Transparency framework ..

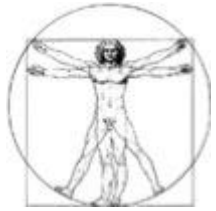


Implementation



European capacity building initiative
ecbi

What are NDCs?



The **Paris Agreement**:

- Guiding principles are **progression & highest possible ambition**
- Economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets for developed countries
- Developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets
- Could include an adaptation component

163 NDCs (191 Parties) - Significant increase of countries taking action

- Most include quantified mitigation targets: absolute, relative BAU, intensity
- Most cover all or the majority of sectors
- Most include an adaptation component

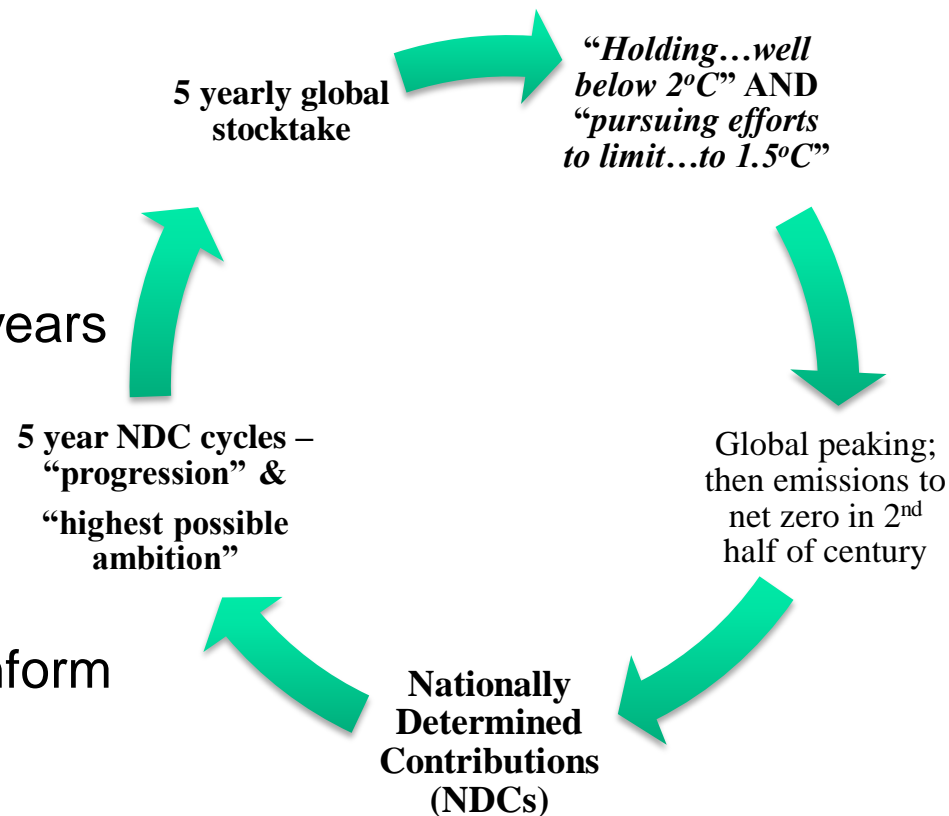
Source: [UNFCCC \(2016\)](#)

ecb
european capacity building initiative

Ambition infrastructure/NDC Cycle



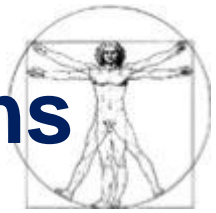
- **Communication of successive NDCs** (Art. 4.2) and **every 5 years** (Art. 4.9)
- **Feedback mechanism** includes Transparency Framework and Global Stocktake
 - **Reporting on progress** every two years
 - **Technical expert review and multilateral consideration** on information reported
 - **Stocktake of Parties aggregate progress** towards global goals, to inform next set of NDCs every 5 years
- **Compliance Committee** – standing body to facilitate implementation and promote compliance



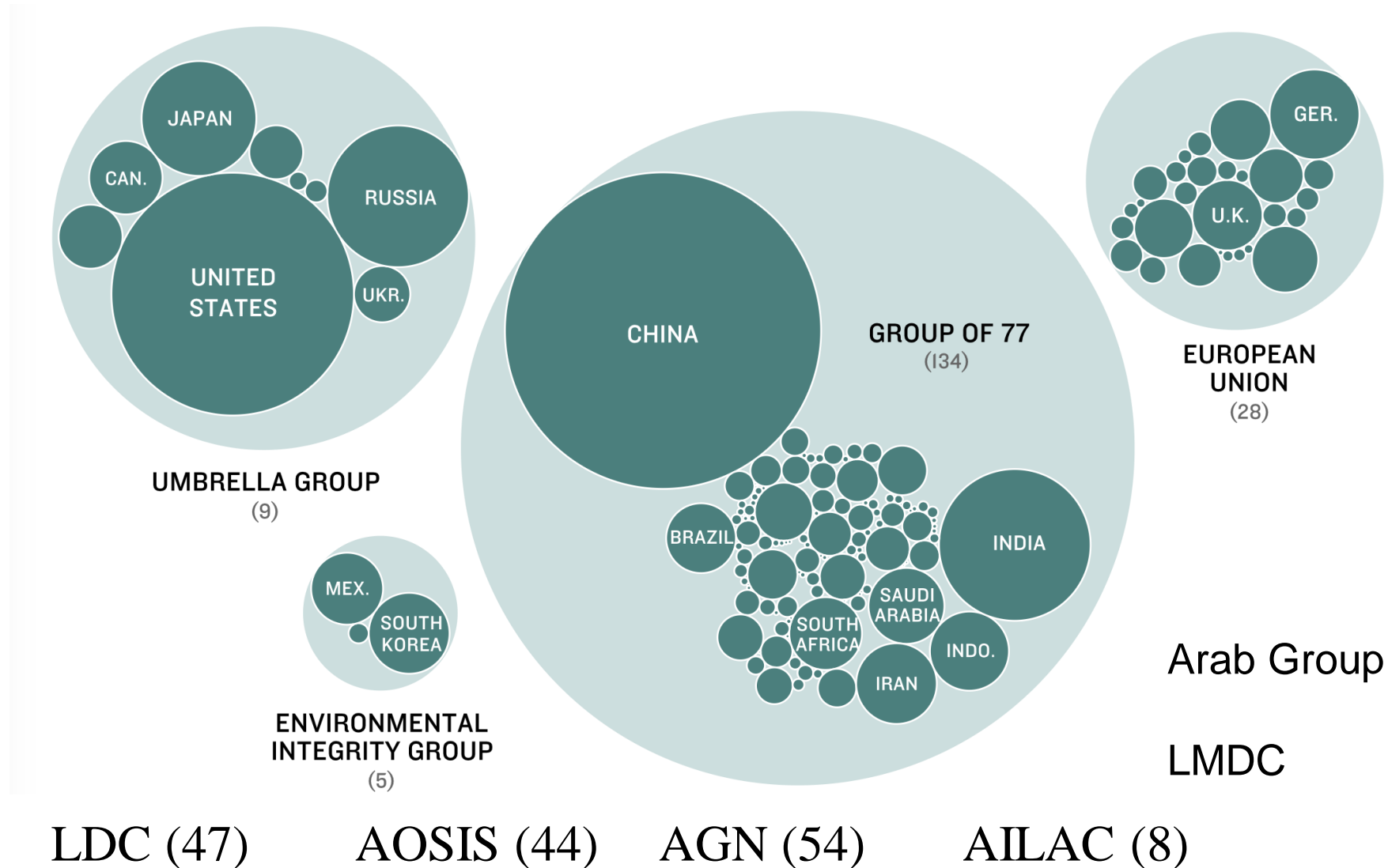
All Parties are requested to submit **NDCs (new or updated)** by **2020** and every five years thereafter.

Major Alliances In U.N. Climate Negotiations

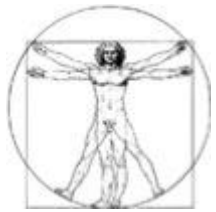
major alliances, with countries sized by [CO₂ emissions](#) in 2011



ecbi
european capacity building initiative



Structure of the UNFCCC negotiation



ecbi
european capacity building initiative

UNFCCC - Conference of Parties (COP)

Kyoto Protocol - Conference of Parties serving as meeting of Parties of KP (CMP)

Paris Agreement - Conference of Parties serving as meeting of Parties of PA (CMA)

UNFCCC Secretariat

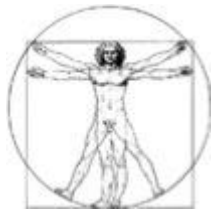
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
technological Advice (SBSTA)

Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(SBI)

Institutions and instruments put in place and serving UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement (LDC Expert group, CDM EB, Adaptation Committee etc.)

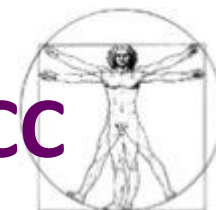
Financial Mechanism: Green Climate Fund (GCF) | Global
Environment Facility (GEF)

Other financial arrangements: Adaptation Fund, LDC Fund etc.



What's at stake?
What does science tell us?

The IPCC assessments reports and the UNFCCC



First Assessment Report FAR, 1990 had a major impact in defining the content of the **UNFCCC**, INC established and UNFCCC signed in Rio in 1992



Second Assessment Report

SAR, 1996

Kyoto Protocol negotiations initiated and was largely influential in defining the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol

Third Assessment Report

TAR, 2001

focused attention on the **impacts** of climate change and the need for **adaptation**

Fourth Assessment Report

AR4, 2007

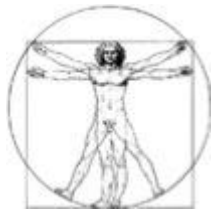
informed the decision on **2°C goal** agreed to in 2010 & was a strong basis for a **post Kyoto Protocol agreement**

Fifth Assessment Report

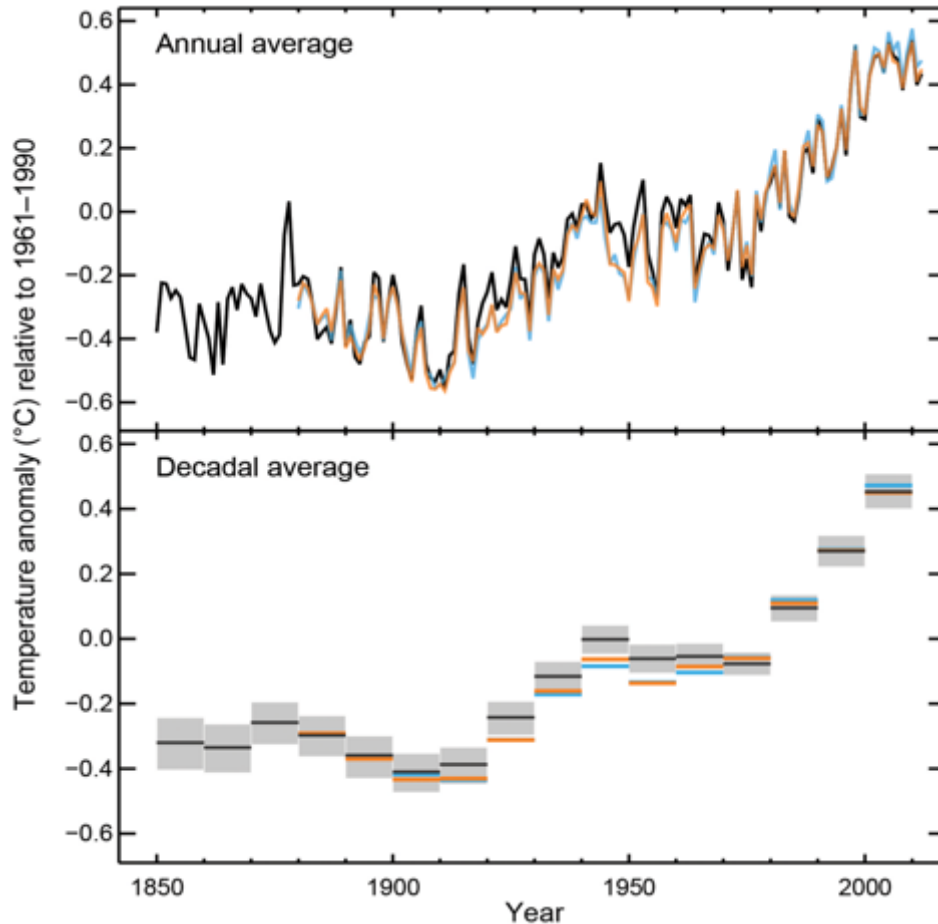
AR5, 2013-14

informed the review of the 2°C goal, and provided scientific context for preparing **the Paris Agreement and its 1.5°C goal**

ecbi
european capacity building initiative



What does science tell us?



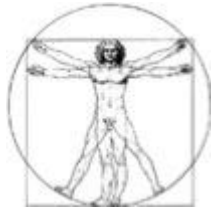
- **Warming of climate is unequivocal**
- The concentration of GHGs has **increased**
- The atmosphere and the oceans have **warmed**
- The amount of snow and ice have **diminished**
- Sea levels have **risen**
- Each of the last three decades has been **successively warmer** than any preceding decade since 1850.

We are at $\sim 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ of warming since pre-industrial levels

Source: IPCC AR5

ecbi
european capacity building initiative

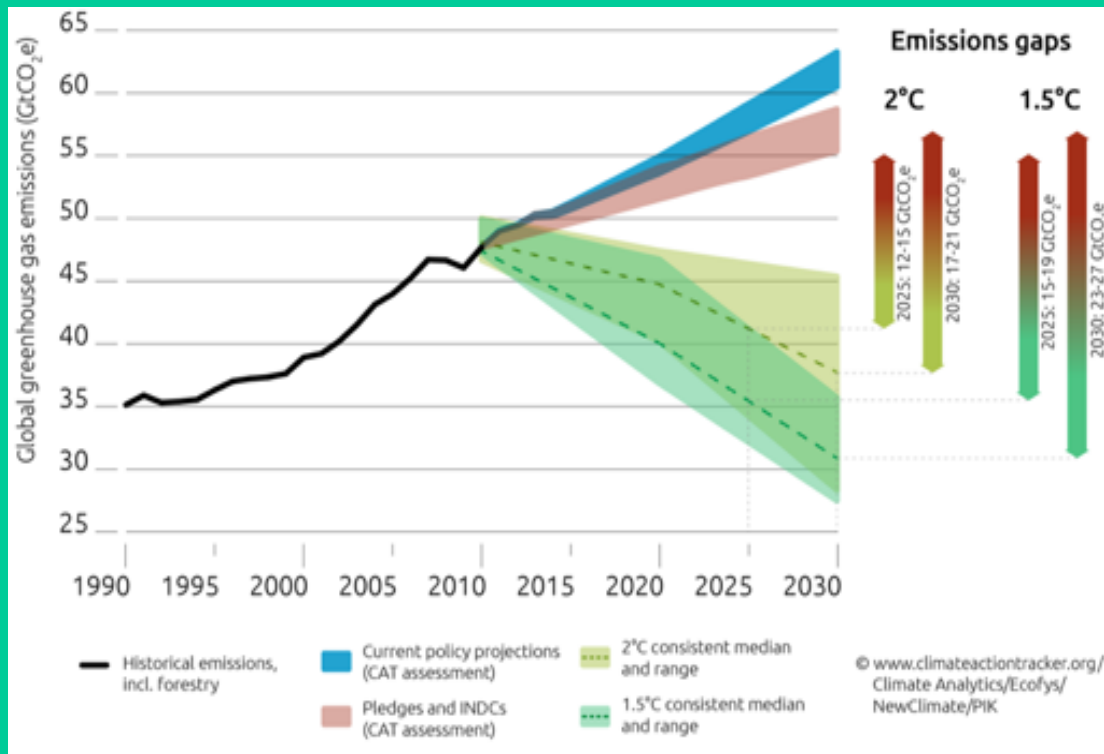
What does science tell us?



Art. 2 of the Paris Agreement: 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 °C above pre-industrial levels

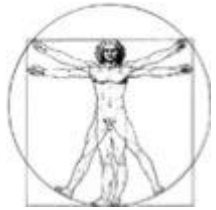
European capacity building initiative

Significant gap between long-term temperature goal and (I)NDCs



- Significant gap between 1.5°/2°C - consistent scenarios and submitted countries plans (NDCs) by 2025 and 2030
- Need to increase mitigation ambition

Much worse impacts in future



European capacity building initiative
each

If current mitigation efforts
continue, we will hit 1.5°C in
~2035

60

Only 50% of today's
60-year olds will be
alive in 2035...

16

...but **almost all** (97%)
16-year olds would
experience 1.5°C

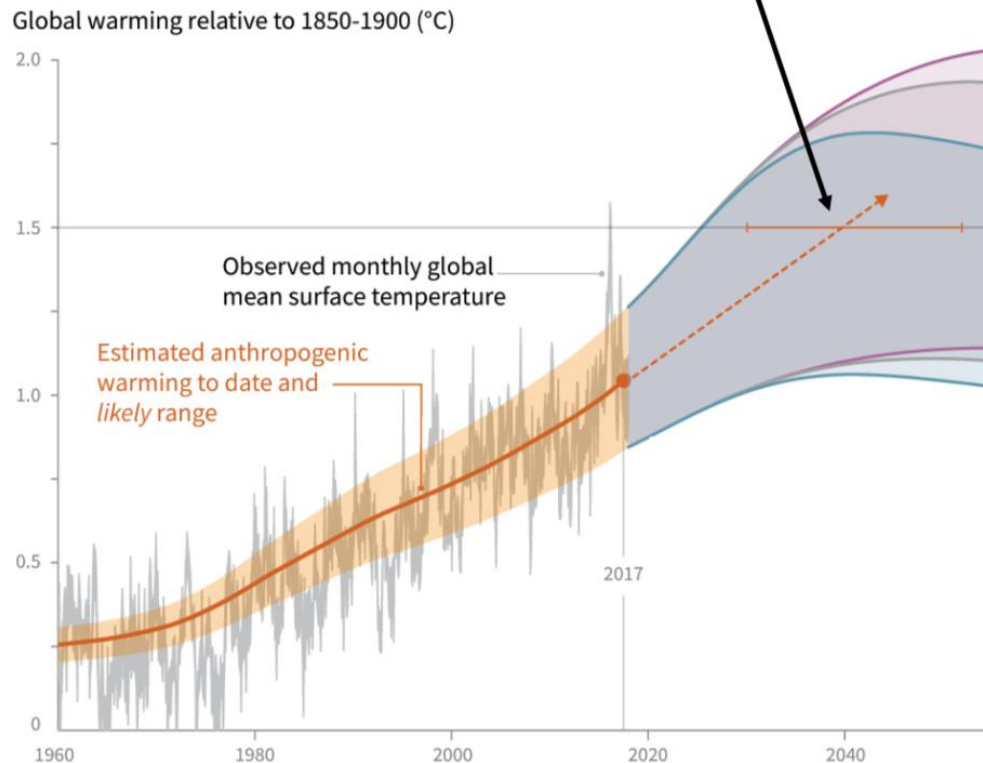
If we hit 2°C around mid-century:

60

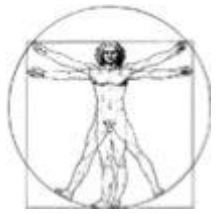
Only 2% of today's
60-year olds would
experience 2°C...

16

...compared with
89% of today's 16-
year olds

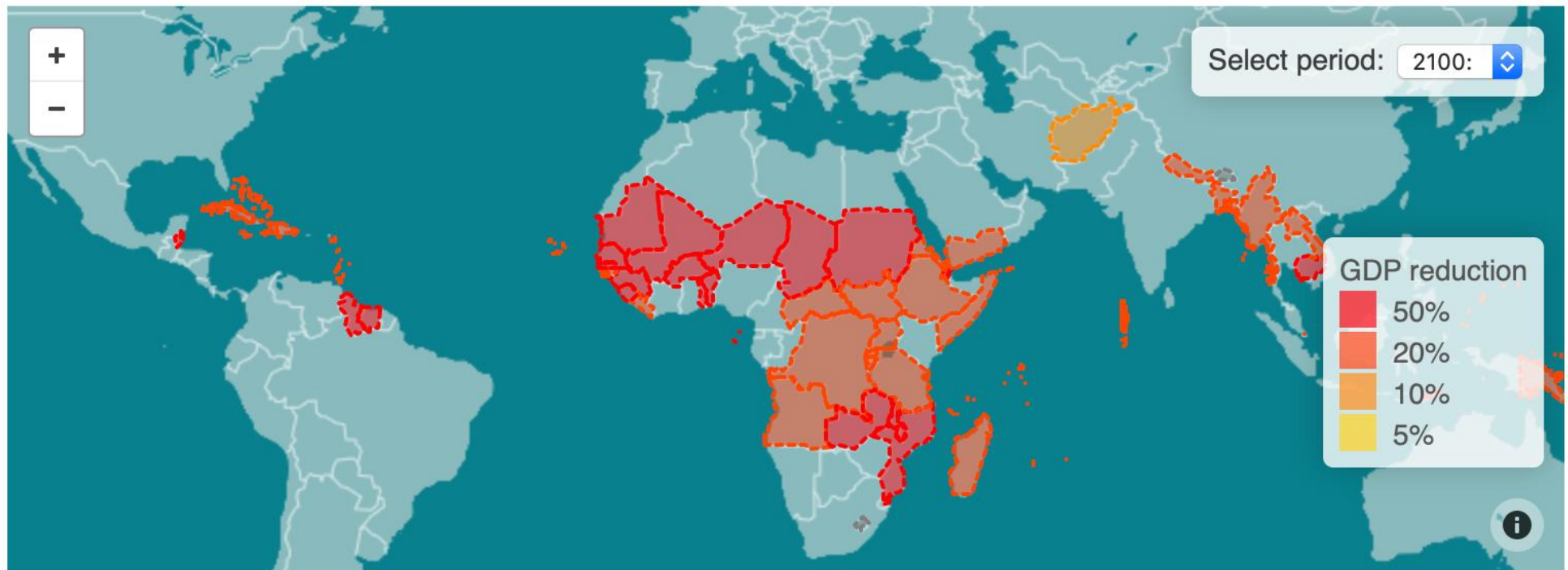


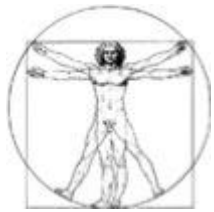
...where the impacts are greatest



Looking to 2100, big impacts and economic damages for future generations in SIDS and LDCs at 3°C compared with 1.5°C

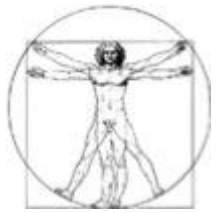
ecbi
european capacity building initiative





european capacity building initiative
ecbi

Practical tips



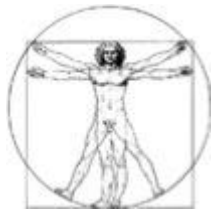
Negotiating every day!

ecbi
european capacity bu

- **Negotiating** and **negotiations** are a constant feature of everyday life.
- We do it all the time with family, friends and a range of people and organisations



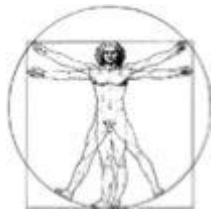
ive



Negotiated outcome

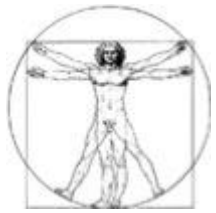
Within five years, on the basis of the assessment referred to in 2(e) above, consider with a view to recommending parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on forests.

*Para 2.c (i), E/CN.17/2000/20 - Report on the 8th
Session Decision 8/2*



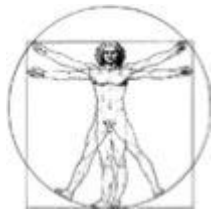
Negotiated outcome

Within five years, on the basis of the assessment referred to in 2(e) above, consider with a view to recommending parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on forests.



Plain English translation

It will take up to five years to start to thinking about a process which will consider the outcomes of the assessment process in 2(e). Then we may possibly recommend some thoughts on doing something about whether or not to develop a very general framework on forests which may or may not be legally binding



Daily routine of negotiator

6:00 am ~



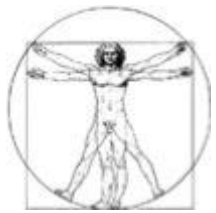
0600 - 0645



~ 0700 - 0720



~ 0730 - 0755



European connectivity building initiative
ecbi

One day
at
UNFCCC

0800 ~ World
Conference center



0900 – 1000
G77 Coordination



0800 – 0900 LDC
Coordinators



10.00 – 13.00 –
Negotiation sessions



Delegates from Nepal

13.00 – 14.00 – LDC
Group Coordination
meeting



14.00 – 15.00 –
G77 coordination



15.00 – 18.00 –
Negotiation sessions



18.00 – 21.00 –
Thematic group
coordination

19.00 – 20.00 LDC
Coordination



Delegates huddle in the early hours of the morning

**Unplanned, scheduled &
urgent meeting**

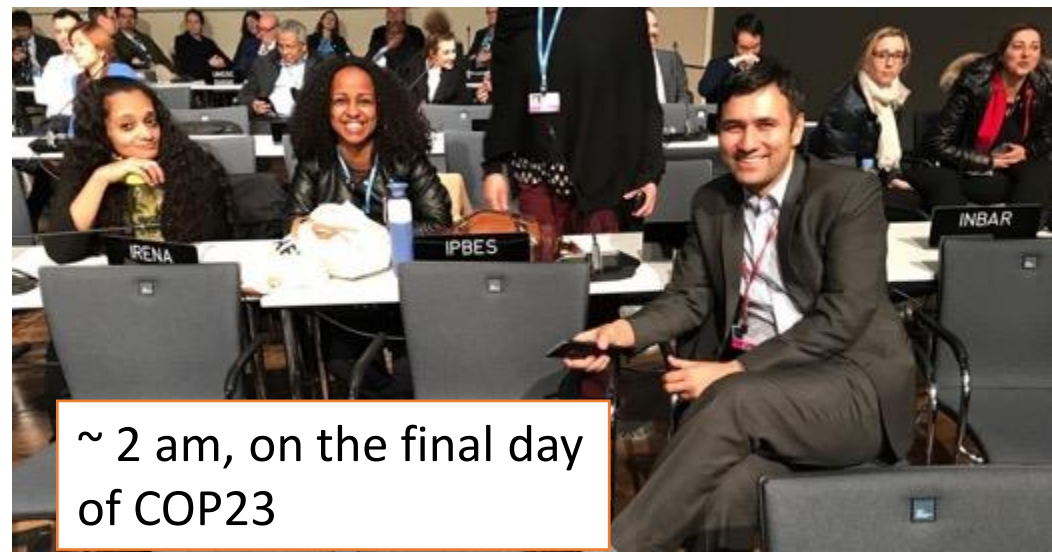




~ 11 pm, on the final
day of COP23



We Keep Smiling!



~ 2 am, on the final
day of COP23

1992

UNITED NATIONS



Thank
you.

Manjeet Dhakal
Head, LDC
Support team,
Climate Analytics
manjeet.dhakal@climateanalytics.org

www.manjeet.com.np