



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Brief Presentation on the Outcomes of COP 24 & Road Map to COP 25

Presented during ACP Coordination Meeting

5th -6th March 2019



Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Brief description of the outcomes
- Conclusion
- Recommendations



Introduction

- The UN Climate Change Conference was held in Katowice, Poland from 2nd to 14th December 2018.
- The Conference comprised of UNFCCC's COP24, CMP 14, CMA 1.3; SB1 49, SBSTA 49 and APA1.7
- These meetings were preceded by preparatory meeting of different groups including AGN, LDC, and G77 and China with a purpose of developing common understanding and forging common positions before formal discussions with other Parties
- The focus of the three bodies was on reaching agreement on modalities, procedure and guidelines necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement as a package

Brief description of the outcomes



- **Major issues of negotiations were :**
 - ❑ Finalization of the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP)
 - ❑ Scientific Assessments
 - ❑ implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
- **Finalization of the PAWP:**
 - The discussions focused on concluding the establishment of modalities, procedures and guidelines on all issues pertaining to the implementation of Paris Agreement
 - These issues were discussed by the SBASTA, SBI and APA.
 - Discussions focused on amongst other things the issues related to Finance, AF, Loss and Damage, NDCs, GST, Mitigation, Adaptation and Technology development and Transfer

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont..)

- Contentious issues were on reaching common understanding on rules and principles for operationalization and implementation of the Paris Agreement
- **Finance:**
 - ❑ Finance issues continued to be the most contentious between developed and developing countries
 - ❑ Developed countries wanted to assess where developing countries stood on other matters of PAWP, NDCs and the transparency framework before making progress on the finance matters
 - ❑ Developing countries continued to emphasize the importance of ensuring predictability and transparency of climate financing.

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont..)

- **Adaptation Fund (AF):**

- During COP 22 in Marrakesh, it was decided that Adaptation Fund will serve under the Paris Agreement
- Developing countries wanted the AF to start serving the PA as soon as possible.
- Developed countries were of the view that the AF could not serve both the KP and the PA at the same time
- The decision adopted at COP 24 was the AF shall serve the PA from 1 Jan 2019 subject to the decision by CMP on this

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cor



- In the decision adopted by the CMP, AF “shall exclusively serve the PA and shall no longer serve the KP once the share of proceeds under the Paris Agreement becomes available
- **Green Climate Fund (GCF):**
 - ❑ The contentious issues are on reaching agreement on modalities and procedure for replenishment
 - ❑ Developing countries concerns were issues on the approval of funding proposals, project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing and accreditation process
 - ❑ The decision adopted in Katowice urges the GCF Board “to address the remaining policy gaps, including on policies related to the approval of funding proposals

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont.)

Global Environmental Facility (GEF):

- ❑ The recent reports of GEF indicates a decrease of up to 37% on overall allocation of resources for climate change.
- ❑ Under the system for Transparency Allocation of Resources (STAR), climate change allocation has fallen by 46%
- ❑ Developed countries argue that there has been an overall increase in climate change financing from other sources
- ❑ The decision adopted recognized “with concern the decrease in allocation to the climate change focal area compared with the sixth replenishment” of the GEF and urged “all Parties that have not made pledges for the seventh replenishment of the GEF Facility to do so as soon as possible”.

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont.)

Long Term Climate Finance:

- ❑ Developed countries Parties do not want to hear about new and additional finance as they claim PA does not provide for this.
- ❑ Developing countries are calling for new global goal on long-term financing to enhance resource mobilization
- ❑ Parties agreed to initiate by November 2020, “deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year.
- ❑ Developed countries were urged “to continue with their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to the adaptation activities.

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont.)

Loss and Damage:

- Loss and damage is an important agenda for developing countries and it is a part of the Paris Agreement.
- The Conference decision on this matter is that the issue has been forwarded to COP 25
- A Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures was established.

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont.)

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):

- ❑ Article 4.8 of the PA provides that “all Parties shall provide information necessary for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (CTU)...” in communicating their NDCs
- ❑ Developing countries prefers NDCs with all elements (adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation) and a five years reporting period in line with Global Stock Take (GST)
- ❑ Developing countries agrees that the “link between Global Stock Take and NDCs” needs to be maintained, and that five-year time frame is appropriate

Brief descriptions of the outcomes (Cont.)

Adaptation:

- Adaptation remains an overarching priority for developing countries.
- Discussion on this matter focused on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Adaptation communication.
- Developing countries are calling for more financial support for implementation of NAPs
- Developed countries are calling for incorporation of NAPs in the National development plans

Mitigation:

- Developed countries recommend the burden of reducing emissions to be equally shared with the developing countries through the concept of self-differentiation
- G77 and China argue that the concept of self-differentiation should not be used as vehicle to hide one's inaction, particularly for developed countries who are the main emitters of the GHGs.

Conclusion & Recommendation

Conclusion

- The ultimate outcome of COP 24 is the preparation and adoption of the rulebook for the implementation PA.
- The rulebook has been adopted by the COP 24

Recommendation

Following the presentation of the IPCC Special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5⁰C to COP 24, there is a need to raise awareness of the report and to policy makers, public and other stakeholders

--The END--

Asante Sana!