

What is the South Centre?



South Unity, South Progress.



- Intergovernmental Independent Think-Tank for Developing Countries
- Created in 1995. Has grown out of the work and experience of the South Commission.
- Headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Eminent Personalities: Julius Nyerere (former President of Tanzania), Manmohan Singh (former Prime Minister of India), Boutros Boutros-Ghali (former UN Secretary General), Luis Fernando Jaramillo (former Vice-President of Colombia)
- 51 Member States from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean
- Current Chairperson: Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa (former President of Tanzania)
- Board Members: Charles Soludo (Nigeria), Omar El-Arini (Egypt), Rubens Ricupero (Brazil), Ransford Smith (Jamaica), Yang Wenchang (China), Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines), YV Reddy (India)
- Executive Director: Martin Khor (Malaysia)

South Centre works to:

- (1) Assist in formulating points of view of the South on major policy issues and build their negotiating capacity in international fora.
- (2) Generate ideas and proposals for consideration by South governments, institutions, NGOs and the community at large.
- (3) Promote coordinated participation by developing countries in fora dealing with South-South, North-South and global matters.
- (4) Contribute to better mutual understanding and co-operation between the South and the North on the basis of equity and justice for all on matters of global concern.



Special Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Sustainable Development on COP 22 Outcomes and Road map to COP 23 ACP House, Brussels 14-15, 2017

I. From Paris to Marrakech

- A. The Paris Agreement: Achievements & Challenges**
- B. Marrakech: Outcomes, Achievements and Challenges**
 - i) The Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development**
 - ii) The negotiation and institutional and process issues confronted**

II. Assessment of the Marrakech COP 22 Outcomes

- A. Backdrop & Expectations**
- B. PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ACP @ Marrakech: Africa, the Caribbean & the Pacific**

III. South Centre's views on key Follow up actions to COP 22; and Views on key actions on the road to COP 23

IV. What is South Centre doing in terms of implementation of PA

IA. The Paris Agreement

A. The Paris Agreement 12th of December 2015

- Entry into force of the Paris Agreement: 4th November 2016
- The signatures of 191 Parties to the Paris Agreement and the ratifications of **134 Parties** of 197 Parties to the Convention representing over 61% of global emissions)

IA. The Paris Agreement...2

Achievements

- Article 2 says to hold temperature rise to well below 2 degrees and to pursue efforts to limit temp rise to 1.5 degree.
- (I)NDCs
- Secured the permanence of the WIM in the UNFCCC architecture
- Paris Committee on Capacity Building established to work along side the other thematic bodies: AC, TEC, CTCN, EC of WIM.
- Financial mechanism remains to serve the PA (Adaptation Fund a wild card!)

IA. The Paris Agreement...3

Challenges

- Low mitigation ambition under the Paris Agreement to stabilize the global average temperature increase to well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels;
- 2015 UNFCCC Synthesis Report on the aggregate effect of submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs): not consistent with the goal of limiting warming to well below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- Many concrete issues to be resolved—the RULE BOOK: communicating of efforts on mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, transfer of technology and capacity building; review and scaling up of ambition; design of facilitation of implementation and compliance. All to make the PA operational and implemented.

IB. Marrakech COP 22 - Initial attempts to set the Rule book for the Paris Agreement

Marrakech: The 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 22), the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12) and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1)

Outcome: Achievements and Challenges

- ***Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development***

Call for “strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and underscore the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability”.

Marrakech COP 22 - Initial attempts to set the Rule book for the Paris Agreement...2

The Substantive, institutional and process issues confronted

- CMA: challenge with its pre-mature birth is severely premature. (before groundwork established – the modalities (rules of procedure and functional mechanisms) are developed)
- No substantial progress was made on the rulebook.
- Agreement on:
- ✓ A strict timeline for technical work next year
- ✓ An ambitious deadline for all work to be completed: 2018 (COP 24 plus 2/3 of the CMA1 will be convened to adopt all critical decisions...)
- ✓ Decisions on: review and report of the Adaptation Committee (AC); National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM);
- ✓ The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) adopted conclusions on: NAPs.

II. Assessment of the Marrakech COP 22 Outcomes. A. Expectations & Backdrop

Expectations: 'Implementation COP', 'Loss and Damage COP', the 'Action and Implementation COP'

Backdrop: Need for ambitious and effective mechanism for the NDCs; need for transparency and integrity of information etc., and accountability and trust process. Targeted dates require preparing the technical and political groundwork

The MPGs - Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines:

- Transparency (Issues: both technical and political—differentiation, finance, CAB)
- Global Stock Taking (GST)

II.B Assessment of the Marrakech COP 22 Outcomes. PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ACP

- Adaptation
- 1.5C
- Fine-tune the Loss and Damage Mechanism
- Operationalizing the Paris Agreement in an inclusive, transparent and balanced manner that leaves no one behind;
- The financial institutions serving the Paris Agreement
- Establishment of more simplified application and approval procedures for accessing funds

PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ACP - Africa

Backdrop: COP was the third Climate Change Conference taking place on African soil: Previously, COP7 (2001, Marrakech) and COP17 (2011; Durban).

Africa's core priorities: 1) increasing international support for adaptation, 2) mitigation, 3) improving access to public and private climate finance financing; 4); helping states build the capacity to implement projects and attract finance;.5) improving the efficiency of technology transfers and 6)the strengthening of the negotiation process, including around Loss and damages.

PRIORITY ISSEUS FOR ACP – Africa (2)

- These are interlinked and integrated with in ensuring the provision of the means of implementation: finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer. For Africa these are the cornerstones of implementation.
- It is also important that interlinked development and climate goals as per African Union Agenda 2063 - (A prosperous Africa --inclusive growth & sustainable development)

A critical emphasis of Africa (which goes beyond COP22) the alignment of NDCs with national development priorities/ the implementation of PA reinforcing inextricable two-way (reciprocal benefiting) interface with pan- African initiatives especially:

- ❖ (1) the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) and
- ❖ (2) the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI—the importance of energy access and seeks to achieve at least 300 gigawatts of renewable energy capacity by 2020).

PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ACP - Caribbean

- Scale up of ambition in limiting temp. increases to well below 1.5C above pre-industrial level
- Increased levels and simplified access to climate finance with a strong focus on adaptation
- WILM: Accelerating work on strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ACP – the Pacific

- Pushing for 1.5 degree commitment at COP 22
- Closing the ambition gap with concrete pre-2020 actions
- Accelerating work on strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage,
- Guidance, clarity, and understanding on the features of NDCs, and in establishing registration and accounting mechanisms for NDCs that promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency;
- The Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement

III. South Centre's views on key Follow up actions to COP 22; and Views on key actions on the road to COP 23

The ongoing job of the APA is to craft rules related to the implementation of PA the so-called modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs). But 'the technical is often political'.

- Constructive ambiguity characterizing its text
- Different interpretations and understandings of the Paris Agreement
- Debate about the features, information and accounting of the mitigation section of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) -- what the scope of NDCs should be and how differentiation between developed and developing countries should be addressed.

III. South Centre's views on key Follow up actions to COP 22; and Views on key actions on the road to COP 23...2

- The so-called “orphan issues”, i.e. issues mandated under the Paris Agreement but without an agenda item.
 - the definition of common timeframes for NDCs, and their adjustment,
 - the guidance provision related to finance and the setting of a new collective goal regarding financial support.

III. South Centre's views on key Follow up actions to COP 22; and Views on key actions on the road to COP 23...3

The Majority of these orphan issues went to the Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), whose job it is to prepare for PA's entry into force.

The Moroccan Presidency controversially forwarded: the “consideration of common timeframes for NDCs” and “training, public awareness, participation and access to information”) to the Subsidiary body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-sixth session (May 2017).

III. South Centre's views...4

- The Global Stocktake (GST) compliment the bottom-up approach of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Divergences: A mechanism to increase ambition and fill gap to meet temp. guard rail 2C or 1.5C?—Mitigation centris, or an opportunity to have bigger context with envelop of all elements including **Adaptation** and **MOI** in a comprehensive manner?
- *GST could also be important in identifying gaps in implementation of both the Convention and the PA, especially in terms of finance, Technology and capacity building as well as gaps with regard to sustainable development, technology innovation and equity between north and south.*

III. South Centre's views...5

Ultimately, if done well, the GST will probably offer more information on costs of and barriers to enhancing actions as well as potential areas of international cooperation, which is significant for enabling and allowing developing countries to improve domestic decision making on combating climate change

III. South Centre's views...6

- **Transparency:** must focus on support as well as action. Both must be MRV equally rigorously.
- The objective of the transparency framework with regards to action and support: how developed countries are complying with their mitigation contributions and their level of support provided with regards to the needs that developing countries
- How this support is commensurate with the actions needed to fulfill the objectives of the Agreement, the needs identified by developing countries and their potential for action
- Ultimately, the Rule book towards COP 23 and beyond must deal with horizontal issues, including sustainable development, environmental integrity and double counting (with respect to market like mechanisms).

IV. What is the South Centre doing in terms of implementation of the PA

The imperative to act is guided even more so by:

- Global average CO2 levels reached 400 PPM in 2015...
- ECA research, a global temperature increase of 2°C by 2050 could cause Africa's GDP to decline by 4.7%.
- Implications for successful achievement of SDGs and the lives and well being of women, men, girls and boys in developing countries.
- Our Analysis of Development Challenges facing Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific in the Early 21st Century

IV. What is the South Centre doing in terms of implementation of the PA. -2

- Supporting Developing countries with INDCs review
- Assessing the readiness and preparatory support funds allocated them under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) – establishing NDAs and national accredited entities
- Working to ensure greater country ownership/drivenness of developing countries' allocated readiness and preparatory support funding from the GCF and project pipeline of proposals
- Better integration and deployment of climate finance from multiple sources into effective and efficient national climate change adaptation plans, other adaptation planning processes as well and to other aspects of their INDCs, including NAMAs.

The SC's role as partners and contributor with regard to the ACP action Plan on CC

Type of support we offer

- Policy advice and policy relevant research (to national context) that strengthen institutional policy research capacities so that the NDA or climate change action planner(s) and implementer(s) can effectively fulfil its role
- Opportunities to extract lessons learned from other countries & develop and disseminate relevant informational and awareness raising materials
- South-South Collaboration on climate actions and climate finance

The SC's role as partners and contributor with regard to the ACP action Plan on CC

How countries could benefit/access our support?

Open to all developing countries

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Thank You!!!