Climate Diplomacy
Outlining the Year Ahead

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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
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.
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

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
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

- 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
Reason for hope