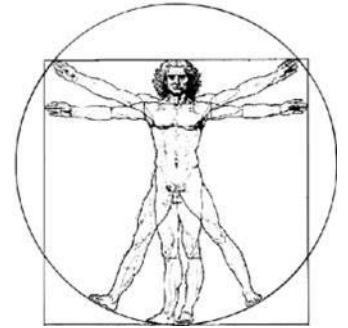


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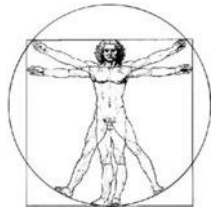


Climate Diplomacy

Outlining the Year Ahead

Anju Sharma
Oxford Climate Policy

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



Priorities for climate diplomacy

- Increase pre-2020 ambition
 - Climate Summit 2019
 - Climate Finance – the US\$ 100 billion pledge
- Encourage and facilitate post-2020 ambition
 - Common Time Frames
 - Article 6
 - Climate Finance – post-2020 finance
- Challenges

Leaders told to bring plans, not speeches to UN climate summit

Published on 25/03/2019, 4:14pm

A landmark conference hosted by Antonio Guterres in September aims to jolt flagging international action on climate change, in line with the latest science



UN secretary general Antonio Guterres at the UN General Assembly in New York (Pic: Deposit photos)

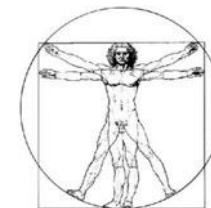
Pre-2020

Climate Summit

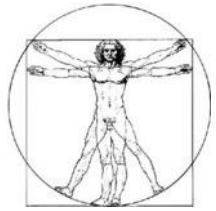
23 September 2019

Inspire a “leap in collective national political ambition”

- **Raise national ambition:** Countries to present concrete, realistic plans, compatible with IPCC Special Report *on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, to enhance their NDCs by 2020, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent over the next decade, and to net zero by 2050.
- **Prompt transformative changes:** In energy transition; infrastructure, cities and local action; industry transition; resilience and adaptation; nature-based solutions; climate finance; and carbon pricing.
- **Generate political momentum:** Enhanced social and political drivers, youth and public engagement.



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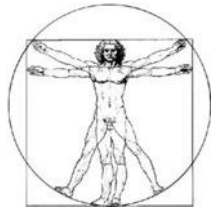
Climate Summit

23 September 2019

Nine tracks:

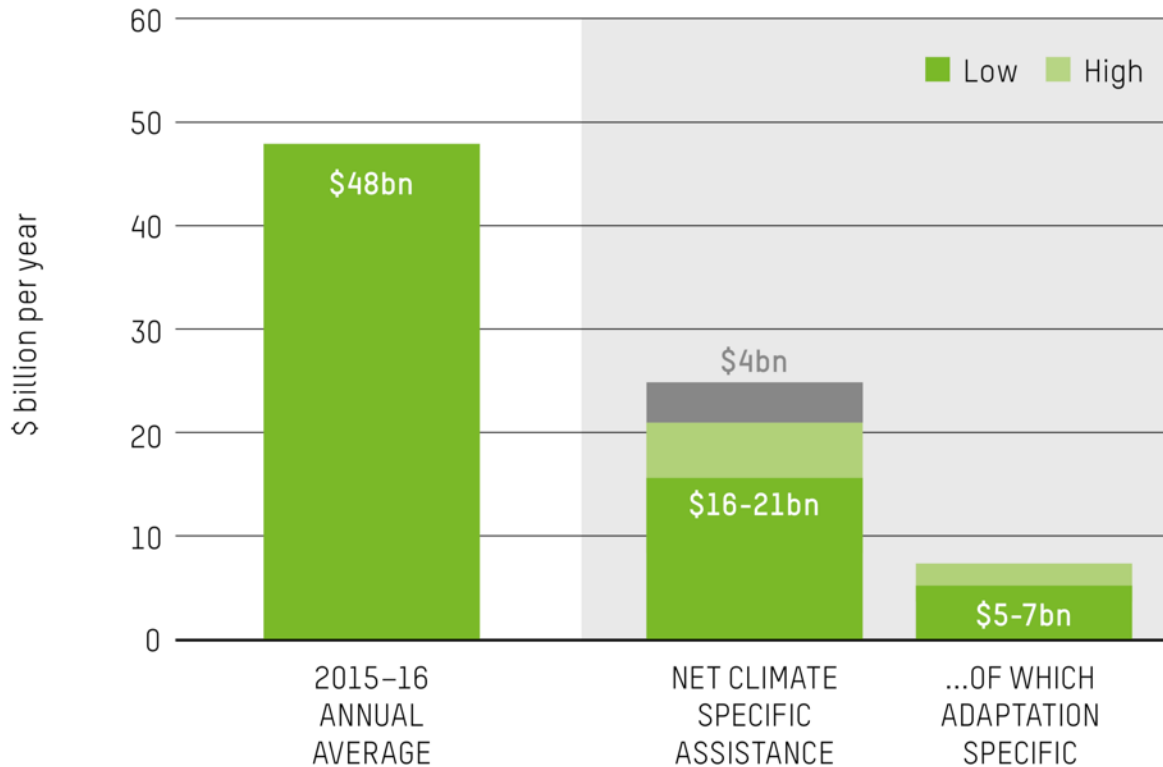
- **Mitigation Strategy** track, led by Japan, Chile
- **Social and Political Drivers** track, led by Peru, Spain
- **Youth and Mobilization** track, led by the Marshall Islands, Ireland
- **Energy Transition** track, led by Denmark, Ethiopia
- **Resilience and Adaptation** track, led by Egypt, UK
- **Nature-based Solutions** track, led by China, New Zealand
- **Infrastructure, Cities and Local Government** track, led by Turkey, Kenya
- **Climate Finance and Carbon Pricing** track, led by France, Jamaica, Qatar
- **Industry** track, led by India, Sweden

Outcomes: Chair's summary, and arrangements to track progress, ensure accountability, facilitate implementation.



Pre-2020: Climate Finance

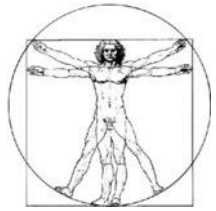
Figure 1: Aggregated reports of public climate finance and Oxfam estimate of net climate-specific assistance (2015-16 annual average)



SCF 2018 Biennial Report

Total public financial support reported by Annex II Parties in October 2018 amounts to US\$ 45.4 billion in 2015 and USD 49.4 billion in 2016.

Climate-specific finance, provided mostly through bilateral channels, amounts to US\$ 37.5 billion in 2016.



Post 2020: Common Time Frames

- Important to drive ambition (and fairness) in future
- Need a common time frame for an aggregate assessment
- Need a common “pressure point” on all countries at the same time



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COP24
24TH
CONFERENCE
OF PARTIES TO
THE UNFCCC

KATOWICE, POLAND
2-18 DECEMBER 2018

Written by
Anju Sharma
Christoph Schwart
Pascalin Birt
Andrius Michalunas
Benito Müller

With comments and quotes
from the ecbi network of
climate negotiators

Photos by
ISD/ENB | Kiara Würth

JANUARY 2019



COP24 KATOWICE
UNITED NATIONS
POLAND 2018



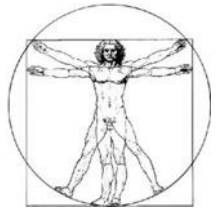
KEY OUTCOMES

During a very instructive session on “negotiating tips and tricks” for new negotiators, at an ecbi training workshop before the Katowice Climate Conference, an experienced climate negotiator offered advice on ways to find compromises and common “landing zones” between the positions of countries, to reach consensus under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). A participant asked, very pertinently, whether compromises between countries will be enough to address climate change.

The responses to this question from experts at the workshop pointed to the various benefits of multilateralism, from the lack of alternatives to solve global problems; to giving equal voice to all countries; and to greater efficiency than bilateralism. At a time of mounting global challenges, multilateralism is under increasing threat, and its defence is necessary. Global agreement on anything in this current chapter of human history is a triumph. Expectations were especially low in the run-up to Katowice, given the lack of trust between key country groups. Many feared that Katowice would end without a result, like the climate conferences in Copenhagen in 2009, and The Hague in 2000.

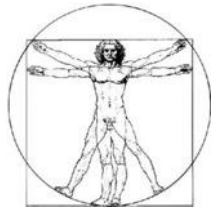
While these fears were not realised, and the Conference ended with a celebratory leap by the President, the question asked by the rookie negotiator deserves to be revisited in the aftermath: *did the compromises that had to be made to accommodate the varied interests of 197 countries in Katowice add up to an adequate response to climate change?*

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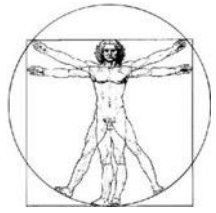
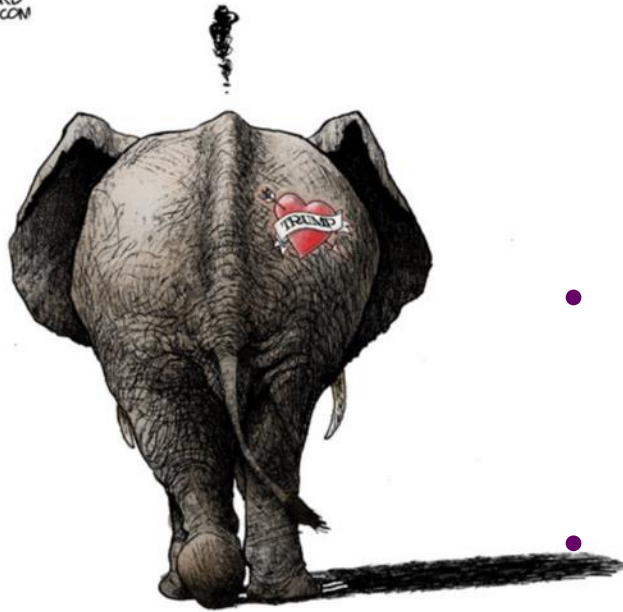
Post 2020: Article 6

- Three mechanisms under the Paris Agreement: cooperative approaches under Article 6.2; sustainable development mechanism under 6.4; and non-market mechanisms under Article 6.8
- Could impact the ambition of the NDCs
- Deferred to 2019 Conference



Post 2020: Climate Finance

- Article 9.3 of the Paris Agreement calls for the setting of a new collective long-term quantified goal for climate finance by 2025
- Discussions will begin in 2020
- Will include discussions on Article 2.1(c), on *“making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development”*
-

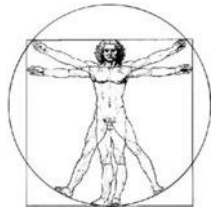


Challenges

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- 14 Parties have not yet ratified the Paris Agreement, including the Russian Federation, Iran and Turkey
- Uncertainty over Brazil
- Elephant in the room: US. Other countries may not be willing to increase ambition without US on board. Could also result in a finance gap
- 2019 review of Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage
- Key challenge will be for countries to update their NDCs





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Reason for hope