2016

BRINGING THE 2015 SUMMITS HOME: An action agenda for legislators







Discussion Paper July 2016

July 2016

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Publisher:

Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) International AISBL Reg. Charity No. 0445.593.551

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Acknowledgements		
About GLOBE International		
About UNEP		
Executive S	ummary	7
Chapter 1	 The 2015 Summits a. Sendai/ DRR b. Beijing+20/ women and girls b. Addis / Finance c. New York/ SDGs d. Paris/ climate change 	8
Chapter 2	Implementation Mechanisms Overview of different implementation mechanisms of 2015 summit outcomes	15
Chapter 3	Interconnections between 2015 outcomes How the summit outcome documents connect	22
Chapter 4	Coherence and convergence between 2015 summit outcomes Case for coherence and convergence between the summit outcomes	26
Chapter 5	Relevance for legislators Role of legislators in promoting coherence for greater impact	29
Chapter 6	Bringing coherence to international summitry Action agenda for legislators on the 2015 Summits	32
ANNEX	Analysis of overlap between 2015 summit outcomes	38

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This discussion paper is the result of a year-long collaboration between UNEP and GLOBE International to foster more integrated policymaking and legislative action on key sustainability challenges facing the global community. It focusses on the historic opportunity provided for this in 2015 through the convergence of four major multilateral processes on disaster risk management (Sendai), finance for development (Addis Ababa), sustainable development goals (New York) and climate change (Paris).

This spurred the adoption by GLOBE International of a major new approach to this interlinked agenda by legislators termed 'Coherence and Convergence' in policymaking for sustainable development. Partnership with UNEP's Division for Environment Law and Conventions (DELC) helped deepen these insights, and the theme of 'Coherence and Convergence' formed the focus of GLOBE International's annual summit for legislators during COP21 in Paris in December 2015.

The purpose of the paper is to generate further discussion and insights into how greater attention to the linkages between these new agenda-setting multilateral frameworks can facilitate more efficient and effective implementation at all levels. The paper has been written by Malini Mehra, GLOBE International, with thanks to Sylvia Bankobeza, Senator Loren Legarda, Deputy Cheikhou Oumar Sy, Deputy Stella Bianchi, Senator Fernando Duque, Senator Abubakar Bukola Saraki and Deputy Juan Carlos Villalonga for comments and contributions. Assistance is also gratefully acknowledged from Rafael Aybar, Matteo Favero, Innocent Onah, Mauricio Umana and Daniela Gomel from the GLOBE family.

Particular thanks for support and encouragement for this initiative go to Dr Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Director of DELC, UNEP; Dr Achim Steiner, former executive director UNEP; Graham Stuart MP, chair, GLOBE International; and Justice Antonio Herman Benjamin, chair, IUCN WCEL. All errors of omission or any other mistakes rest solely with the author.

ABOUT GLOBE INTERNATIONAL

GLOBE International is the worldwide network of environmental legislators devoted to leadership on sustainable development and climate change. Established in 1989, GLOBE International's founders include prominent environmental champions such as Al Gore, John Kerry, Akiko Domoto and Nicolaî Vorontsov. GLOBE's strength lies in the cross-party nature of its members, who work across party lines in national parliaments to advance legislative action on sustainable development. All of GLOBE's members are serving members of national parliaments. Since 2016, membership has been extended to sub-national legislators working at the state or province level. Over its 25-year history, GLOBE members have been a driving force behind national legislation and international efforts on a range of sustainability issues, including climate change, forests, natural capital, gender and environment, development finance, etc. GLOBE International aisbl is registered in Belgium as an international non-profit charitable organisation. The organisation is run by an international board of directors, all of them serving members of parliament, chaired by Graham Stuart MP (Britain).

www.globelegislators.org

ABOUT UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

To accomplish this, UNEP works with a wide range of partners, including United Nations entities, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society.

UNEP work encompasses:

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends
- Developing international and national environmental instruments
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment
- Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development
- Encouraging new partnerships and mind-sets within civil society and the private sector.

UNEP's global and cross-sectoral outlook is reflected in its organizational structure, its activities and is personnel. Being based in Africa gives UNEP a clear advantage in understanding the environmental issues facing the world's developing countries.

To ensure its global effectiveness UNEP supports six regional offices, plus a growing network of centres of excellence such as the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) centres and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). UNEP also has major offices in Geneva and Paris, where its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics is situated.

UNEP also hosts several environmental convention secretariats including the Ozone Secretariat and the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund, CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, and a growing family of chemicals-related agreements, including the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and the recently negotiated Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

www.unep.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bringing the 2015 Summits home: an action agenda for legislators is a collaboration between GLOBE International, the wordwide network of environmental legislators, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It provides an overview of the cascade of significant multilateral agreements signed up to by the international community in 2015 and explains their relevance for legislators, and why parliamentary engagement is crucial to their success.

Covering disaster risk reduction, financing for development, gender, sustainable development and climate change, these global summits and processes of 2015 have charted a transformational course for human societies for the coming decades. Their significance cannot be over-estimated and the importance of parliaments to their implementation cannot be under-estimated.

As not all of these agreements are household names, awareness raising amongst legislators is the first task this paper sets itself. Explaining the background and key features of each major 2015 summit and process, it makes the case for a stronger role for legislators in ensuring that the outcomes of all these summits are implemented at a national level in an integrated and synergistic manner to ensure coherence and the desired impact.

The paper offers guidance on the Top 10 Things Legislators Can Do to bring the 2015 summits home, and illustrates action taken by legislators across the world to implement GLOBE's 'Coherence & Convergence' approach to the 2015 summits. These efforts show that parliaments have a critical role in translating the multilateral frameworks agreed into meaningful national legislation that is locally owned, enjoys public trust and can be implemented.

The paper holds that while implementation must be a collective effort engaging all stakeholders, it is the duty of parliaments to assure democratic accountability and oversight. Members of parliament should be at the heart of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) function demanded by this epic new generation of international agreements. The paper concludes that the active and informed engagement of legislators will be a crucial factor in the success of the 2015 agreements, and that parliaments everywhere must rise to this historic challenge and Bring the 2015 Summits home.

Chapter 1 The 2015 Summits

When historians look back at the 21st century, 2015 will stand out as a landmark year for the setting of global goals and a new narrative for a more sustainable future for humanity. 2015 will mark the dividing line between an old way of approaching development and a new way that recognizes biophysical limits to resource-fueled growth on a finite, shared planet with growing numbers, growing inequality and growing expectations.

2015 produced a remarkable set of global agreements which broke with past conventions to set universal and inter-connected goals on shared planetary responsibility for 190+ countries, intended to guide national priorities and action for the next 15 years to 2030.

This paper sets out the story behind the confluence of processes that led to the historic '2015 moment' resulting in major outcomes such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. It makes the case for an integrated approach to implementation of these agreements and argues that proactive parliamentary engagement and leadership will be crucial to success.

2015 became an important year for international summitry more by default, than by design. In a fortuitous set of coincidences, the United Nations summit calendar for 2015 saw a number of key landing points in some major intergovernmental processes. Whether it was disaster risk reduction in Sendai, Japan; or progress on the rights of women and girls as part of Beijing+20; or the Third Finance for Development conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; or the Sustainable Development Goals in New York; or the Twenty First Conference of the Parties of climate change in Paris,¹ each of these UN processes had a different history and background in international affairs. Yet their confluence in 2015 made for a momentous agenda and created exciting new opportunities for system-wide synergy and cooperation.

UN leaders seized on this and a new brand - the '2015 moment' – was born. Neither was this brand short on ambition. It is no exaggeration to say that the 2015 moment was about a global reset: consciously setting the political needle in the direction of global sustainable development by 2030.

¹ To this list of key events in 2015, can be added the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Doha round of trade negotiations. The WTO conference was less well integrated in the other summit processes and does not form a part of this analysis.

"2015 IS A MILESTONE FOR GLOBAL ACTION"

The year 2015 is a milestone for global action: we will come to the end of the time frame in which we have been guided by the MDGs; we are launching a transformative development agenda, including a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs); and we are aiming for a meaningful and universal agreement on climate change. The transition from the MDGs to the SDGs presents a once-ina-generation opportunity to advance prosperity, secure the planet's sustainability for future generations, and unlock resources for investments in education, health, equitable growth and sustainable production and consumption.

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations MDG Gap Task Force Report 2015

As with other UN processes, the Executive branch of national governments led on the diplomacy and negotiations. National parliaments were, by and large, not engaged directly. This is a fundamental democratic lacuna caused by separation of powers and mandates that can be addressed, and corrected by engaging parliaments, if the new world aspired to so eloquently in the 2015 agreements is to materialize.

To that extent this paper is an exercise in awareness-raising and advocacy for parliamentary engagement - a constituency too long seen as discretionary to inter-governmental processes historically dominated by the Executive branch of national governments. The premise of this paper is that in modern democracies, legislatures (at all levels) matter and without them there can be no effective or long-term implementation of Agenda 2030 or other 2015 agreements.



Going back in time ... context for the 2015 moment

The roots of the 2015 agreements lie in the 1990s. This was an epic era of UN summitry relating to sustainable development which saw a cascade of UN conferences after the -1987 Brundtland Commission adopted a report on 'Our Common Future' linking environment and development and defining for the first time ever the term 'sustainable development' as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This was followed by the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. Popularly known as the Rio Earth Summit, the outcomes included Agenda 21 the Plan of Action and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development both called for participation of all stakeholders including legislators. UNCED led to the emergence of the three Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. Legislators have been involved In the process of ratification, preparing implementation legislation and implementation of these three Rio Conventions.

Quickly on the heels of Rio came the UN Conference on Population and Environment (1992) in Cairo, the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995), the Habitat summit in Istanbul (1997), the UN climate change conference in Kyoto (1997), and the ill-fated Seattle summit of the World Trade Organisation in 1999.

This was a definitional decade for international development and the year 2000 was set up by the United Nations as a major milestone, heralding an ambitious set of eight Millennium Development Goals to mark the new epoch.

While each of these international processes were led by governments, there were domestic echoes of issues at stake through debates in national parliaments, shadow reports and broader civil society engagement. By and large, however, legislators were the odd ones out. There was no specific structured entry point for parliamentary engagement in these UN processes and parliaments were not identified as one of the 9 Major Groups'² formally recognized as key stakeholders by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the body established following the Earth Summit to implement Rio's Agenda 21.

As one response to this, the GLOBE International network of legislators was

² The nine Major Groups formalised by Agenda 21, adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992, as the waiŶ channels through which broad participation would be facilitated in UN activities related to sustainable developmeŶt are: women, farmers, workers & trade unions, local authorities, business, non-governmental organisations, children & youth, indigenous peoples, scientific & technological community. More at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/about

created by parliamentary leaders such as Senator Al Gore, Senator John Kerry, Russian physicist and Duma member Nikolai Vorontsov and Japanese Diet leader, Akiko Domoto, to provide a platform for structured and meaningful engagement by national legislators on agenda-setting intergovernmental processes. Many other parliamentary networks emerged during the decade to follow as the normative and policymaking importance of these summits became apparent, and the engagement of legislators deemed essential.

If one fast forwards to today, the situation is better but there are still no structured platforms for parliamentary engagement within the UN system on par with the Major Groups and other Stakeholders system₃, other than through NGO representation and agency-specific parliamentary outreach (e.g. UNISDR, World Bank parliamentary network, etc.). Greater efforts have been made in the last few years – e.g. parliamentary involvement at the UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Summit and Lima climate change COP20³ in December 2014 – but full legislative integration remains a work in progress.

A new millennial agenda emerges ...

If the 1990s put new challenges on the international agenda through UN summits and gave them formal structure, the 2000s refined them further and added yet new ones. At the top were the Millennial Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, which set global goals for development and directed aid flows towards targeted anti-poverty interventions in the developing world.

Regrettably the MDGs were not universal and did not apply to advanced industrialised countries or address issues of internal inequality or unsustainable production and consumption patterns. A UNDP review of the MDGs in 2013, assessing the role of Parliaments' noted that lack of accountability was a major weakness in MDG implementation and concluded:

"A stronger accountability scheme requires that parliaments and others – including local level elected representatives and institutions – engage throughout the policy-making process and the associated stages of the budget cycle to promote and deliver the post-2015 goals. Such an approach will strengthen political commitment and offer incentives for better service delivery for all"⁴

Such shortcomings became recognized and a broad review process of the MDGs in 2010 addressed many. This resulted in a mandate that year to the UN

³ In 2012 at the Rio+20 conference, governments added a number of other stakeholders to participate in UN processes on sustainable development – namely, local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Parliamentarians were not included as specially recognized stakeholders, nor members of the judiciary.

⁴ Parliament's Role in Defining and Promoting the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UNDP Brief, January 2013:

Secretary- General Ban-ki Moon from the General Assembly to initiate the **Post- MDG process** to advance the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

Now this Post-MDG process is not to be confused with a separate **SDG Process,** that was launched in 2012 at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD/Rio+20). This conference saw the 20-year review of the Rio Earth Summit and resulted in a major outcome document, *The Future We Want*, and a decision by Member States to launch an intergovernmental process, through broad consultation, to establish "global sustainable development goals to be adopted by the UN General Assembly" in 2015.⁵

These two processes reflected different hinterlands and the crudely bifurcated environment and development communities with 'their' separate intergovernmental processes – the MDGs and UNCED – which now had a common convergence point in 2015. Consequently, these processes became shoehorned together, if somewhat uneasily, following the Rio Earth Summit in what became known as the **Post-2015 Agenda**.

Another major issue, **Finance** - or the Means of Implementation - to put these intergovernmental commitments into practice had long been a subject of concern, especially for developing countries unable to mobilize adequate domestic financial resources and facing reduced aid flows. With few industrialised countries meeting the 0.7% Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) target agreed by the UN back in 1970, and reaffirmed at major UN conferences throughout the 2000s, finance became a major bone of contention between developed and developing countries.



⁵ A fuller account can be found in *The Role of Parliamentarians in Advancing the Sustainable Development Agenda*, a Parliamentary Handbook by EPFPD and UNEP, June 2014; 3

The Addis process (3rd Conference on Financing for Development) was rooted in these debates and sought to provide a modern 21st century set of solutions to the issue of Finance for Development, mindful of rapidly changing economic and geopolitical realities and global financial trends. The importance of a resolution on finance was seen as such a sticking point for success at the UNs summit in New York later that September to adopt the post-2015 agenda (including sustainable development goa*ls*), and the climate summit later in December, that Addis was front-loaded with high expectations of a financial breakthrough. The resulting 37-page Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015 agreed to a "global framework for financing development post-2015" bringing together the financing for development and the post-2015 development processes into a more unified and rigorous implementation effort.⁶

Of the major 2015 summits, however, the **UN Sustainable Development Summit** in New York in September and COP21, the **UN climate change summit** in December in Paris, were by far the most prominent with the greatest media and political attention, and global campaigning behind them. The climate summit was seen as a moment of redemption following the spectacular failure of the last major climate summit in Copenhagen in 2009.

The process went back to first UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Berlin in 1995 which resulted in the Berlin Mandate. But it was COP3 in Kyoto (1997), where the world had last agreed legally-binding greenhouse gas emission reduction

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UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

⁶ Importantly, Member States agreed in the Addis Action Agenda that "We will also enhance coordination, promote the efficiency of United Nations processes and avoid duplication and overlap of discussions" in addition to calling for a UN inter-agency task force to report and advise on intergovernmental progress.

targets that most people remembered. Paris therefore was pregnant with both history and expectation.

Beijing+20

1995 marked another significant year in the journey up to the 2015 summits. It

was the year of the UN's 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing. The first time that a newly-emerging China hosted a major global conference and opened itself up to 45,000 international NGO observers. For the cause of women's rights



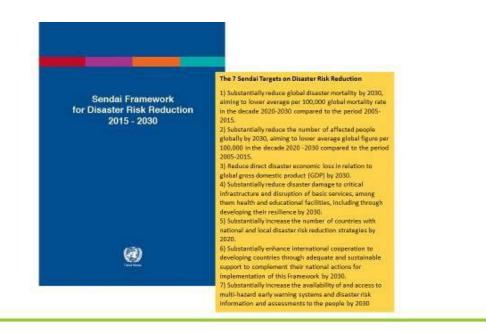
this was a landmark intergovernmental conference that set in train two decades of awareness-raising and mainstreaming of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, notionally at every level and in every country.Undertaken by the UN Commission on the Status of Women, the **Beijing+20** process reviewed implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995, and the outcomes of the 23rd session of the General Assembly in 2000. The UNs 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 prioritizes gender equality as both a stand-alone goal and as an integral part of other sustainable development goals. Ensuring integration with major global processes is a key objective of UN Women, the UN body established in 2010 to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Sendai Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

If the SDGs and climate change were the poster child summits of 2015, the Sendai conference on disaster risk reduction was the orphan child. Marking the 10th year review of the UNs decade for disaster risk reduction (2005-2015) and the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted in 2005, the process was virtually unknown outside of a small specialist community of policymakers, officials, humanitarian agencies, disaster professionals and NGOs. Forged as a response to the catastrophic natural disasters of the previous decades, in particular the deadly Mexico earthquake of 1985 and Japan's Kobe earthquake of 1995, the Hyogo process initiated the first global emergence of a coordinated approach to disaster risk response and reduction.

Japanese leadership in the process had been important from the start and the

end point of the decade, hosted by Sendai - a city devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami of 2011 - was highly resonant as was the presence of both the Japanese emperor and empress at the opening ceremony on the anniversary of the 2011 earthquake.



The resultant Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015) emerged as the first major intergovernmental summit agreement of 2015, with an especially clear linkage to climate change and climate risk. The summit coincided with the ferocious battering of Vanuatu by Category 5 Cyclone Pam. In his opening address at the Summit, Laurent Fabius, French foreign minister and president of COP21 in Paris, made clear references to the unequivocal links between climate change and disaster risk, noting that 70% of disasters in the past decade had been related to climate change; and that in the next ten years, 90% would be. The links between Sendai and Paris – tragically illustrated by the devastation of Vanuatu - had been established.

Chapter 2 – Implementation Mechanisms

Each of the international processes entered into by UN member state parties have distinct legal forms and implementation mechanisms. Each of the negotiated outcomes of the Sendai, Beijing+20, Addis, New York and Paris processes respectively – whether a non-binding declaration or an international treaty – are different and hard to compare from a legal perspective.

The challenge for legislators concerned about implementation is to discern the intent behind the negotiated outcome documents and identify how this intent can be translated into practical domestic action. In some cases this may involve new domestic legislation or reform of existing laws, or more vigorous enforcement of current laws through a multi-agency, multi-stakeholder approach.

Taking each of the key 2015 agreements in turn, it is clear that each presents a different challenge in terms of obvious implementation mechanisms.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

As with its predecessor, the Hyogo Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2005-2015), the Sendai framework is not a legally-binding document but sets out the world's most comprehensive framework for disaster risk reduction for the next 15 years. By signing up to the Sendai Framework, however, countries have committed to comply with its seven global targets (see box xx) within their capacities and to measure their progress in reducing risk through national plans of action and / or policies to reduce disaster risk. These are essentially voluntary commitments undertaken by governments. Over the years more non-state actors such as cities, companies, NGOs and others have begun to engage with the DRR process. This more multi-stakeholder process was evident at Sendai with a number of non-state actors undertaking voluntary commitments to advance the objectives of the Sendai Framework.

The UN's disaster risk management body, the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) UNISDR compiles self-assessment reports from local, national and regional levels. These reports from cities, central governments and regional bodies are voluntary exercises which are further analyzed by UNISDR through its GAR (Global Assessment Report). This reporting mechanism allows comparisons to be made between implementation at the city and country level. Ideally, city reports should feed into national report implementation reports, but this is not always the case. The need for inclusive DRR policy-making at all levels of government, and in open dialogue with the different stakeholders, has long been stressed by UNISDR and other actors.⁷

With a voluntary agreement such as the Sendai Framework, implementation depends to a large extent on local demand, capacity and leadership. As risk management is essentially a core duty of government, public law arguments can seek to compel government compliance with international commitments. This is where both legislators and the judiciary have a role to play in enabling domestic implementation of voluntary international agreements.

Regional institutions such as legislative assemblies also have a role to play as the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) has shown. In March 2016, this legislative body of the East African Community⁷ (EAC) passed the landmark Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Bill, the first of its type in Africa, representing a significant response to both the Sendai and Paris agreements. The EAC act calls for a "legal framework for the intervention and assistance for people affected by climate change and natural related hazards and to protect the natural environment through integration of comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management practices in the East African Region."⁸

ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the 3rd international conference on financing for development takes the form of a non-binding resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 27th July 2015, endorsing the conference document agreed in Ethiopia on 16th July 2015.

At that meeting heads of state and government agreed to a "global framework for financing development post-2015" with a "strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing" with the "goal to end poverty and hunger and sustainable development in its three dimensions through inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion".

As a political commitment, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is not legally binding but the document does specify a number of tasks at the intergovernmental level which can be seen to constitute normative implementation mechanisms.

⁷ The East African Community brings together Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda in a regional intergovernmental alliance

⁸ http://www.unisdr.org/archive/48230

For example, it calls for the establishment of a "new forum to bridge the infrastructure gap", including the \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion infrastructure gap in developing countries, involving a range of international financial institutions. This new forum, led by the multilateral development banks is slated to be held alongside the spring meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington DC in April 2016. The AAAA also specifies a number of domestic actions ranging from mobilizing domestic financial resources, to tackling tax evasion and corruption, improving disclosure and reducing illicit financial flows by 2030.

Across its 37-pages there are a number of references to voluntary implementation at the national, regional and global level that merit further scrutiny by national lawmakers to assess alignment with domestic objectives.

BEIJING+20

The Platform for Action adopted at the UNth World Conference on Women in

Beijing in 1995 is, in the words of Ban Ki-Moon, "the most comprehensive global policy framework for gender equality, the empowerment of women and the realization of human rights of women and girls". The 20th review of implementation of the Platform for Action in 2015 was led by the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and included national-level reviews. 164 member states submitted national reviews and a key objective of Beijing+20 was to focus on the linkages between the implementation of the Platform for Action and the opportunities for strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-post-2015 development agenda."

As with the other 2015 processes, there was a strong effort to establish linkages between

Box 1 - Lessons learnt from Beijing+20 review

""At present, the world is very far from the vision set in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The global review of national implementation of the 12 critical areas of concern shows unacceptably slow and uneven progress. The increasing recognition of gender equality as a global priority by a broad range of actors has not translated into real change in the lives of women and girls. The sweeping changes of the past 20 years in the social, economic, political, environmental and technological landscape have given rise to new challenges for achieving gender equality. Grave violations of women's and girls' human rights remain widespread. Women and girls who speak out and challenge such violations risk being subjected to routine violence, harassment and intimidation."

Report of Secretary-General to UN Commission on Status of Women, 9-20 March 2015

these agreements and mainstream issues such as gender equality. Also as with both the Sendai and Addis outcome documents, Beijing+20

resulted in a political declaration whose intent can only ultimately be realized through domestic implementation at the national level and partnership at the regional and global levels.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On 25 September 2015 the UN General Assembly adopted *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the outcome document of the UN Summit on the adoption of the post-2015 agenda. The 35–page "plan of action for peace, planet and prosperity" was agreed to by 196 UN member states and comprised 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. These are intended to be "integrated an indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental".

Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals are universally applicable. In adopting the SDGs, which came into force on 1 January 2016, 196 world leaders agreed that they would "guide the decisions we take over the next 15 years" in their countries. As with other UN pledges the SDGs are a political commitment by governments and implementation is left to the capacity and discretion of sovereign national governments. In adopting the SDGs, governments explicitly stated they "reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law."



Helen Clark UNDP Administrator

Helen Clark "2015 a generational opportunity"

"Every time a law is made, MPs can call attention to whether it is consistent with the SDGs, and move amendments if it is not. Parliamentary committees can ensure that their scrutiny procedures hold Ministers and officials to account for national progress on the SDGs. And parliamentarians, in representing those who elected them, can ensure an ongoing dialogue with civil society over such progress."

Speech to the Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament. Aug 31, 2015

Governments are encouraged to establish national processes for implementation and to integrate the SDGs into national planning mechanisms. The SDGs also set out a structured review process through the UN's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development that meets every four years; with the first review of the SDGs slated for 2019. Governments are also expected to conduct "regular and inclusive reviews" to measure progress at the national and subnational levels, using a system of national indicators and enhanced data collection systems. At the global level, the UN's Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators has been tasked with developing a global indicator framework to monitor progress towards the goals and targets will also be used to measure the exact area of progress envisaged.

Goal 1.	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8.	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10.	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11.	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12.	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13.	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**
Goal 14.	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15.	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16.	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership

change.

PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE – DECEMBER 2015

Of all the 2015 agreements, the one whose status and legal form has been the subject of most sustained scrutiny and heated speculation has been the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement dates back to a decision taken at the UNFCCC's Durban climate conference in December 2011. This established a subsidiary body called the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with the mandate to "develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, which is to be completed no later than 2015 in order for it to be adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020."

Why does 2015 matter?

2015 is a year of opportunity due to COP21, as well as the post-2015 moment which forces climate onto the domestic political agenda meaning governments have to take a position and provides an international, legal and multilateral context for action

context for action 2015 is a year of risk, because failure will be real – an agreement could lock us into and expose economies to a 4°C outcome and perceived failure will damage both investor and public confidence

PARIS2015 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE COP21.CMP11 Most of what must happen is domestic – parliamentary engagement, review of INDCs submitted by executive, multi-stakeholder and media engagement, broader public debate on climate crisis and the '2015 opportunity'

The deal that was struck on 12 December 2015 was effectively an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, to be enforced domestically by member state. The primary means of implementation of the Paris Agreement is through the national pledges – the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) – submitted to the UNFCCC by 190+ government parties to the Convention.

These constitute national action plans on climate change mitigation and adaptation which would collectively seek to keep global emissions rise to "well below 2 degrees Celsius" with efforts to limit to 1.5 degrees Celsius, setting the world on a path to net zero emissions by the end of the century.. The 1.5 degree C goal long-term goal was an unexpected but crucial win for the most vulnerable countries, dating back to 2009 when it had been adopted by the Least Developed Countries (LDC) bloc comprising the world's poorest 48 countries.

In addition to the long-term goal the Paris Agreement also includes a ratchet and review mechanism every five years to ensure that momentum is kept up and there is no backsliding on the temperature goal of financial commitments such as the totemic \$100 billion annually by 2020 in adaptation finance for developing countries.

Although the Paris Agreement will only enter into force once 55 parties to the Convention representing 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions, have ratified the Agreement, there is flexibility over implementation of the INDCs. While the Agreement technically only comes into effect and implementation from 2020 onwards, signatory parties can begin to implement their INDCs even before this date on a voluntary basis.

Some developing countries have broken down their INDCs into actions that can be undertaken domestically without international aid, and enhanced climate action if supported by aid. Some countries, such as Mexico and the European Union are already embarking on their INDCs without waiting till 2020.

The Paris Agreement represents a new, universal and ambitious international climate regime. As a "framework agreement", the detail remains to be worked out in the coming UNFCCC sessions. According to initial analysis of the Paris Agreement by the Legal Response Initiative, many key issues remain couched "in very general terms without defining specific rights and obligations." For example, "large parts of the agreement are worded like COP decisions (e.g. "recognize") rather than an international treaty."⁹ Clearly there will be much work for both lawyers as well as national legislators in interpreting the Paris Agreement and translating it into substantive decisions and actions.

⁹ Source: Legal Response Initiative http://legalresponseinitiative.org/preliminary-legal-assessment-of-the-paris-agreement/

Chapter 3 Interconnections between 2015 outcomes

Despite the accidental nature of the confluence of the 2015 summits, their convergence provided an opportunity for an unprecedented effort at harmonization throughout the United Nations development system. The year opened with the Sendai conference on disaster risk reduction in March and the resulting Sendai Framework made explicit reference to the need for convergence with other key summits due to take place in 2015:

[—] "The intergovernmental negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda, financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation, while respecting the respective mandates. Ensuring credible links, as appropriate, between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal of eradicating poverty."

In his keynote address at the Sendai conference, Laurent Fabius, the French foreign minister and president of COP21, threw a direct link between Sendai and Paris as the major opening and closing summits of 2015, drawing an arc between the common themes of disaster risk and climate risk.

Why coherence matters ...

"The conference at Sendai today and the Paris Conference in December will deliberate on two seemingly separate matters: **disaster risk reduction on the one hand and combating climate change on the other**. In fact, these 2 matters are inseparably linked. **Today, it is estimated in fact that more than 70% of natural disasters are linked to climate change, twice as many as 20 years ago**, and this figure will increase in the future."



Laurent Fabius Foreign Minister, France President, COP21

Not to be left out of a more science- and data-driven process of global monitoring and review, the Sendai Framework also called for conscious coordination in this regard, calling on the UN General Assembly to include a review of "...progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles ..._

Following on the heels of Sendai, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda reassured "We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework" and stated positively "We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ and the Conference of the Parties thereto is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change." The AAAA is also replete with references to the Sustainable Development Goals and the need to integrate and mainstream gender at every level.

There were similar cross-references to disaster risk, climate change, finance,

gender and the SDGs across the 2015 summit documents and processes. For example, the Beijing+20 review process highlighted both the isproportionate impact of natural disasters and climate change on women as well as their key role in building resilience and leadership on these issues.

As a comprehensive omnibus document the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015 is meticulous in referencing these issues and processes. As with the other outcome documents however it was circumspect not to prejudge the outcome of the Paris climate negotiations, but included several nods towards the UNFCCC negotiations at

Box 3:

The Environment and Gender Index129 of the International Union for Conservation of Nature compared the percentage of women delegates registered by governments for the most recent meetings of the Conference of the Parties of each of the Rio Conventions, for which data were available, with a corresponding meeting held between four and six years earlier. The representation of women among the various delegations were, for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 29 per cent in 2008 and 33 per cent in 2012; for the Convention on Biological Diversity, 33 per cent in 2006 and 36 per cent in 2012; and for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 25 per cent in 2005 and 21 per cent in 2011. Despite improvements in some cases, gender parity is far from being achieved in these government delegations.

Source: SG report to the Commission on Status of Women, March 2015: para 319

COP16: "We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹¹ is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. … Looking ahead to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties in Paris, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement."

The eventual Paris Agreement negotiated on 12 December 2015, bookending as it does a momentous year for global summitry, is able to take the key 2015

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822. ¹⁷

FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.1.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

summits and reference them squarely on its frontispiece. The very first page of the Paris Agreement contains the following paragraph:

"Welcoming the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolution

A/RES/70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in particular its goal 13, and the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction"

As the Beijing+20 review process did not produce a formal negotiated outcome document, none is referenced in the Paris Agreement, but the need for gender equality and women's empowerment is highlighted throughout the text.

An examination of these four key intergovernmental processes and their outcomes shows multiple points of intersection and cross-reference, with a clear intent to promote an integrated response to implementation of these intergovernmental agreements.



"For the first time, every country in the world has pledged to curb emissions, strengthen resilience and join in common cause to take climate action. What was once unthinkable has become unstoppable."

> Ban Ki-moon UN Secretary-General



Chapter 4 Convergence and coherence between 2015 summit outcomes

2015 stands out as a watershed year because of an unprecedented alignment of key, interconnected summits on human development, climate and environment in one year. On their own each of the different summit processes attract different constituencies and professional communities. Finance ministers go to the finance for development conferences, development ministers to MDG-related conferences, environment and energy ministers to climate change conferences, and so on. Disciplinary and professional silos keep these communities apart and get in the way of integrated approaches and implementation frameworks emerging.

2015 was different because of the opportunity provided by the post 2015 development agenda and COP21 to define a truly sustainable human development agenda. This opportunity was seized upon by leaders within the UN system who created a new narrative around 2015 as a 'Generational Opportunity' to set a global agenda for sustainable human development. Leadership by UN Secretary-General Ban ki-moon and Helen Clark, Administrator of United Nations Development Programme, was particularly important in creating the sense of a '2015 moment'.

Three things stood out about the 2015 summits that made seeking the linkages between them, and arguing for coherence, more than a cynical conference packaging exercise or an effort to spread the risk of failure.

Firstly, there were real and obvious connections between the subject matter of the four conferences. Climate change was exacerbating the risk of natural disasters with 90% of disasters in the past decade related to climate impacts. Investment in climate risk management was therefore an investment in disaster risk reduction. Without strong climate action, development gains around the world would continue to be undermined, especially in vulnerable countries facing repeated extreme weather events such as small-island developing states and least-developed countries.

Gender equality is an essential factor for success with the SDGs. Women comprise the majority of the poor worldwide. Without raising the status of women and empowering girls there is no chance of meeting the SDGs. This point was underscored recently by David Nabarro, UN Special Advisor on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, who stated: "We have a plan for the future...and right at the center is girls and women."¹²

The INDCs will be an essential element of the fulfillment of Goal 13 of the SDGs. The mobilization of finance from existing and new resource streams – public, private and philanthropic – to support action on climate, environment, gender and development is critical to implementation across all these agendas. These and many other inter-locking linkages between the 2015 agendas made cross- referencing an essential starting point to the goal of building efficiency and coherence across the agendas.

Secondly, unlike in the past, both the SDG summit and the climate change summit were universal – their outcome documents are not intended for one group of countries, they are universally applicable and set a new collective trajectory. This marks a major shift in approach and ownership from previous intergovernmental efforts. Hence the reference to the much broader Transformative' 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The MDGs had been addressed to the development needs of developing countries, as so defined within the UN system. The Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC was only applicable to advanced industrialised countries (Annex 1), whereas the Paris Agreement of COP21 is a universal agreement applicable to all 196 member states. Through the Paris Agreement's INDCs there is now more national ownership of domestic climate action agendas than at any time in the past.

Thirdly, the 2015 summits saw an extraordinary range of non-state actors and stakeholders engaged in these processes. Business, industry, finance, mayors, cities and regions engaged as never before in such processes. Indeed as the Paris Agreement's Agenda for Solutions showed, their involvement along with that of civil society and other more traditional actors in these processes, proved to be game changing. In her call to governments at Sendai in March 2015, Margareta Wahlstrom, former head of the UN's Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, had noted that it was the "primary responsibility of states to prevent and reduce disaster risk" but emphasized the need for an "all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement" to deal effectively with disaster risk.

Without a broader confluence of motivated and empowered stakeholders, the significant challenges of meeting the climate and sustainable development challenge would not be realizable. This recognition is embedded in the 2015 agreements and presages a very different way of working and approaching implementation and delivery with a view to improving outcomes.

¹² David Nabarro speech at UN Foundation's Women Deliver conference, 16 May 2016 Copenhagen Quoted in: http://unfoundationblog.org/8-key-themes-from-women-deliver-socialgood/.

Chapter 5 Relevance for legislators

At its annual summit at the COP21 Legislators Summit in December 2014 in Lima, GLOBE International members resolved to adopt a unique 'Coherence and Convergence' approach to the upcoming intergovernmental summits in 2015. The rationale was obvious: the momentous and agenda-setting nature of the summits called for a coherent approach to addressing them and convergence in their implementation. This approach has guided GLOBE International's engagement in these processes since, but it is still novel and represents a marked departure from 'business as usual'.

The traditional siló approach to international summitry has been to view each process as separate, each with its own specialist community of policymakers, negotiators, NGOs and advocates – its own operating space. The risk is when the operating space becomes a self-referential bubble, impervious to other relevant processes or trends.

What role for parliamentarians?

7 March 2014: The UN General Assembly released the summary report of the 2013 parliamentary hearing, titled 'Rethinking sustainable development: the quest for a "transformational" agenda in 2015.'

It concluded that:

"parliamentarians should: push for fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); engage in framing the post-2015 development agenda; participate in designing national strategies for sustainable development and aligning national budgets; rally public support around national development goals; and use the post-2015 agenda as an opportunity to increase their participation in the UN.



It would be an overstatement to suggest that 2015 pricked the bubble and forced integration, but - as the last chapter indicates - there is now greater formal recognition of linkages and a genuine effort to integrate agendas that are mutually-reinforcing.

The lessons are there for legislators also, who are not immune from professional and disciplinary silo-thinking and ways of working. There is no question that the 2015 agreements on disaster risk, finance, gender, sustainable development goals and climate are relevant for legislators. Taken individually they clearly set out an intent by governments to achieve a particular set of goals through a process of international consensus building.

But executive intent can be severely limited without parliamentary engagement. Implementation of the 2015 agreements will require legislative as well as executive action setting out enabling national frameworks of laws and policies, supported by adequate financial resources and broad public support.

Without parliamentary engagement, there can be no effective long-term implementation. This is all the more true for the 2015 agreements, given their level of ambition and multiple and cross-cutting objectives and linkages. The previous graphic highlights quotes from the General Assembly's 2014 report illustrating this conviction well.

As noted earlier, 2015 represents a step-change in global governance with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the Paris Agreement on climate change both universally applicable. Unlike in the past, every government has now committed to adopt the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, and the Paris Agreement's 2°/1.5° long-term emissions reduction targets and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which will help to contribute to the SDGs.

Parliamentarians in action ...



Rt. Hon Daniel F Kidega Speaker, East African Legislative Assembly

"One of the reasons the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were not fully realized, is pointed to ineffective Parliamentary action. ...

I can guarantee you that the fate of the SDGs will be equally sealed if Parliaments do not enact their own action plans by which they should ensure that relevant laws are enacted to compel the Executive to act."

"On our part, at regional level, we commit to hold Partner States accountable as well. We commit to enhancing our oversight role in this dispensation. For example, on legislation, we shall ascertain the level of enactment of laws in the areas on SDGs by the Partner States as well as sensitisation and allocation of budgets for the effective implementation of laws."

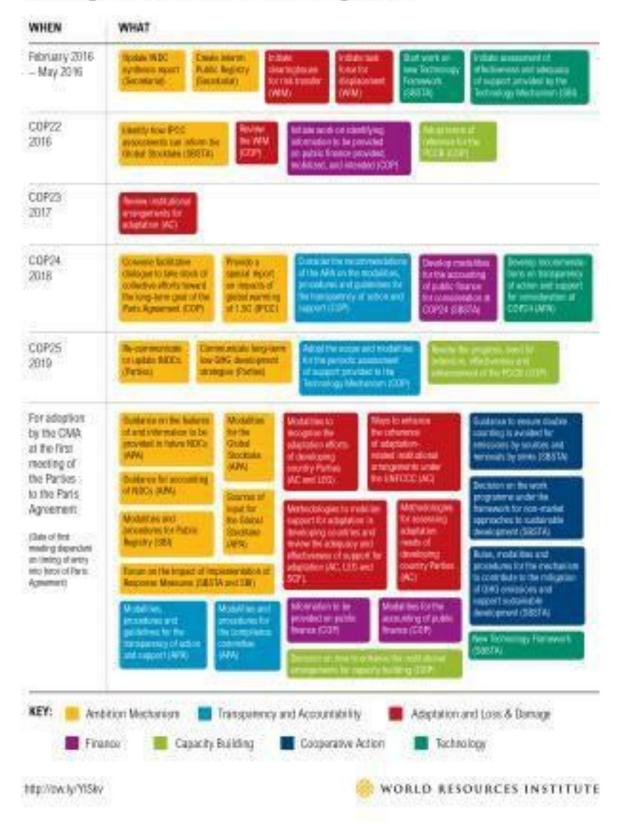
The challenge for legislators, as well as others, is to look across the four 2015 frameworks and seek out synergies which can enable faster, more efficient implementation. Leveraging these will help deliver co-benefits for both human development as well as the environment, especially when budgetary

considerations are also taken into account. A win-win in times of austerity and financial uncertainty for resource-poor economies.

Just as sustainable development requires a whole-of-government approach to deliver, the challenge for legislators is to step out of thematic silos and find synergies across legislative and policy agendas. This will require the development of new skills and a willingness to work in multidisciplinary teams with complementary knowledge bases. Daunting but necessary in an age of complex, interrelated challenges – including for governance as we know it.

For example, disaster risk and gender being integrated within the work of parliamentary committees on climate change as is already the case in the Philippines. Or connecting national climate adaptation and public health agendas as in the United Kingdom. Or engaging local enterprise in domestic delivery of the SDGs at a parliamentary constituency level. Or mobilizing migrant or diaspora communities to support rural renewable energy efforts. The list is endless and provides an opportunity for new conversations, new partnerships and empowered local action to translate the global into the local.

Post Paris: Key Tasks to Complete Before the First Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement



Chapter 6 Bringing coherence to international summitry

For the world's 50,000 legislators whose electoral mandate comes from local people, the ultimate test is whether the 2015 agreements deliver for local people. Although many seek to speak on behalf of local people, it is their elected representatives – legislators and Members of Parliaments – who are required to speak on behalf of, and act in, their interests.

Importantly, it is the duty of legislators to not only pass laws, approve budgets and exercise scrutiny over governments, but crucially, to hold governments to account for commitments made - including at international fora such as at Sendai, Addis, New York and Paris in 2015.

For example, in the context of climate change, GLOBE International has advocated that parliaments are the most appropriate venues for MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification) of climate and related agreements.

Yet, ironically, it is this constituency that is among the least visible or adequately represented in intergovernmental negotiations such as in 2015.

The United Nations system state-centric and only recognizes the executive branch of government, not legislators or the judiciary. As chapter 1 noted, legislators do not feature as a Major Group in UN parlance and are relegated to 'NGO' status to gain admission as observers to UN negotiations. Few Members of Parliament are included in national delegations and those who attend tend do so as NGOs. A clear case for reform can and should be made.

Traditionally this executive bias of the international system has meant that the role of national parliaments has been misunderstood if not wholly ignored in UN intergovernmental negotiations. In the last few years, however, as attention has broadened to embrace 'non-state actors' legislators have begun to come in from the cold.

Bodies such as the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) are now referenced in intergovernmental agreements, such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and parliamentary engagement is now actively sought by many UN agencies and multilateral bodies such as the OECD. Specialist leadership networks such as GLOBE International provide an opportunity for cross-party legislative engagement in global processes such as on climate change.

As GLOBE's work tracking climate legislation has shown, this is an area where MPs have manifestly shaped the agenda by developing national climate legislation. At the time of the Kyoto climate conference in 1997, there were only 54 climate and energy policies and laws worldwide. By December 2014, this number had gone up to 804 largely as a result of national legislative efforts.¹³

Coherence, however, has not been a forte of such engagement and legislative communities have also worked in silos at the international level. The 2015 agreements and the 2030 Agenda, provide an unprecedented opportunity – indeed an invitation – for pro-active, coherent and convergent engagement by regional, national and sub-national legislators to help deliver these ambitious goals.



Where to start can be daunting and the obvious first step is to find out more about the 2015 agreements and what they mean in the domestic context. It is the prerogative of legislators to interrogate the implications of these agreements for their constituents, and generate a positive national debate that can aid effective implementation over time.

Fortunately there are resources in every national context through government and multilateral agencies, including the United Nations, World Bank, OECD, NGO, academia and other bodies, to inform and assist in this deliberative process.

¹³ The Global Climate Legislation Study 2015 http://globelegislators.org/publications/legislation/climate-2015

Top 10 Things Legislators Can Do To Bring 2015 Home

The following is a 10-step guide to things legislators can do to bring the 2015 agreements home and build for delivery on the 2030 Agenda.

1	Learn about the Sendai, Addis, New York and Paris agreements and the Beijing+20 process. There will be dedicated governmental departments responsible for each process and a range of non-governmental experts to call on. There may also be parliamentary committees following specific processes. The relevant UN country offices will also be an important resource.
2	Identify and engage with the key governmental institutions responsible for implementation.
3	Call the relevant ministers or senior government officials to address your committee or all-party group on post-2015 actions, timetables and accountabilities.
4	Ask for a cross-departmental response to how post-2015 actions are being implemented (including financing) and whether a whole-of-government approach is being followed. Consider proposing one if not.
5	Ratify the Paris Agreement to enable it to come into force.
6	Call a public hearing on the 2030 Agenda and post-2015 commitments – ideally with other relevant parliamentary committees - to raise public awareness, increase engagement and integrate the 2015 outcomes into national development planning, with budgetary allocation acting as an MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification mechanism)
7	Examine each agreement to identify alignment with existing national legal frameworks and lacunae requiring legislative, regulatory or enforcement action. For example, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.
8	Develop this into a National Strategy and Action Plan for coherent implementation of the 2015 agreements consistent with the national development planning process. Translate this into a Parliamentary Action Plan, within a defined committee structure, to hold the government to account for delivery on this integrated 2030 Agenda, with regular review and reporting mechanisms included.
9	Call for a Treasury estimate of budgetary requirements to implement each agreement at the national level (maximizing synergies across them) and resourcing of international obligations, to ensure fiscal planning takes accounts of necessary outlays for effective implementation. Subject this to structured scrutiny by the abovementioned committee to oversee
10	Develop a multi-stakeholder platform engaging leaders from civil society, business, cities, local government, academia and others to keep public focus on implementation of Agenda 2030 and hold government to account.

This paper has made the case for a stronger role for legislators in ensuring that the outcomes of all the summits of 2015 are implemented at a national level in an integrated and synergistic manner to ensure coherence and impact.

One of the three Rio conventions, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides one model for lawmakers to consider. The CBD's principal instruments for national implementation are the Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Under Article 6 of the Convention all member state signatories are required to "prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity." The compliance rate with this requirement is high. According to the CDP, to date a total of 185 of 196 (94%) Parties have developed NBSAPs in line with Article 6.¹⁴

Walking the Talk – GLOBE Parliamentarians in Action

Whatever the model used, the core message of increased parliamentary awareness raising and engagement for more coherent planning and implementation of the 2015 agreements is gaining ground. This is beginning to become visible across the GLOBE International membership.¹⁵ Emerging efforts by parliamentarians across Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America are showing the connection between the Coherence & Convergence approach and national planning processes. The following profiles illustrate this trend.

In Nigeria for example, Senator Abubakar Bukola Saraki, President of the Nigerian Senate and President of GLOBE Nigeria, recently stated: "... the historic line-up of interdependent international agreements sealed in 2015 on disaster risk reduction, financing for development and climate change, the historic Paris Agreement, underline the need for a coherent, holistic national implementation strategy that is furthered and protected by legislation which delivers on the critical political-will needed for progress in Nigeria." He noted "The National Assembly which I lead is at a pivotal crossroads to anchor the pursuit of these new SDGs and of related commitments on disaster risk reduction, development financing and climate change with a level of collaboration and defining political will that could undoubtedly steer Nigeria towards a greater good. I find it necessary that we prioritize them according to realistic targets and develop indicators to measure our performance, as we proceed.

¹⁴ Source: https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/

¹⁵ For example by GLOBE International board member, Deputy Stella Bianchi in the Italian parliament: https://stellabianchi.it/2016/05/27/clima-la-sfida-del-g7/

https://blogstellabianchi.files.wordpress.com/2016/05/0001.jpg

Coherence and Convergence: Key to Managing Risks and Achieving Sustainable Development

Senator Loren Legarda The Philippine Star - May 31, 2016



In 2015, two dominant themes that guided multilateral work were that of sustainable development and managing risks better as a global community. ... There were four framework agreements that resulted from four separate multilateral processes – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, March); the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, July); the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York, September); and the Paris Agreement on climate change (Paris, December).

All of these agreements have one overriding objective – that of achieving inclusive, sustainable and resilient development for all. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda sets out 17 sustainable development goals, including climate action. ... Addressing the climate change and sustainable development nexus requires a firm grip on financing and resilience issues. Setting a development agenda is just one part of the story. Delivering the agenda into action, in a way that builds a more resilient global community, is the more important part. Without realistically addressing the problems of today's climate realities and its risks, as well as financing, the lofty goals we have established on paper will remain just that – goals!.

Global warming has already breached the 1°C level and its impacts have been massive. ... Clearly, sustainable development can no longer be discussed without equal consideration given to disaster risk ... There are points of convergence across these agreements on a number of issues, but the real test of these agreements come in the form of delivery at the state and community level.

At the national and local levels, legislative measures are needed to translate the principles enshrined in these instruments into action. In the Philippines, we have a National Development Plan covering different sectors, that serves as guide post to policy making and program delivery. The long-term view is vital as we chart a course of action to address the problems of today and create a resilient and progressive future.

The thrust should be no different at the multilateral level. We take inspiration from the goal of realizing inclusive, sustainable and resilient development as forged in the international arena. This needs to be translated, however, into action through effective legislations, governance, and service delivery at the national and local levels. Education Act, Climate Change Act, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, and the People's Survival Fund Law. These are national instruments that have carried our international commitments into practical application at the national and local levels.

It has been a productive collaboration between the Senate Committee on Climate Change, which I chair, and the Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE International) in raising the bar for climate and sustainable development policy making and advocacy in the country through our various fora and roundtable discussions. These are vital steps to realizing policy and legislative alignment.

GLOBE's 'Coherence and Convergence' approach, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), calls for 'mutually reinforcing' outcomes from the 2015 agenda-setting summits and provides focus and direction for legislators. Nothing less is required. By doing so, we can confidently say that that, we may be vulnerable, but we are not incapable of collective action... Now is the time for coming together... for managing risks together as a global community.

Source: Excerpts from longer article by Senator Legarda at: http://www.philstar.com/opinion/2016/05/31/1588549/coherence-and-convergence-key-to-managing-risksand-achieving-sustainable-development In Senegal, the GLOBE Focal Point, Deputy Cheikhou Oumar Sy is promoting efforts to bridge the international 2015 summits agendas with Senegal's national development plan, Senegal Development Emergent (PSE). He has called for a reassessment of the PSE in light of the Sendai and Paris agreements with a particular focus on addressing disaster risk and resilience for the West African country.¹⁶ Similarly, the President of GLOBE Colombia, Senator Fernando Duque has emphasized the need to ensure that the climate change bill he has introduced in parliament take account of common undertakings of the 2015 summits, and further advance the integrated cross-governmental planning process that the country has become well-known for.¹⁷

In the Phillipines, Senator Loren Legarda, chair of the Senate committees on Finance, Climate Change and Cultural Communities, wrote in a major national daily recently (see box xx) of her ambition to ensure not only that the lofty ideals of the 2015 agreements are anchored in national and local legislative measures and the country's National Development Plan, but that they are also adequately financed to "translate the principles enshrined in these instruments into action."

She speaks for many no doubt, when she states "Coherence in all these summits and their outcome documents, most specially, the frameworks they produce, are required if these are to guide national and local legislation. No issue is ever more important than the other. No international body is more relevant than the rest. ... we may be vulnerable, but we are not incapable of collective action. Now is the time for coming together... for managing risks together as a global community."

As the examples show, legislators across the world are seizing on the action agenda presented by the historic summits of 2015. Parliaments have a critical role in translating the multilateral frameworks agreed into meaningful national legislation that is locally owned, enjoys public trust and can be implemented.

While implementation must be a collective effort engaging all stakeholders, it is the duty of parliaments to assure democratic accountability and oversight. They should be at the heart of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) function demanded by this epic new generation of international agreements.

¹⁶ Source: http://www.setal.net/Reevaluer-le-PSE-pour-une-meilleure-prise-en-charge-du-plan-d-action-de-SNEDAI-et-veiller-a-la-mise-en-oeuvre-des_a47120.html

¹⁷ Source: http://www.senado.gov.co/historia/item/24393-tras-el-acuerdo-de-paris-la-integracion

The active and informed engagement of legislators will be a crucial factor in their success and parliaments everywhere must rise to this historic challenge.

ANNEX

Analysis of overlaps between the 2015 Agreements

2015 SUMMIT AGREEMENT	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	FINANCE	WOMEN	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	CLIMATE CHANGE
			V		
	\mathbf{C}		\frown		
	\searrow				

	Guiding	Guiding	Para. 4 of	Para. 11, 12, 13	Guiding
SENDAI	principles	Principles	Preamble	of Preamble	principles
FRAMEWORK					r - r
	19. (m)	19. (d) Disaster	()Disasters,	11. The	19. (m)
ON DISASTER	Developing	risk reduction	many of which	intergovernment	Developing
RISK	countries, in	requires an all-	are	al negotiations	countries, in
REDUCTION	particular	of-society	exacerbated	on the post 2015	particular the
2015-2030	the least	engagement	by climate	development	least
	developed	and	change and	agenda,	developed
	countries,	partnership. It	which are	financing for	countries,
	small island	also	increasing	development,	small island
	developing	requires	in frequency	climate change	developing
	States,	empowerment	and intensity,	and disaster risk	States,
	landlocked	and inclusive,	significantly	reduction	landlocked
	developing	accessible and	impede	provide the	developing
	countries	non-	progress	international	countries and
	and African	discriminatory	towards	community with	African
	countries, as	participation,	sustainable	a unique	countries, as
	well as	paying special	development.	opportunity to	well as middle-
	middle-	attention to	Evidence	enhance	income and
	income and	people	indicates that	coherence across	other
	other	disproportionat	exposure of	policies,	countries
	countries	ely affected by	persons and	institutions,	facing specific
	facing	disasters,	assets in all	goals, indicators	disaster risk
	specific	especially the	countries has	and	challenges,
	disaster risk	poorest. A	increased	measurement	need
	challenges,	, gender, age,	faster than	systems for	adequate,
	need	disability and	vulnerability	implementation,	sustainable
	adequate,	cultural	has	while respecting	and timely
	sustainable	perspective	decreased,	the respective	provision of
	and timely	should be	thus	mandates.	support,
	provision of	integrated in all	generating	Ensuring credible	including
	support,	policies	new risks and	links, as	through
	including	and practices,	a steady rise	appropriate,	finance,
	through	and women	in disaster-	between these	technology
	finance,	and youth	related losses,	processes will	transfer and
	technology	leadership	with a	contribute to	capacity
	transfer and	should be	significant	building	building from
	capacity	promoted. In	economic,	resilience and	developed
	building from	this context,	social, health,	achieving the	countries and
	developed	special	cultural and	global goal of	partners
	countries	attention	environmental	eradicating	tailored to
	and partners	should be paid	impact in the	poverty.	their needs
	tailored to	to the	short, medium		and priorities,
	their needs	improvement	and long term,	12. It is recalled	as
	and	of organized	especially at	that the	identified by
	priorities, as	voluntary work	the local and	outcome	them.
	identified by	of citizens;	community	document of the	
	them.		levels.	United Nations	;J

	Priority 4:	Conference on	
. 1	=	Sustainable	National and
J;	Enhancing disaster		local levels
National and		Development,	
National and	preparedness	held in 2012,	30. To achieve
local levels	for effective	entitled" The	this, it is
30. To	response and	future we	important:
achieve this,	to "Build Back	want", called	(a) To allocate
it is	Better"recover	for disaster risk	the necessary
important:	у,	reduction and	resources,
(a) To	rehabilitation	the building of	including
allocate the	and	resilience to	finance and
necessary	reconstruction	disasters to be	logistics, as
resources,		addressed with a	appropriate, at
including	32. The steady	renewed sense	all levels of
finance and	growth of	ofurgencyinthe	administration
logistics, as	disaster risk,	context of	for the
appropriate,	including the	sustainable	development
at	increase of	development	and the
all levels of	people and	and poverty	implementatio
administratio	assets	eradication and,	n of disaster
n for the	exposure,	as appropriate,	risk
development	combined with	tobe	reduction
and the	the lessons	integrated at all	strategies,
implementati	learned from	levels. The	policies, plans,
on of disaster	past disasters,	Conference also	laws and
risk	indicates the	reaffirmed all	regulations in
reduction	need to further	the principles of	all relevant
strategies,	strengthen	the Rio	sectors;
policies,	disaster	Declaration on	
plans, laws	preparedness	Environment and	(b) To
and	for response,	Development.	promote
regulations	take action in	2010.000	mechanisms
in all	anticipation of	13. Addressing	for disaster
relevant	events,	climate change	risk transfer
sectors;	integrate	as one of the	and insurance,
,	disaster	drivers of	risk-sharing
(b) To	risk reduction	disaster risk,	and retention
promote	in response	while respecting	and financial
mechanisms	preparedness	the mandate of	protection, as
for disaster	and ensure that	the United	appropriate,
risk transfer	capacities are	Nations	for both public
and	in place for	Framework	and private
insurance,	effective	Convention on	investment in
risk-sharing	response and	Climate Change,	order to
and	recovery at all	represents an	reduce the
retention	levels.	opportunity to	financial
and financial	Empowering	reduce disaster	impact of
protection,	women and	risk in a	disasters on
as	persons with	meaningful and	Governments
appropriate,	disabilities to	coherent	and societies,
for both	publicly lead	manner	in urban and
public and	and promote	throughout the	rural
private	gender	interrelated	areas;
investment	equitable and	intergovernment	urcus,
in order to	universally	al processes.	;J
reduce the	accessible	a processes.	,
financial	response,		
intuncial	response,		

	impact of	recovery,			Means of
	disasters on	rehabilitation			implementati
	Government	and			on
	s and	reconstruction			
	societies, in	approaches is			;J
	urban and	key.			
	rural				(b) To enhance
	areas;				access of
					States, in
	;J				particular
					developing
	Means of				countries, to
	implementat				finance,
	ion				environmental
					ly
	;J				sound
					technology,
	(b) To				science and
	enhance				inclusive
	access of				innovation, as
	States, in				well as
	particular				knowledge
	developing				and
	countries, to				information
	finance,				sharing
	environment				through
	ally				existing
	sound				mechanisms,
	technology,				namely
	science and				bilateral,
	inclusive				regional and
	innovation,				multilateral
	as well as				collaborative
	knowledge				arrangements,
	and				including the
	information				United Nations
	sharing				and other
	through				relevant
	existing				bodies;
	mechanisms,				boules,
	namely				
	bilateral,				
	regional and				
	multilateral				
	collaborative				
	arrangement				
	s, including				
	the United				
	Nations and				
	other				
	relevant				
	bodies;				
ADDIS	66.		Very strong	Mainstreamed	Promoting
ABABA	Development		linkages	throughout	inclusive and
ACTION	finance can		throughout		sustainable
AGENDA	contribute to		the text. E.g		industrializatio
AULINDA	reducing				n, Art. 15

		1
social,	framing	We stress the
environment	segments:	critical
al and		importance of
economic	Art. 6. We	industrial
vulnerabilitie	reaffirm that	development
s and enable	achieving	for developing
countries to	gender	countries, as a
prevent or	equality,	critical source
combat	empowering	of economic
situations of	all women and	growth,
chronic crisis	girls, and the	economic
related to	full realization	diversification,
conflicts or	of their	and value
natural	human rights	addition. We
disasters. We	are essential	will invest in
recognize the	to achieving	promoting
need for the	sustained,	inclusive and
coherence of	inclusive and	sustainable
development	equitable	industrial
al and	economic	development
humanitarian	growth and	to effectively
finance to	sustainable	, address major
ensure more	development.	challenges
timely,	We reiterate	such as growth
comprehensi	the need for	and jobs,
ve,	gender	resources and
appropriate	mainstreamin	energy
and cost-	g, including	efficiency,
effective	targeted	pollution and
approaches	actions and	climate
to the	investments in	change,
management	the	knowledge-
and	formulation	sharing,
mitigation of	and	innovation and
natural	implementatio	social iŶĐlusioŶ.
disasters and	n of all	;J In this
complex	financial,	regard, we
emergencies.	economic,	welcome
We commit	environmental	relevant
to promoting	and social	cooperation
innovative	policies. We	within the
financing	recommit to	United Nations
mechanisms	adopting and	system,
to allow	strengthening	including the
countries to	sound policies	United Nations
better	and	Industrial
prevent and	enforceable	Development
manage risks	legislation and	Organization
and develop	transformativ	(UNIDO), to
mitigation	e actions for	advance the
plans. We	the promotion	linkages
will invest in	ofgender	between
efforts to	equality and	infrastructure
strengthen	∥oŵeŶs aŶd	development,
the capacity	gidls	inclusive and
of national	empowermen	sustainable
and local	t at all levels,	industrializatio

	actors to	to ensure		n and
	manage and	∥oŵeŶs		innovation.
	finance	equal rights,		
	disaster risk	access and		Domestic
	reduction,	opportunities		Public
	and to	for		Resources,
	enable	participation		Ađt. ји ;J BLJ
	countries to	and leadership		2020, we will
	draw	in the		increase the
	efficiently	economy and		number of
	and	to eliminate		cities and
	effectively	gender-based		human
	on	violence and		settlements
	international	discrimination		adopting and
	assistance	in all its forms.		implementing
	when	in an its forms.		integrated
	needed. ;J	Art. 21.		policies and
	necueu. ,J	Evidence		
	Domestic			plans towards
	Domestic Public	shows that		inclusion,
		gender		resource
	Resources,	equality,		efficiency,
	Art. 34	∥oŵeŶs		mitigation and
	;J We ∥ill	empowermen		adaptation to
	develop and	t and		climate
	implement	∥oŵeŶs full		change, and
	holistic	and equal		resilience to
	disaster risk	participation		disasters. We
	managemen	and leadership		will develop
	t at all levels	in the		and
	in line with	economy are		implement
	the Sendai	vital to		holistic
	Framework.	achieve		disaster risk
	In this	sustainable		management
	regard, we	development		at all levels in
	will support	and		line with the
	national and	significantly		Sendai
	local capacity	enhance		Framework. In
	for	economic		this regard, we
	prevention,	growth and		will support
	adaptation	productivity.		national and
	and	;J		local capacity
	mitigation of			for
	external			prevention,
	shocks and			adaptation
	risk			and mitigation
	management			of external
				shocks and risk
				management.
				0
BEIJING+20			Preamble:	
POLITICAL			";J as∥ell as to	
			ensure the	
DECLARATION			acceleration of	
			the	
			implementation	
			of the Platform	

				-	
				for Action and to	
				use	
				opportunities, in	
				the post-2015	
				development	
				agenda, for the	
				integration of a	
				gender	
				perspective into	
				economic, social	
				and	
				environmental	
				dimensions of	
				sustainable	
				development,	
				and with a	
				commitment to	
				ensuring the	
				mainstreaming	
				of a gender	
				perspective into	
				the preparations for and the	
				integrated and	
				coordinated	
				implementation	
				of and follow-up	
				to all the major	
				United Nations	
				conferences and	
				summits in the	
				development,	
				economic, social,	
				environmental,	
				humanitarian	
				and related	
				fields so that	
				they effectively	
				contribute to the	
				realization of	
				gender equality	
				and the	
				empowerment	
				of women and	
				giāls, ;J	
	Preamble:	Preamble:	Preamble:	Preamble:	Preamble:
PARIS		;J		;J	
AGREEMENT	Welcoming	Recognizing the	Welcoming	Recognizing the	Welcoming
ON CLIMATE	the adoption	urgent need to	the adoption	urgent need to	the adoption
CHANGE	of United	enhance the	of United	enhance the	of United
CHANGE	Nations	provision of	Nations	provision of	Nations
	General	finance,	General	finance,	General
	Assembly	technology and	Assembly	technology and	Assembly
	resolution	capacity-	resolution	capacity-building	resolution
	A/RES/70/1,	building	A/RES/70/1,	support by	A/RES/70/1,
	TđaŶsfođŵiŶ	support by	TđaŶsfođŵiŶg	developed	TđaŶsfođŵiŶg
	g our world:	developed	our world: the	country Parties,	our world: the

the 2030	country Darties	2020 Agonda	in a prodictable	2020 Agonda
Agenda for	country Parties, in a predictable	2030 Agenda for	in a predictable	2030 Agenda for Sustainable
Sustainable	manner, to	Sustainable	manner, to enable enhanced	De elopŵeŶt
Development	enable	De elopŵeŶt	pre-2020 action	, in particular
iŶ	enhanced pre-	, in particular	by developing	its goal 13,
particular its	2020 action by	its goal 13,	country Parties,	and the
goal 13, and	developing	and the	J;	adoption of
the adoption	country Parties,	adoption of		the Addis
of the Addis	;J	the Addis	III. DECISIONS	Ababa Action
Ababa Action		Ababa Action	TO GIVE EFFECT	Agenda of the
Agenda of	III. DECISIONS	Agenda of the	TO THE	third
the third	TO GIVE	third	AGREEMENT	International
International	EFFECT TO THE	International	MITIGATION	Conference on
Conference	AGREEMENT	Conference on	40. Also requests	Financing for
on Financing	MITIGATION	Financing for	the Subsidiary	Development
for	40. Also	Development	Body for	and the
Development	requests the	and the	Scientific and	adoption of
and the	Subsidiary Body	adoption of	Technological	the Sendai
adoption of	for Scientific	the Sendai	Advice to	Framework for
the Sendai	and	Framework	undertake a	Disaster Risk
Framework	Technological	for Disaster	work	Reduction,
for Disaster	Advice to	Risk	programme	
Risk	undertake a	Reduction,	under the	III. Decisions
Reduction,	work		framework for	to Give Effect
	programme	III. Decisions	non-market	to the
III. Decisions	under the	to Give Effect	approaches to	Agreement:
to Give Effect	framework for	to the	sustainable	Under Loss &
to the	non-market	Agreement:	development	Damage
Agreement:	approaches to	Under Loss &	referred to in	section: $\overline{\varkappa}\epsilon$.
Under Loss &	sustainable	Damage	Article 6,	Requests the
Damage	development	section: $\overline{\varkappa}\epsilon$.	paragraph 8, of	Executive
section: $\kappa \epsilon$.	referred to in	Requests the	the Agreement,	Committee of
Requests the	Article 6,	Executive	with the	the Warsaw
Executive	paragraph 8, of	Committee of	objective of	International
Committee	the Agreement,	the Warsaw	considering how	Mechanism to
of the	with the	International	to enhance	establish a
Warsaw	objective of	Mechanism to	linkages and	clearinghouse
International	considering	establish a	create synergy	for risk
Mechanism	how to	clearinghouse	between, inter	transfer that
to establish a	enhance	for risk	alia, mitigation,	serves as a
clearinghous	linkages and	transfer that	adaptation,	repository for
e for risk	create synergy	serves as a	finance,	information on
transfer that	between, inter	repository for	technology	insurance and
serves as a	alia, mitigation,	information	transfer and	risk transfer, in
repository	adaptation,	on insurance	capacity-	order to
for	finance,	and risk	building, and	facilitate the
information	technology	transfer, in	how to facilitate	efforts of
on insurance	transfer and	order to	the	Parties to
and risk	capacity-	facilitate the	implementation	develop and
transfer, in	building, and	efforts of	and coordination	implement
order to	how to	Parties to	of non-market	comprehensiv
facilitate the	facilitate the	develop and	approaches;	e risk
efforts of	implementatio	implement	approactics,	management
Parties to	n and	comprehensiv	44. Invites all	stdategies;
develop and	coordination of	e risk	relevant United	stuategies,
implement	non-market	management	Nations agencies	Article 8
comprehensi		-		Article 0
comprehensi	approaches;	stdategies <u>;</u>	and	

ve risk			international,	1. Parties
management	44. Invites all	Article 8	regional and	recognize the
stdategies;	relevant United	1. Parties	national financial	importance of
studiegies <u>,</u>	Nations	recognize the	institutions to	averting,
Article 8	agencies and	importance of	provide	minimizing
1. Parties	international,	averting,	information to	and
	regional and	minimizing	Parties through	addressing
recognize the	national	and	the secretariat	loss and
importance	financial	addressing	on how their	
of averting,	institutions to	loss and	development	damage associated
minimizing			assistance and	
and	provide	damage		with the
addressing	information to	associated	climate finance	adverse
loss and	Parties through	with the	programmes	effects of
damage	the secretariat	adverse	incorporate	climate
associated	on how their	effects of	climate-proofing	change,
with the	development	climate	and climate	including
adverse	assistance and	change,	resilience	extreme
effects of	climate finance	including	measures;	weather
climate	programmes	extreme		events and
change,	incorporate	weather	46. Also requests	slow onset
including	climate-	events and	the Adaptation	events, and
extreme	proofing and	slow onset	Committee and	the role of
weather	climate	events, and	the Least	sustainable
events and	resilience	the role of	Developed	development
slow onset	measures;	sustainable	Countries Expert	in reducing
events, and		development	Group, in	the risk of loss
the role of	46. Also	in reducing	collaboration	and damage.
sustainable	requests the	the risk of loss	with the	2. The Warsaw
development	Adaptation	and damage.	Standing	International
in reducing	Committee and	2. The	Committee on	Mechanism
the risk of	the Least	Warsaw	Finance and	for Loss and
loss and	Developed	International	other relevant	Damage
damage.	Countries	Mechanism	institutions, to	associated
2. The	Expert Group,	for Loss and	develop	with Climate
Warsaw	in collaboration	Damage	methodologies,	Change
International	with the	associated	and make	Impacts shall
Mechanism	Standing	with Climate	recommendation	be subject to
for Loss and	Committee on	Change	s for	the authority
Damage	Finance and	Impacts shall	consideration	and guidance
associated	other relevant	be subject to	and adoption by	of the
with Climate	institutions, to	the authority	the Conference	Conference of
Change	develop	and guidance	of the Parties	the Parties
Impacts shall	methodologies,	of the	serving as the	serving as the
be subject to	and make	Conference of	meeting of the	meeting of the
the authority	recommendati	the Parties	Parties to the	Parties to the
and guidance	ons for	serving as the	Paris Agreement	Paris
of the	consideration	meeting of the	at its first session	Agreement
Conference	and adoption	Parties to the	on:	and may be
of the Parties	by the	Paris		enhanced and
serving as	Conference of	Agreement	()	strengthened,
the meeting	the Parties	and may be		as determined
of the Parties	serving as the	enhanced and	47. Further	by the
to the Paris	meeting of the	strengthened,	requests the	Conference of
Agreement	Parties to the	as determined	Green Climate	the Parties
and may be	Paris	by the	Fund to expedite	serving as the
enhanced	Agreement at	Conference of	support for the	meeting of the
and		the Parties	least developed	Parties to the
unu		the fulles	icast developed	

strongthonod	its first socion	conving as the	countries and	Daria
strengthened	its first session	serving as the	countries and	Paris
, as	on:	meeting of the	other developing	Agreement.
determined	,	Parties to the	country Parties	3. Parties
by the	;J	Paris	for the	should
Conference		Agreement.	formulation of	enhance
of the Parties	47. Further	3. Parties	national	understanding
serving as	requests the	should	adaptation	, action and
the meeting	Green Climate	enhance	plans, consistent	support,
of the Parties	Fund to	understanding	with decisions	including
to the Paris	expedite	, action and	1/CP.16 and	through the
Agreement.	support for the	support,	5/CP.17, and for	Warsaw
3. Parties	least developed	including	the subsequent	International
should	countries and	through the	implementation	Mechanism, as
enhance	other	Warsaw	of policies,	appropriate,
understandin	developing	International	projects and	on a
g, action and	country Parties	Mechanism,	programmes	cooperative
support,	for the	as	identified by	and facilitative
including	formulation of	appropriate,	them;	basis with
through the	national	on a		respect to loss
Warsaw	adaptation	cooperative	Section on	and damage
International	plans,	and facilitative	FINANCE , 53-66	associated
Mechanism,	consistent with	basis with		with the
as	decisions	respect to loss	TRANSPARENCY	adverse
appropriate,	1/CP.16 and	and damage	OF ACTION AND	effects of
on a	5/CP.17, and	associated	SUPPORT	climate
cooperative	for the	with the	95. Requests the	change.
and	subsequent	adverse	Ad Hoc Working	4. Accordingly,
facilitative	implementatio	effects of	Group on the	areas of
basis with	n of policies,	climate	Paris Agreement,	cooperation
respect to	projects and	change.	when developing	and facilitation
loss and	programmes	4. Accordingly,	modalities,	to enhance
damage	identified by	areas of	procedures and	understanding
associated	them;	cooperation	guidelines	, action and
with the	them,	and	referred to in	support may
adverse	Section on	facilitation to	paragraph 92	include:
effects of	FINANCE, 53-	enhance	above, to	(a) Early
climate	66	understanding	consider, inter	warning
change.		, action and	alia:	systems;
4.	TRANSPARENCY	support may	;]	(b) Emergency
Accordingly,	OF ACTION	include:	(e) Information	preparedness;
areas of	AND SUPPORT	(a) Early	in the biennial	(c) Slow onset
cooperation	95. Requests	warning	assessments and	events;
and	the Ad Hoc	systems;	other reports of	(d) Events that
facilitation to	Working Group	(b) Emergency	the Standing	may involve
enhance	on the Paris	preparedness;	Committee on	irreversible
understandin	Agreement,	(c) Slow onset	Finance and	and
g, action and	when	events;	other relevant	permanent
support may	developing	(d) Events that	bodies under the	loss and
include:	modalities,	may involve	Convention;	damage;
(a) Early	procedures and	irreversible		(e)
warning	guidelines	and	IV. ENHANCED	Comprehensiv
systems;	referred to in	permanent	ACTION PRIOR	e risk
(b)	paragraph 92	loss and	TO 2020	assessment
Emergency	above, to	damage;		and
preparednes	consider, inter	(e)	115. Resolves to	management;
	alia:	Comprehensiv	enhance the	(f) Risk
s;				
	;J	e risk	provision of	insurance

(c) Slow	(e) Information	assessment	urgent and	facilities,
onset events;	in the biennial	and	adequate	climate risk
(d) Events	assessments	management;	finance,	pooling and
that may	and other	(f) Risk	technology and	other
involve	reports of the	insurance	capacity-building	insurance
irreversible	Standing	facilities,	support by	solutions;
and	Committee on	climate risk	developed	(g) Non-
permanent	Finance and	pooling and	country Parties	economic
loss and	other relevant	other	in order to	losses;
damage;	bodies under	insurance	enhance the	(h) Resilience
(e)	the	solutions;	level of ambition	of
(e) Comprehensi	Convention;	(g) Non-	of pre-2020	communities,
ve risk	convention,	economic	action by Parties,	livelihoods and
			and in this	
assessment	IV. ENHANCED	losses;		ecosystems.
and	ACTION PRIOR	(h) Resilience	regard strongly	5. The Warsaw
management	TO 2020	of communities,	urges developed	International Mochanism
, (f) Dick	11E Boschuss	livelihoods	country Parties	Mechanism
(f) Risk	115. Resolves		to scale up their	shall
insurance facilities	to enhance the	and	level of financial	collaborate
facilities,	provision of	ecosystems. 5. The	support, with a concrete	with existing bodies and
climate risk	urgent and			
pooling and	adequate	Warsaw	roadmap to	expert groups under the
other	finance,	International	achieve the goal	
insurance	technology and	Mechanism	of jointly	Agreement, as
solutions;	capacity-	shall	providing USD	well as
(g) Non-	building	collaborate	100 billion	relevant
economic	support by	with existing	annually by 2020	organizations
losses;	developed	bodies and	for mitigation	and expert
(h) Resilience of	country Parties in order to	expert groups under the	and adaptation while	bodies outside the
communities	enhance the	Agreement, as		
, livelihoods	level of	well as	significantly	Agreement"
and	ambition of	relevant	increasing adaptation	
	pre-2020 action		finance from	
ecosystems. 5. The		organizations and expert	current levels	
	by Parties, and			
Warsaw International	in this regard	bodies outside the	and to further	
Mechanism	strongly urges developed	Agrement"	provide	
shall		Agrement	appropriate technology and	
collaborate	country Parties		•.	
with existing	to scale up their level of		capacity-building support;	
bodies and	financial		support,	
expert	support, with a		Article 2	
groups under	concrete		1. This	
the	roadmap to		Agreement, in	
Agreement,	achieve the		enhancing the	
as well as	goal of jointly		implementation	
relevant	providing USD		of the	
organizations	100 billion		Convention,	
and expert	annually by		including its	
bodies	2020 for		objective, aims	
outside the	mitigation and		to strengthen	
Agrement"	adaptation		the global	
Agrement	while		response to the	
	significantly		threat of climate	
	increasing		change, in the	
	_		—	
	adaptation		context of	

finance from	sustainable	
current levels	development	
and to further	and efforts to	
provide	eradicate	
appropriate	poverty,	
technology and	including by:	
capacity-		
building	()	
support;	(,	
support,	(c) Making	
Article 2	finance flows	
1. This	consistent with	
Agreement, in	pathway	a
enhancing the	towards low	
-		
implementatio	greenhouse gas	
n of the	emissions and	
Convention,	climate-resilient	
including its	development.	
objective, aims		
to strengthen	Article 6	
the global	8. Parties	
response to the	recognize the	
threat of	importance of	
climate change,	integrated,	
in the context	holistic and	
of sustainable	balanced non-	
development	market	
and efforts to	approaches	
eradicate	being available	
poverty,	to Parties to	
including by:	assist in the	
υ,	implementation	
;J	of their	
,	nationally	
(c) Making	determined	
finance flows	contributions, in	
consistent with	the context of	
a pathway	sustainable	
towards low	development	
greenhouse gas	and poverty	
emissions and	eradication, in a	
climate-	coordinated and	
resilient		
	effective	
development.	manner,	
Autist. C	including	
Article 6	through, inter	
8. Parties	alia, mitigation,	
recognize the	adaptation,	
importance of	finance,	
integrated,	technology	
holistic and	transfer and	
balanced non-	capacity-	
market	building, as	
approaches	appropriate.	
being available	These	
to Parties to	approaches shal	1
assist in the	aim to:	

implementatio	(a) Promote
n of their	mitigation and
nationally	adaptation
determined	ambition;
contributions,	(b) Enhance
in the context	public and
of sustainable	private sector
development	participation in
and poverty	the
eradication, in	implementation
a coordinated	
	of nationally
and effective	determined
manner,	contributions;
including	and
through, inter	(c) Enable
alia, mitigation,	opportunities for
adaptation,	coordination
finance,	across
technology	instruments and
transfer and	relevant
capacity-	institutional
building, as	arrangements.
_	an angements.
appropriate.	Antiala O
These	Article 9
approaches	j;
shall aim to:	3. As part of a
(a) Promote	global effort,
mitigation and	developed
adaptation	country Parties
ambition;	should continue
(b) Enhance	to take the lead
public and	in mobilizing
private sector	climate finance
participation in	from a wide
the	variety of
implementatio	sources,
n of nationally	instruments and
determined	channels, noting
contributions;	the significant
and	role of public
(c) Enable	funds, through a
opportunities	variety of
for	actions,
coordination	including
across	supporting
instruments	country-driven
and relevant	strategies, and
institutional	
	taking into
arrangements.	account the
	needs and
Article 9	priorities of
;J	developing
3. As part of a	country Parties.
global effort,	Such
developed	mobilization of
country Parties	climate finance
should	should represent

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building under technology		
	building under	technology

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	should enhance	dissemination	
	the capacity	and deployment,	
	and ability of	access to climate	
	developing	finance, relevant	
	country Parties,	aspects of	
	in particular	education,	
	countries with	training and	
	the least	public	
	capacity, such	awareness, and	
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	adaptation and		
	mitigation		
	actions, and		
	should facilitate		
	technology		
	development,		
	dissemination		
	and		
	deployment,		
	access to climate		
	finance,		
	relevant		
	aspects of education,		
	training and		
	public		
	awareness, and the		
	transparent,		
	timely and		
	accurate		
	communication		
	of information.		
	or mormation.		

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Goal 11 reaffirms Sendai objectives and targets for the post- 2015 development agenda, including a substantial reduction in mortality, in the numbers of people affected by disasters, economic losses and damage to critical infrastructur e.	Financial Means of Implementatio n package	Goal 5 AÐhie e geŶdeđ eđualitLJaŶd eŵpo eđ all oŵeŶ aŶd giðls		Goal 13 Take udgeŶt aĐtioŶ to Đoŵďat Đliŵate ĐhaŶge aŶd its iŵpaĐts
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