

**18th GLOBAL MAJOR
GROUPS AND
TAKEHOLDERS FORUM**

**OUTCOMES OF
UNFCCC-COP24**

**08 March 2019, UNEP Complex,
Nairobi, Kenya**

**Mithika Mwenda | PACJA
Executive Director**

INTRODUCTION

- PACJA: Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
- A continental coalition of 1000+ CSOs from diverse backgrounds 45 African countries.
- Founded in 2008, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya
- Brings together brings together Faith-based Organizations, Community-based organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, Farmers and Pastoralists' Groups among other sectors.
- Works with Govts to drive African agenda at Int'l level
- Strong partnership with several int' North & South



FACILITATOR OF COALITIONS



PAMACC
News Agency



ACSEA



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Took place in Katowice, Poland – fourth COP in Eastern Europe – raising issues on what credentials Poland, a country dependent on Coal, has on climate solutions
- More than 20,000 delegates participated in the Conference
- The main agenda was to conclude negotiations on the Paris Agreement “rulebook” - the modalities, procedures and guidelines for implementation of the Paris Agreement: Very contentious as it led to the opening up of uncompleted issues under the Paris Agreement which were included in Decisions 1/CP.21
- The Climax of the “Talanoa Dialogue” – a series of conversations conducted throughout 2018 to build trust among countries & Actors to thrash out contentious issues
- Delegates clashed over how to recognise the IPCC special report on 1.5C and whether to clearly signal the need for greater ambition to stay below this temperature limit.
- NGOs disappointed at the lack of more forceful language in the overall outcome – nevertheless, the final outcome included hints at the need for more ambitious climate pledges before 2020
- Declaration on “just transition” and ‘Forests for climate’

BUSY YEAR TO BUILD MOMENTUM



2018 FACILITATIVE DIALOGUE (FD2018)

CLOUDED BY DISAGREEMENTS & TRUMP INFLUENCE



- The 1.5C report was formally requested by Parties at the 2015 COP21
- On presentation, the dispute on whether to “welcome” it arose despite the majority of countries speaking in favour of the report.
- The US expanded the “Axis of Obstructionists” drawing Saudi Arabia, Russia and Kuwait on its side – using “scientific gaps, knowledge gap”
- Climate-vulnerable countries triggered a clause which means the resolution was postponed until the next intersessional meetings in 2019.

FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE: THE ARC OF AMBITION

- Laying foundation for the long-term ambition - zero emissions & climate resilience
- Part of that ultimate journey towards Low-carbon, climate-resilient, inclusive society & economies
- The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): A voluntary set of actions countries have committed to take to contribute to the implementation of Paris Agreement



The Katowice Package

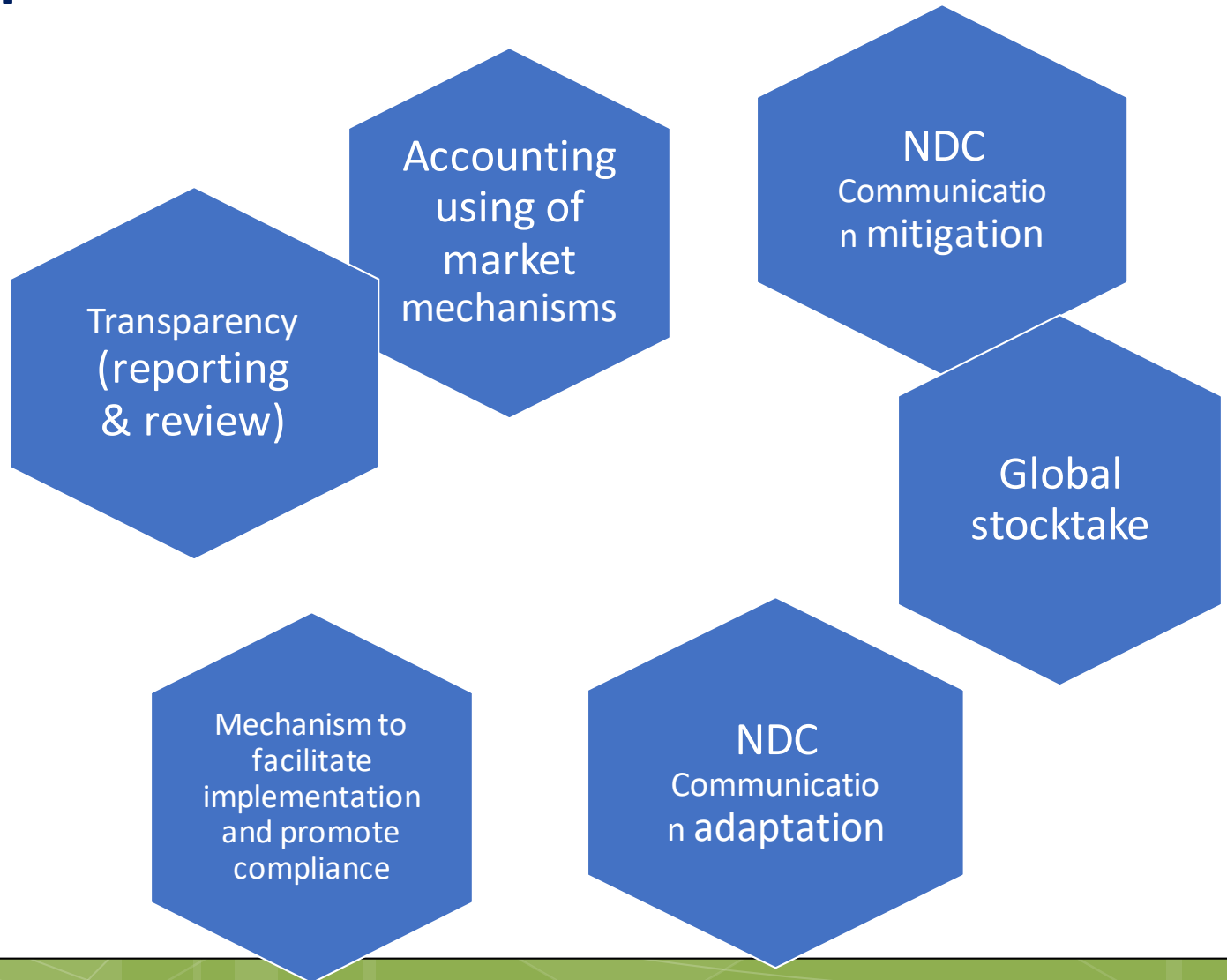


The Katowice Package

- Guidelines that will operationalize the transparency framework.
- Countries will provide information about their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that describe their domestic climate actions.
- Information's including mitigation and adaptation measures as well as details of financial support for climate action in developing countries NDCs as per art 9.
- Compliance mechanism
- Technology transfer
- Welcoming the IPCC 1.5 report

The Paris Rule Book

(Implementation Guidelines)



PRE-2020 AMBITION

- Parties emphasized the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and urged Parties that have not ratified the amendment to do so to facilitate its implementation.
- Parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter
- Parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter.



ADAPTATION FUND

- ▶ The AF shall serve the PA from 1 Jan 2019, subject to the decision by the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the KP on this.
- ▶ Parties agreed that “a variety of voluntary public and private sources” besides “the share of proceeds from the Article 6.4 mechanism of the PA” would finance the AF. (The Article 6.4 of the PA refers to a mechanism to promote mitigation and support sustainable development).
- ▶ The AF “shall exclusively serve the PA and shall no longer serve the KP once the share of proceeds under Article 6.4 of the PA becomes available”.
- ▶ The AF “shall continue to receive the share of proceeds, if available, from activities under... the KP”.

FINANCE (Standing Committee of Finance)

- ▶ The SCF “to take into account the best available science in future biennial assessment and overviews of climate finance flows”
- ▶ SCF to use in the BA “the established terminology in the provisions of the Convention and the PA in relation to climate finance, where applicable”. (This is to ensure that no new terminologies are used that depart from the Convention and the PA).
- ▶ SCF “to map, every four years, as part of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the available information relevant to Article 2.1 (c), of the PA, including its reference to Article 9 thereof”
- ▶ The SCF “to prepare, every four years, a report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the PA, for consideration by the COP...” starting in Nov 2020.
- ▶ To provide input into the technical paper of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts on the sources of financial support”.
- ▶ The provision of financial resources for loss and damage has been a demand of many developing countries, especially from the Small Island Developing States, while developed countries, especially the US are opposed to advancing discussions on this matter.

FINANCE (Green Climate Fund)

- ▶ “to continue its consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted...”.
- ▶ (Decision-making in the absence of consensus has been a sticky issue in the GCF and despite several attempts, the Board has not been able to adopt a decision on the issue. The Board has in particular not been able to agree on a voting mechanism. The issue was discussed at the Oct 2018 at the 21st meeting of the Board in Bahrain “to continue its consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted...”.
- ▶ “the launching of the first formal replenishment process and the Board’s decisions on the inputs and processes related to the Fund’s replenishment, which take into account the needs of developing countries”.
- ▶ Developed countries were against any references to the “needs of developing countries” in the text during the discussions in Katowice.

FINANCE (Global Environment Facility)

- ▶ “Requests the GEF, in fulfilling its mandate to ensure access to its resources by all eligible developing country Parties, to support these developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention;”
- ▶ Objection by the US to the language of the para saying it was “outside the mandate of guidance as established in the memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF”. Resulted in the following amendment to the original text: “Requests the GEF, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner”. The decision was adopted with the said amendment.

CONCLUSION

- Great disconnect between negotiations and real economy
- Language on human rights, justice, equity – all pivotal issues for civil society and movements, poor countries, etc - erased Envisaged bottom-up implementation of Paris Agreement and NDCs will be problematic
- Shrinking space of the civil society – the lock-out
- Private Sector getting more attention than civil society and social movements



BUILDING ALLIANCES FOR CLIMATE ACTION IS THE WORLD ORDER BECAUSE:

- Climate change is such a complex, multi-dimensional issue that not a single individual, country, sector, region, can defeat it in isolation – we need a collective front
- Global trend: Governments have formed alliances (common fronts),
 - African Group
 - LDCs Group, Small Island States, Vulnerable Countries forum, etc
 - CLIMDEV Africa Programme
 - CAHOSCC
 - National Actions; CSOs and Government? CoG/CSOs/Stakeholder platform
- This is meant to either enhance their voice, or enable effective adaptation or mitigation.
- Non-State Actors have also followed suit, or started earlier in recognition that the only, quicker way to defeat the vagaries of CC is working together



PACJA Initiatives to expand mandate

