

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書
(出國類別：出席國際會議)

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約國大會(COP22)暨京都議定書第 12 次締約國會議(CMP12)」與會情形報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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出國期間：105年11月10日至11月21日

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摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約方大會(The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22), UNFCCC)、京都議定書第 12 次締約方會議(the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, CMP12)及巴黎協定第 1 次締約方會議(the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, CMA1)已於西元(以下同)2016 年 11 月 7 日至 18 日在摩洛哥馬拉喀什(Marrakesh, Morocco)舉辦。本次大會討論的重點為資金與調適，而不再只注意減緩行動。此外，開發中國家的能力建構和各國的國家自定貢獻(Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC)履行方式亦屬重點之一；公約亦表示氣候友善(Climate-friendly)的國家政策是成功實現巴黎目標的核心，應全力執行各國氣候行動計畫，並促進跨部門及跨部會合作，並呼籲國家自定貢獻(NDC)必須整合至國家政策和投資計畫。

我國行政院代表團由環境保護署邀集外交部、行政院能源及減碳辦公室、國家安全會議、科技部、經濟部工業局、交通部中央氣象局、農業委員會林務局、林業試驗所及國家災害防救科技中心等部會組團與會，以非政府組織(NGO)身分參與，實地掌握巴黎協定通過後之全球氣候談判的最新動態，並展開多場次的國際交流活動。此外，國內包括臺北市、桃園市、臺南市及高雄市等地方政府，以及環境品質文教基金會、臺灣永續能源研究基金會、臺達電子文教基金會、臺灣產業服務基金會及臺灣綜合研究院等國內民間組織亦派員出席。本次氣候公約會議出席人數官方統計為締約方及觀察員共 15,885 人，聯合國秘書處及各項下組織、特設機構、跨政府組織、非政府組織等 5,475 人，媒體 1,204 人，合計共 22,564 人參與。

因應巴黎協定快速生效，巴黎協定特設工作組(the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, APA)僅於 2016 年 5 月在德國波昂召開過一次會議，因此本次大會聚焦討論使巴黎協定後續能推動順利之相關機制設計及管理規範，包括：國家自定貢獻(Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs)透明度(Transparency)、全球盤點(Global Stocktake)、遵約(Compliance)等，締約方最終作出應於 2018 年完成相關機制或指南之決議；同時為促使已開發國家於 2020 年時將每年協助開發中國家 1,000 億美金之資金到位，各國政府尋求進一步明確調適資金及加強能力建構之機制，以支持發展中國家建立自身能力，朝向清潔能源和永續發展之路邁進。

氣候公約大會議持續至最後一天 2016 年 11 月 18 日晚間 10 點仍繼續進行，直至 11 月 19 日凌晨 2 時 47 分方閉幕；此次 COP22 通過 25 項決議、CMP12 通過 8 項決議、CMA1 通過 2 項決議，並通過針對氣候與永續發展的「馬拉喀什行動宣言」(Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development)，重申巴黎協定所有內涵，要求資金儘速到位，機制盡快建立等。下一次氣候公約會議 COP23 訂於 2017 年 11 月 6 日至 17 日在公約秘書處所在地德國波昂召開(名義上由斐濟主辦)；另 2017 並非召開 CMA2，而是 CMA1 Part2；COP24 則由波蘭主辦，日期訂在 2018 年 12 月 3 日至 14 日。

目 錄

壹、前言	5
貳、我國與會代表	6
參、出國行程	8
肆、會議過程紀要	9
伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽	26
陸、與會心得及建議	30
柒、附件	32

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約國大會(COP22)暨 京都議定書第 12 次締約國會議(CMP12)」 與會情形報告

壹、前言

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約方大會暨京都議定書第 12 次締約方會議(The 22th session of the Conference of the Parties and the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, UNFCCC COP22/CMP12)」已於 2016 年 11 月 7 日於摩洛哥馬拉喀什(Marrakesh, Morocco)揭開序幕，展開為期兩週的國際氣候談判，並於 11 月 19 日午夜劃下句點。此外，因巴黎協定超乎預期於 2016 年 11 月 4 日正式生效，巴黎協定第一次締約方會議(Conference of the parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, CMA1)亦於 11 月 15 日中午 12 時 30 分揭開序幕，約計 50 位國家元首及政府領導人參加盛會。

巴黎協定從 2015 年 COP21 通過後，迅速在一年內達生效門檻，截至 2017 年 1 月 18 日計有 197 個締約方簽署（196 個國家+歐盟），涵蓋 125 個批准的締約方溫室氣體排放量約占全球排放總量超過 80%，顯示全球共同邁向低碳、韌性經濟及社會的決心，唯有如此才能共同避免及對抗氣候變遷的衝擊。值得注意的是，本次大會討論的重點為資金與調適，而不再只注意減緩行動，並呼籲各國應全力執行氣候行動計畫，促進跨部門及跨部會合作。因應巴黎協定快速生效，2016 年氣候公約大會主要聚焦討論使巴黎協定後續能推動順利之相關機制設計及管理規範，包括：國家自定貢獻(Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs)透明度(Transparency)、全球盤點(Global Stocktake)、遵約(Compliance)等，締約方最終作出應於 2018 年完成相關機制或指南之決議；同時為促使已開發國家於 2020 年時將每年協助開發中國家 1,000 億美金之資金到位，各國政府尋求進一步明確調適資金及加強能力建構之機制，以支持發展中國家建立自身能力，朝向清潔能源和永續發展之路邁進。

為支持締約方（政府）與非政府組織的 2017-2020 年氣候行動提供強有力的路線圖，摩洛哥及法國共同發起的「全球氣候行動之馬拉喀什夥伴計畫」(Champions' Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action)，作出一系列快速實施巴黎氣候變化協定之氣候行動宣告。此外，摩洛哥與德國共同發起之「國家自定貢獻夥伴計畫」(The NDC Partnership)，提供一項獨特平台，共同努力確保各國取得所需技術與財政支持，使開發中國家能夠實現在巴黎協定與相關永續發展目標下的國家氣候承諾。

我國自參與第一次締約國會議以來至今，獲得各國及公約秘書處多方肯定，秉持蔡總統所說「用真誠友誼當基礎，打造與他國實質合作關係」，持續參加氣候公約會議活動，即時掌握瞬息萬變的國際因應氣候變遷與減碳管制最新發展動向，以多元方式適時宣揚我國因應氣候變遷之努力與成果，並與友我國家及國際組織代表互動，不斷累積各界助我實質參與氣候公約的量能，並推展氣候變遷雙邊合作及拓展技術交流管道，以逐步強化我因應氣候變遷政策作法。

貳、我國與會代表

我國行政院代表團由環境保護署邀集外交部、行政院能源及減碳辦公室、國家安全會議、科技部、經濟部工業局、交通部中央氣象局、農業委員會林務局、林業試驗所及國家災害防救科技中心等部會組團與會，以非政府組織(NGO)身分參與，實地掌握巴黎協定通過後之全球氣候談判的最新動態，並展開多場次的國際交流活動。外交部駐紐約聯合國工作小組、駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處、駐德國代表處及駐法國代表處亦派員與會，並協助代表團團務工作。

此外，包括臺北市、桃園市、臺南市及高雄市等地方政府，以及臺灣電力公司、臺灣中油公司、中國鋼鐵公司、英業達公司、環境品質文教基金會、臺灣永續能源研究基金會、臺達電子文教基金會、臺灣永續生態工法發展協會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、臺灣青年氣候聯盟、永智顧問公司、臺灣綠色生產力基金會、臺灣產業服務基金會及臺灣綜合研究院等國內企業單位與民間組織亦派員出席。

鑑於我政府選定 UNFCCC 為聯合國推案重點項目，我行政院代表團與會期間工作包括團務安排、跨部會議題協調、雙邊會談、周邊會議、參展攤位、媒體受訪等，相關事務繁雜，為此我代表團下設雙邊會談組、協商進展暨庶務支援組、科研調適策略組、產業因應策略組等任務編組，並由相關部會與會代表擔任組長及副組長，綜理掌握全球氣候談判與相關專業議題的最新動態，並配合分頭展開國際交流活動。全團主要任務摘述如下：

- 一、 配合我政府 UNFCCC 推案工作，強化與友好國家之雙邊會談與交流管道，爭取助我國際參與量能；就我因應氣候變遷能力建構之需求，洽詢相關國家或機構，尋求合作機會。
- 二、 持續我國每年派員參與氣候公約締約國會議活動，實地掌握氣候公會議諮商談判、相關議題之最新動態及各國因應立場作為、可能對我國因應政策之啟示與影響、掌握各國低碳排放發展目標、全球碳交易市場連結及新市場機制發展趨勢、部門別減緩政策措施技術發展及調適行動規劃走向，主要關注議題包括：
 - (一) 開發中國家發展綠色經濟並建立回復力所需的資金，由於資金具流動性，故除需有一定程度的資金外，該資金需具有可預測性以促進低溫室氣體排放和氣候回復力之發展。
 - (二) 將 NDC 和國家氣候行動計畫二者整合為國家政策和投資計畫。
 - (三) 對於調適的援助方面，未來將提升為高度的優先性，並在損害和損失機制方面獲得進展，以確保脆弱性最高的群體能夠有一定的進步可能。
 - (四) 能力建構方面，對於開發中國家的需求，需要以具體且明確的方式進行。
 - (五) 在非締約方利益者(non-party stakeholder)的參與方面，應使全球的非締約方利益者都能全面參與。
- 三、 運用與會期間相關可能管道與機會向國際發聲，適時讓國際社會能夠瞭解我國推動因應氣候變遷工作之堅定決心與具體作為，宣揚我國因應氣候變遷之努力與挑戰，以提升國際能見度與認同。



圖 1、各國政要大會開幕式合影（照片載自 iisd 網站）

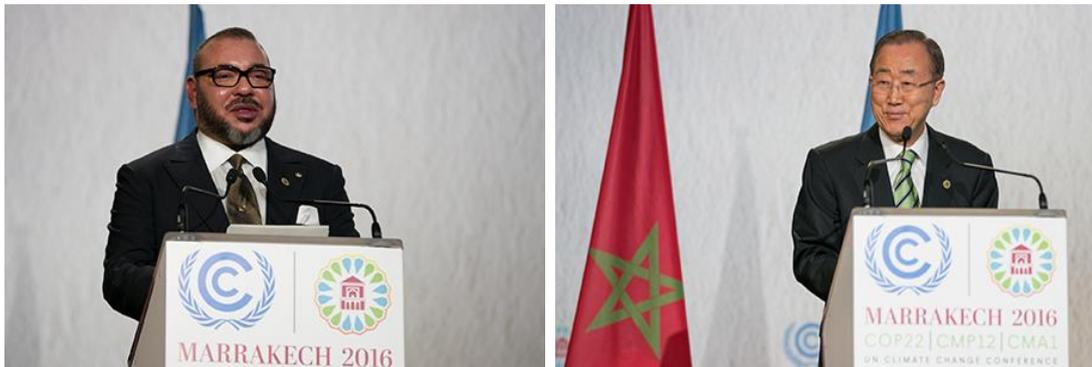


圖 2、摩洛哥國王（左）及聯合國秘書長潘基文（右）發言致詞（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 3、UNFCCC 秘書長（左）及 COP22/CMP12 大會主席（右）發言致詞（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 4、COP22 場內會議進行情形（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 5、COP22 場內倡議婦女參與活動（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 6、COP22 場內宣傳活動（載自 iisd 網站）



圖 7、COP22 場外宣傳活動（載自 iisd 網站）

叁、出國行程

2016 年 11 月 10 日至 11 月 11 日	啟程至摩洛哥馬拉喀什
2016 年 11 月 11 日至 11 月 18 日	參加公約會議活動
2016 年 11 月 18 日至 11 月 21 日	返程，陸續返回臺北

肆、會議過程紀要

一、氣候公約大會開幕高階領袖發言紀要

(一) 法國環境和能源部長 **Mme Ségolène Royal**

1. 巴黎協定的生效歸功於目前批准的 100 多個國家外，亦希望其他國家亦儘快進行國內批准程序。此外，提到 COP22 除了需考量應對氣候變遷的急迫性和效率性外，同時也有一個考量綠色成長、氣候正義、國際互助的機會，特別是對於非洲國家的援助。此次接續於歐洲大會後、在非洲進行，亦可以藉此考慮非洲國家對應氣候變遷議題的挑戰和技術移轉。
2. 承諾對非洲應進行太陽能、海洋、婦女、氣候安全的相關報告，加上氣候變遷對非洲此等弱勢國家具有不公平性和重大影響性、實質層面上更有沙漠化的影響，故更應注意非洲國家如何應對氣候變遷。
3. 提到目前受氣候變遷影響最大的 50 個國家中，有 36 個在非洲大陸，故希望能讓非洲人民有最基本生活的保障，並點亮非洲的權利。此外，非洲首腦高峰會亦屬重點之一，法國和摩洛哥共同承諾將提供 100 億歐元的援助，以幫助非洲國家對應氣候問題。

(二) 摩洛哥外交部長 **Salaheddine Mezouar**

1. 摩洛哥是一個開放的國家，此次 COP22 選在非洲進行，證明非洲全體具有相當之決心對抗氣候變遷。其並強調應加強調適，並減緩衝擊。
2. 在過去幾年，摩洛哥一直持續在氣候變遷上努力著，並與法國有緊密的合作關係。這次 COP22 具有法理的基礎，且對於人類的發展有相當之影響，故其主張所有人均有對抗氣候變遷的責任，並協助因氣候變遷而受影響之他人。
3. 這次會議是各國史無前例在氣候變遷議題上的國際合作，藉由巴黎協定的簽署與批准而產生各國合作之可能，未來必須更加落實巴黎協定之精神，大眾與專家透過雙贏的方式帶來成功。相關的活動不分國家或城市、而氣候變遷不只是環境議題更是經濟和發展議題，應將氣候變遷轉型到世界經濟的體系內，履行所有人達成此一目標的責任、並讓各人具有行動上的利基。



圖 8、法國環境和能源部長（左）、摩洛哥外交部長（右）（載自 iisd 網站）

(三) UNFCCC 執行秘書 Patricia Espinosa

1. 因為大家的協助，使 CMA1 可以於今年就馬拉喀什進行，十分榮幸能夠以聯合國執行秘書身分執行這個有企圖心的行動，也需要各國代表繼續努力讓巴黎協定得以繼續運作。
2. 巴黎協定生效至今為止才幾天，目前確實是可以為此慶祝，但仍應繼續努力以不負對此行動之高度期待。要達到巴黎協定的目標並不容易，目前已經過兩世紀的二氧化碳濃度上升，而需要儘早採取氣候行動。在馬拉喀什的會議是全球性的對抗氣候變遷的行動，各國需共同行動來避免氣候變遷的問題。
3. 落實 NDC 需要和資金和其他行動，援助行動更需要以最優先順位處理，能力建設亦然。非締約方(non-party actor)也需儘早行動，以實現在馬拉喀什會議上的可能性。我們目前處於脆弱性高的社會，而一切仍然具有挑戰性，特別是在行動開始的此刻。我們的工作仍然有很長的路要走。在大家的合作下，大家可以改變在此地球上幾十億人的環境，這是為了大家、大家的下一代，也是為了這個地球。
4. 呼籲包括企業、次國家政府(subnational governments)、原住民、青年、女性和其他團體朝向低碳和氣候韌性的世界轉型，並強調這些團體的貢獻不容忽視。

(四) 聯合國秘書長潘基文

1. 各國強烈支持巴黎協定，是因為各國明白他們國家的利益會因為對公共財的追求而最大化。現在我們須要將文字轉換為有效的政策和行動。此外，這對保護我們的星球、保護最脆弱的群體和促進共同繁榮至關重要。
2. 氣候變遷合作的黎明是否到來取決於我們的決心，各國支持巴黎協定是因為各國明白各國之利益在共同利益的追求下最能被保護。
3. 發展二氧化碳低排放和氣候韌性將能推動所有的「永續發展目標」(SDGs)，且聯合國會幫助各國履行巴黎協定。呼籲所有已開發國家「榮耀其承諾」以推動氣候資金（自 2020 年起每年 1,000 億美元）、進而幫助開發中國家對應氣候變遷。潘基文並強調其從聯合國秘書長一職中所學到的經驗：
 - 多邊解決方案確實有用；共同行動，各國將能達成比獨自行動更多的目標。
 - 各國領袖和政府必須帶頭行動。
 - 社會整體皆須參與。
 - 聯合國必須繼續對科學進行支援。
 - 解決方案必須受有資助並擴張。
 - 聯合國必須繼續推動「行動上的道德因素」(the moral cause for action)。

(五) 聯合國大會(UNGA)主席 Peter Thomson

1. 呼籲各國持續巴黎協定因應氣候變遷的發展動力，這不僅是為了後代，因為氣候變遷的影響已在此刻被各國所體會。
2. 氣候變遷的緊急行動須被視作道德、環境、科學和發展之必要，並由企圖心、行動與衡平發展所引導。

(六) 法國總統 François Hollande

強調巴黎協定的生效已「不可逆」，美國必須尊重其氣候承諾，而法國的新任總統會繼續領導氣候變遷的對話，且「儘管我們有各種不同，但使我們團結的事物是相同的，那就是—我們的地球。」

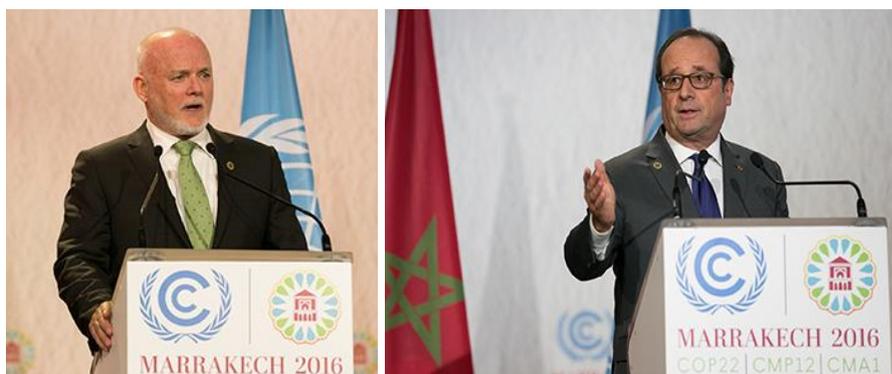


圖 9、聯合國大會(UNGA)主席 (左)、法國總統 (右) (載自 iisd 網站)

二、 氣候公約會議(COP22/CMP12/CMA1)主要國家代表發言紀要

(一) 美國氣候變遷特使 Jonathan Pershing

1. 世界各國從主要經濟體 (如中國大陸) 到非洲國家 (如尚比亞和肯亞)，皆將巴黎協定前的氣候目標轉換成實質政策。
2. 歐巴馬總統和美國政府在過去八年以氣候變遷作為首要任務。在減少國內碳排放量已有顯著進展，有助於提升對抗氣候變遷的影響，並與大家共同對抗這全球性挑戰。
3. 今日的美國政策正在實現坎昆目標，並能達成巴黎目標。
4. 美國正迅速轉型為清潔能源，在最大排放源的電力部門，因成本急速下降，風力和太陽能發電量增加了 30 倍。
5. 世界各地的再生能源價格持續急速下降，在很多情況下再生能源價格比化石燃料便宜。銀行與金融機構正在進行引進私人融資的必要作業，以滿足不斷成長的低碳方案需求。
6. 美國企業領袖幾乎一致認為，清潔能源的轉型具有巨大的經濟成長潛力，且轉型成清潔能源是不可避免的。清潔能源業在美國已僱用 250 萬勞工，2014 年清潔能源的投資是其他投資的五倍，美國企業和投資者看到這潛力並將帶領全球轉型。

7. 從加州到紐西蘭、從邁阿密到波蘭，我們看到地方政府盡力對抗全球挑戰的承諾。

(二) 歐盟氣候變遷與能源執委會委員 Miguel Arias Cañete

1. 巴黎協定第 1 次締約方大會(CMA1)對於那些長久以來為達成全球氣候協定，以及生活在氣候變遷威脅下的人而言，是歷史性的一刻。
2. 巴黎協定是改變對抗氣候變遷的遊戲規則，它的迅速生效展現了各國對於清潔能源轉型的需求。
3. 我們必須加速減少排放並強化對抗氣候衝擊的韌性，有助於氣候以及經濟發展。當能源系統轉型時，將促進綠色成長並孕育更多研發。
4. 巴黎協定亦有強烈的社會意涵，我們必須持續向人民解釋我們的行動，以確保沒有人會被忽略，否則將失去社會的支持。
5. 巴黎協定將有助於達成永續發展目標，並促進積極的溫室氣體排放減量。
6. 必須加速將書面協定轉化為實際行動。最近幾週，國際航空、海運對於排放量以及對氫氟碳化物的管制，都能夠協助達成長期減量目標的實際行動。

(三) 英國氣候變遷與產業部長 Nick Hurd

1. 透過制訂規則以支持與準備英國的國家自定貢獻(NDC)。
2. 英國將持續擔任領導角色，推動談判並帶動前進，同時朝著 2020 年目標邁進。
3. 英國新政府將啟動碳預算目標，在 2028~2032 年期望達成減少 57% 碳排放量，並且短期目標是在 2030 年回到 1990 年的排放水準，而長期目標是期望在 2050 年減少至少 80% 的排放量。
4. 承諾在 2020 年前提供 100 億英鎊用於氣候資金，用於森林維護、碳市場、乾淨能源、非洲的再生能源等，以達到巴黎協定 2020 年 1,000 億美元的目標。
5. 巴黎協定只是開始，國際要合作並且加速採行可行的措施，以達成目標。

(四) 加拿大環境與氣候變遷部長 Catherine McKenna

1. 2015 年，世界各國在法國巴黎達成了協議，各國都沒有回頭路，氣候變遷的因應，已勢不可擋。
2. 巴黎協定對市場傳遞了一項重要的訊息：清淨技術將是重要的競爭優勢，全球經濟已轉向更乾淨、永續的成長，低碳經濟的轉型已正在進行。
3. 加拿大政府與企業領袖、環保團體、市民以及其他利害關係人一同合作，開發「加拿大氣候變遷清潔成長架構」(Canada framework for clean growth in climate change)，加拿大政府也開始對「碳定價」，並將在 2018 年啟動實施。
4. 加拿大 30% 的主要企業同意以「碳定價領導聯盟」(CPLC) 的架構進行碳定價。
5. 加拿大 2016 年已投資幾百萬美金於乾淨的基礎建設，使我們在進行減緩與調適計畫的同時也為社區創造工作機會。

6. 2020 年加拿大將加入「革新任務」(Mission Innovation)，以提升乾淨技術的研發能力。
7. 將藉由以上的投資、碳定價以及其他政策，創造加拿大的清潔經濟成長。
8. 承諾將投入 26.5 億美元支持開發中國家的氣候因應發展。另投入 18 億美元來利用(leverage)私部門投資於乾淨與再生能源的解決方案，刺激新興市場的私人投資，並幫助當地社區解決氣候變遷帶來的衝擊。

(五) 中國大陸氣候變遷事務及中國國家發展與改革委員會 謝振華

1. 中國大陸願意與各方共同按照公平、不帶有區別和各自能力的原則，規劃和落實巴黎協定各項談判工作，同時我們呼籲更多的締約方加速批准巴黎協定，讓巴黎協定成為全球廣泛參與的氣候治理行動。
2. 各方應加速落實已提出之 2020 年承諾，為 2020 年後落實協定、強化行動、奠定基礎，相關國家要抓緊批准關於京都議定書第二承諾期的多哈修正案，已開發國家應重申並提高公約及京都議定書第二承諾期的減量指標，兌現向開發中國家提供資金技術和能力建構之支持承諾，中國大陸期待在 2020 年前，行動的互動性對話能夠取得實質成果，為提高 2020 年前減緩調適的資金和技術等各方面行動的能量，提供務實有效的解決方案。
3. 已開發國家應確實兌現在 2020 年對開發中國家提供 1,000 億美元的承諾，以每年 1,000 億美元為目標為基礎，盡早提出 2020 年後之出資貢獻和目標。技術創新是未來彌補減排能量缺口重點，應加強聯合研發和示範，已開發國家應加速對開發中國家轉讓相關技術，馬拉喀什會議應就能力建構的問題，確實幫助開發中國家提高預警預報、減災防災、基礎設施、政策管理、統計考核、獲得資金等各方面的能力。
4. 中國大陸為落實 NDC，從 2015 年到 2020 年期間，單位 GDP 的二氧化碳要下降 18%。為 2030 年左右達到峰值之目標，做好準備，中國大陸將於 2017 年啟動中國碳排放權交易市場，且中國大陸已經啟動中國大陸氣候變遷南南合作基金，對開發中國家開展調適能力的合作。

(六) 南韓環境部長 Kyeungkyu Cho

1. 為達成巴黎協定，第一步締約方應盡最大努力實現國家自定貢獻(NDC)，達到 NDC 是一個具有挑戰性的任務，要達成需要從兩面向著手，其一為「智慧」的規劃，另一為具「創造性」的解決方案。
2. 韓國政府一直努力制定「2030 年氣候路線圖」(2030 climate roadmap)，對所有部門設定具體的溫室氣體減量目標，其各部門之政府及相關利益團體皆在努力進行制定。
3. 在創造性的解決方案方面，韓國推出碳交易制度及其他措施，以實現減量目標，今年為 ETS 在韓國推動的第二年，目前碳交易市場價格維持在平均約 14 美元的穩定價格，同時促進清潔技術投資。
4. 韓國於國家層級提出有效的解決方案，但在社區上我們還須制訂一及新的發展戰略，目前正在進行兩個關鍵計畫，包括「生態友好能源城鎮」(9Eco-friendly Energy Town)及「濟州無碳島」(Carbon Free Island in Jeju)，希望低碳氣候彈性發展亦適用於偏遠地區，畢竟地方政府及利益相關者為基層氣候行動的倡導者。

5. 應設立一個全球市場，以成本效益的方式實現全球目標，對於巴黎協定的成功額外重要。
6. 韓國今年除巴黎協定生效外，亦同意國際航空部門建立一市場機制，並同意全球削減氫氟碳化物，下一個里程碑是希望能夠承諾 CMA 提出的 20 多項任務。

(七) 印度環境森林與氣候變遷部長 **Anil Madhav Dave**

1. 期望 COP22 遵循巴黎協定方向，所有決定都將尊重此協定規定的共同項目。
2. 當面臨最終決定時，我們要確保國家自定貢獻是由國家驅動且完成的，涵蓋所有調適、減緩，以及其執行手段。
3. 儘管印度的資源受到限制以及受到發展優先事項牽制，印度採取調適及減緩行動，透過提高各部門的能源效率和使用再生能源以解決問題。
4. 印度已經實現了約 45GW 的可再生能源電網容量，並在過去 10 年中增長了 10 倍，印度的機場也使用太陽能，並將朝著碳中和的方向發展，同時也致力於綠化鐵路和高速公路。
5. 我們通過各種計畫，動員國內資金並設立了國家調適基金，幫助實施其行動計畫；另外，一個名為“Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana”的公民中心計畫也已經啟動，為貧困的婦女提供免費的“clean cooking gas connections”；另一個稱為“Ujala”的方案也支持商業界採用節能 LED 燈泡。
6. 印度已啟動 2020 年後為我們的國家自定貢獻制定實施計畫，並相信印度將能夠實現目標。
7. 已開發國家在京都議定書之下應重視 2020 年前的行動，並向發展中國家提供有效的資金支援以及技術轉讓和能力建構等支持。

(八) 越南自然資源與環境部次長 **Nhan Tuan Vo**

1. 在巴黎協定的架構下，各締約方必須採取具體行動以推動 2020 年後的承諾，加強公約的執行，減緩、調適、金融、技術開發和轉移、能力建構都必須達到平衡。
2. 必須尊重國家自定貢獻(NDCs)中的決心，其為提供進一步的指導和實施方法，考量開發中國家國情與能力不同之差異。
3. 需要在 2020 年前和 2020 年之後的行動之間取得平衡，避免全球在氣候變遷所做的努力造成差距。
4. 越南充分意識到將巴黎協定的納入國家層級去執行，越南制定了一項行動計畫，針對氣候變遷調適與減緩。其中包括了與 BAU 情景相比，減排 8%；而若接受國際足夠的支援，則可達到減排 25%。

(九) 新加坡環境和水資源部長 **Masagos Zulkifli**

1. 新加坡強烈支持一個有規則的多邊系統。
2. 新加坡鼓勵其他氣候行動，如第 39 屆國際民航組織大會通過了國際航空碳抵消和減少計畫全球市場措施(GMBM)。包括新加坡在內的 66 個國家已覆蓋 87%的國際航空市場。

3. 新加坡在「蒙特婁議定書」締約方第 28 次會議上，承諾將逐步減少氫氟碳化物(HFCs)使用的協議。這項協議是我們為保護環境的集體政治意願的結果。
4. 森林砍伐和森林火災仍常見於東南亞地區，保護森林和防止火災是我們的全球氣候行動計畫的關鍵。
5. 東協通過東協氣候變化工作小組，彼此分享最佳實踐和經驗教訓，歡迎其他締約方與我們合作實現共同目標。
6. 新加坡將在 2016 年 12 月提交第二份兩年期更新報告，其中將詳細闡述新加坡實現 2020 年前的承諾。
7. 新加坡正式確定了國家自定貢獻(NDC)，將排放密集度(Emission Intensity)從 2005 年的水準降低 36%，並穩定排放，目標是在 2030 年達到峰值。
8. 在 2016 年 7 月發布了最新的氣候行動計畫。相關減量目標包括：將太陽能發電量從目前的 100 兆瓦提高到 2020 年的 350 兆瓦。
9. 新加坡完成了七個技術路線圖，涵蓋太陽能光伏(PV)、建築節能、工業能效、綠色數據中心、碳捕獲和存儲/利用(CCS/U)、固體廢棄物管理和電動化，實現關鍵部門的長期減緩潛力。還使用高分辨率的氣候模型來預測區域氣候變化，為沿海保護、水資源和排水、生物多樣性和綠化、網絡基礎設施及建築基礎設施等領域的適應計畫提供了訊息。

(十) 印尼環保與森林部長 Siti Nurbaya

1. 2016 年 11 月 4 日巴黎協定生效前，印度尼西亞已於 10 月 31 日批准。印度尼西亞也已經於 11 月 6 日交出我們的國家自定貢獻。
2. 依印度尼西亞憲法明定保護所有人民身體健康、人格尊嚴以及居住環境的宗旨，印尼將努力達到公約中屬於我們 2020 年的實質預期目標。
3. 印尼實施保持野生天然植被政策。對新的開發要求設立更多限制以保護低地，讓低地生態回到原貌，並決定釋出 1,270 萬公頃的復育保留地。
4. 對於不利環境的產業在融資上不予合作和通融，從國會、社區到企業皆致力於研發與創新。政府努力與公民團體，科學界保持密切合作以促進森林地區人民的生活繁榮富足。
5. 我們的國家自定貢獻包括降低廢氣排放、有效管理森林資源、節約能源並提升碳儲存量。
6. 在能源循環方面：開展清潔能源、讓廢氣排放量的達到政策制定標準。在新能源的開發，要在 2025 年達到 23%並在 2050 年達到 31%。煤炭的使用在 2025 年低於 30%，於 2050 年達到低於 25%。
7. 印尼認為要達到自定貢獻的目標，需考慮全盤性以及地域性，針對不同情況訂定因應策略。執行的力度決定減碳是否成功的關鍵因素。
8. 印尼建立了全國性的登記制度、財政補助機構以及撥款辦法。同時相信：道德水準、倫理教育，以及社會階層的價值建立。

(十一) 泰國自然資源和環境部部長 **Surasak Karnjanarat**

1. 期望巴黎協定能夠被貫徹實行，希望這項協議達成共識。
2. 2020 年以前達到規範要求，絕對有表達其決心的迫切性。
3. 開發中國家為降低碳排放與維持經濟體正常運作，必須仰賴跨國的金融支持。
4. 開發中國家為尋求調適減緩間取得平衡，需仰賴已開發國家的支持，包括過去已開發國家提出在 2020 年以前每年 1,000 億美元的相關承諾。
5. 對於開發中國家與已開發國家間技術移轉，我們需要建立科技、金融相關機制，並簡化並使運作更為順暢與透明。
6. 泰國為達到 NDC 的規範要求，達到 2020 與 2030 年設定目標，泰國將於溫室氣體減量超過 10%，超過之前所設定的 7%，並致力對氣候變遷努力，以及國內能源運用效率提升，將推廣提升能效的電子汽車，並為我們未來世代樹立典範。

(十二) 馬來西亞自然資源和環境部長 **Dato Sri Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar**

1. 馬來西亞相信已開發國家對於協議內容與溫室氣體減量應承擔領導責任，支持並協助開發中國家保護與調適作為及相關政策工具的應用，已開發國家具有在 2020 年前確保相關承諾並得以立下明確之根基。
2. 馬來西亞在基於相關減量與調適工具得以應用的前提下，堅持對各項協議目標與政策工具實施之承諾，特別是在對森林的保育承諾上，現已被認定為全球最具成效的國家之一，並且我們也在持續強化相關的管理與指標工具的應用提升。
3. 馬來西亞的森林覆蓋率達全國面積的 45.5%，並且承諾遵守開發中國家之減量與相關責任，馬來西亞期待國際的財務支持，以利相關政策與工具的施行與應用。
4. 馬來西亞於 2014 年遭遇全球最劇烈的洪水侵襲，承受至少 10 億美元損失，並且有超過 200 萬人受到影響，相關損失係可能由於氣候變遷所導致。
5. 籲請在財務面與技術面對開發中國家的支援，以遂使其相關減量與調適策略及政策工具得以順利施行。



圖 10、主要國家代表團發言情形

(左：美國氣候變遷特使、右：摩洛哥環境部長)

三、 我國友邦國家代表發言紀要

(一) 吐瓦魯總理 **Enele Sosene Sopoaga**

1. 巴黎協定生效的時間比預期的快，請各國領導人告知談判人員停止玩弄文字遊戲，立即採取行動，產生得以實施巴黎協定的決議；相信京都議定書以及公約本身所提供的報告與衡量工具已經足夠實施巴黎協定。
2. 某些來自已開發國家的締約方，正創造技術上的難關以阻撓調適基金在巴黎協定的架構下運作，請停止這種舉措，讓我們一起努力通過簡單的決議並允許調適基金於巴黎協定下運作。
3. 對於多哈修正案尚未得到足夠國家的批准我感到相當失望。感謝鄰近國家，特別是澳洲上週不僅批准巴黎協定，也批准了多哈修正案，我也鼓勵歐洲國家儘快批准該案。
4. 感謝綠色氣候基金協助批准提供資金，讓吐瓦魯築起堤防，但這不代表綠色氣候基金與調適基金就足夠了。這兩者無法彼此協調，且兩者資金的來源亦不相同。因此，確保任何可能的選項以支持氣候脆弱地區的調適作為是必須的。
5. 「包容性」這個字出現很多次，且須確保所有締約方對於產出巴黎協定作業指引有所貢獻。
6. 今年初，貝里斯啟動了“The Pacific Island Climate Change Insurance Facility”，我很高興在該倡議的架構下，我們有許多有意義的會談。感謝 UNDP、太平洋島嶼論壇以及其他區域朋友對該理念的支持。

(二) 貝里斯永續發展及氣候變遷部長 **Omar Antonio Figueroa**

1. 氣候變遷對我們國家而言，代表經濟、社會以及環境的重大威脅。
2. 根據公約採取實際行動，我們的永續發展及成長策略(**Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy, GSDS**)旨透過消除貧窮、有效的管理自然資源，以及提高適應性，面對全球氣候變遷帶來的動蕩的經濟化。
3. 貝里斯 2015 年通過了第一次全面性的國家氣候變化政策和行動計畫，力求建立管理、提高應變能力，並加強適應能力以應對氣候變化影響。
4. 儘管我們的排放因子可以忽略不計，但仍致力於根據巴黎協定制定更加遠大的目標，將全球氣溫上升幅度限制在工業化前攝氏 1.5 度以下。這需要全球一起承諾和行動。所有國家必須讓他們貢獻自己的經驗和技術來共同實現這個目標。
5. 預計 2033 年將電力部門的可再生能源使用比例從 60% 增加到 89%。
6. 致力於透過適當的政策和投資，將運輸燃料使用降低至少 20%。
7. 將利用綠色氣候基金(GCF)獲得資金來進行貝里斯國家調適計畫(NAP)。
8. 我們感謝已開發國家到 2020 年願意實現每年 1,000 億美元的氣候基金，也需要持續在資金上獲得幫助

(三) 聖露西亞

1. 氣候變遷的影響不僅體現在加勒比地區，也包含世界各個角落，證明氣候變遷的挑戰性和緊迫性以及充分實施巴黎協定的必要性。
2. 代表高脆弱度且受高度威脅的島嶼國家，呼籲各方採取行動，為減緩、調適、損失與損害，提供充足且可取得的氣候資金。即時將適當的技術轉讓給需要的人，並在各層面採取有效且持久的能力建設。最為迫切的是，即時且確實地支持國家自定貢獻(NDCs)的實踐。
3. 由先進國家主導，為調適措施籌措 1,000 億美金的募集倡議雖受到推崇，加勒比地區對設定實現此目標的年度為 2020 年感到失望，且 1,000 億美金本身就十分不足。
4. 考量建立因應現存或預估的氣候變遷適應能力，可謂調適的必要措施，對島嶼國家來說更是至關重要。因此最重要的是全球加快行動腳步，確保適當分配調適所需的財政資源。
5. 另一項可立即獲得且能夠作為 1,000 億美金資金的補充方案的資金來源，是我們的先進國家夥伴目前承諾將其國內生產總值的 0.7% 用於資助發展中國家，部分國家已經達成或接近此目標，但仍有許多國家未能兌現此承諾。我在此呼籲先進國家致力履行此項承諾。
6. 透過巴黎協定的通過，我們將打開一扇通往氣候韌性的大門，但是時間並不站在我們這邊。因此，在這扇門永遠對我們關閉前，讓我們展現雄心與勇氣去採取集體行動。我們需要的是促進執行動作、促進減排的努力與野心、促進財政與其他執行手段，使我們現在就能採取行動。

(四) 海地總統 Jocelyne Privert

1. 隨著氣候變遷的加劇，經濟結構和基礎設施受到天然災害的破壞，消除貧窮對海地而言更顯困難。馬修颶風重創海地南部，不僅造成死亡，造成的損失更超過國家 20% 的 GDP，以及無法估計的環境損害，使原本就不穩定的經濟更加嚴峻。
2. 海地政府提交的 INDC 是海地執行永續發展計畫的一部分，反映了海地有決心對抗氣候變遷。
3. 為達到能源轉型及綠色成長，重要的策略有：(1)海地的 12 個縣市使用第四代地熱發電(fourth-generation geothermal energy)作為區域的電力供應來源；(2)私部門將藉由海地充裕的風能及太陽能，產生 50MW 的再生能源。海地在提交的 NDC 當中，承諾目標為達到 62.5% 的再生能源使用。
4. 海地在永續發展的努力受到已開發國家履行能力建構強烈的影響，包括調適資金和氣候變化的損害和賠償。海地政府對積極氣候融資的前景感到期待，每年提供 1,000 億美元的資金將對發展中國家產生巨大影響，特別是最低度發展國家和島嶼國家。根據英國和澳大利亞的文件草案，表明已發展國家將能夠實現這一目標。

(五) 瓜地馬拉環境與自然資源部長 **Sydney Alexander Samuels Milson**

1. 瓜國是世界上受全球氣候變化影響最大的 10 個國家之一。
2. 正在努力將國際承諾納入國家制度規劃。
3. 瓜國代表團舉行了一次會議，宣布已經建立全國氣候變遷委員會、國家氣候變遷政策和因應國家氣候變遷之行動計畫，符合 NDC 和巴黎協定的承諾。
4. 瓜國因應氣候變遷之行動計畫，是制定「氣候變化架構法」的基礎，為拉丁美洲中第二個達成的國家。
5. 致力於通過適當投資和接受相關技術幫助，以期 2030 年將碳排放減量 22%。

(六) 多明尼加健康及環境福利部長 **Kenneth M. Darroux**

1. 氣候變遷已經嚴重威脅人類的生命安全，在多明尼加北部，上百萬人已經被非雨季的豪大雨侵襲，並有上萬家庭流離失所，以及造成嚴重的農業與基礎建設損失。
2. 我想為我們的友邦與鄰國海地發聲，海地是世界上最脆弱的以及最貧窮的國家之一，充滿著天災與慘劇的國家。上千人因為突然的大雨而失去原先僅有的家園，預計 1,200 人死亡。
3. 山地的森林為了耕作早已被砍伐殆盡，因此今天海地僅有不到 3%的土地被森林覆蓋。2012-2015 年霍亂奪走 8,500 人的性命；2010 年的地震活埋了 22 萬人；11 月的馬修颶風則再度奪走了上千條的人命。
4. 將有更多的風災與天災降臨，奪走更多人命，因此我希望能代表海地請求各位的幫忙，一起奮鬥提供勇敢堅強的海地人一絲光明，他們是如此的需要我們帶來希望。

(七) 布吉納法索總統 **Roch Marc Christian Kaboré**

1. 非洲各國皆盡最大努力推動低碳行動方案。
2. 我國也積極投入推動，包括設置太陽能板發電。
3. 已開發國家應基於共同但有區別的原則，積極負起責任。
4. 給予那些還沒批准巴黎協定的國家一些時間，不要被遺漏掉。
5. 與非洲其他國家聯盟，表達達成永續發展目標的必要，亦歡迎氣候基金的挹注，協助降低氣候風險，保障糧食安全及運輸安全。

(八) 聖文森首相 **Ralph E. Gonsalves**

1. 聖文森 2010 年到 2016 年，因自然災害造成之損失占 GDP 的 40%，光 2013 年聖誕節前夕的災害，就造成占 GDP 17% 的損害及損失，今年 1/3 的預算投入在強化韌性。
2. 呼應其他開發中國家的建議，透過公共干預，投入至少 4 倍的資金以推動調適工作。
3. 提議簡化運用氣候基金的程序。

4. 2019 年，我國電力來源有 80% 來自再生能源，仍需已開發國家支持能源效率提升。
5. 2050 人口從目前 70 億人增加到 100 億人，人類必須面對存續議題。

(九) 薩爾瓦多環境部長 Lina Dolores Pohl Alfaro

1. 連續第三年，極端氣候又創下了氣溫新紀錄。我們必需積極地達成決議，並且大膽地設定目標、立刻行動。目前訂定的 2020 年目標仍不夠積極。我們希望設定的目標應為升溫範圍不超過攝氏 1 度。主張將目標設定在攝氏 1.5 度的工業先進國家，應當再努力加大他們的責任貢獻比例。
2. 薩爾瓦多位於中美洲、接近赤道。今年已經面臨連續四年反常的乾旱季。我國的農產已經受到大幅影響。不只是農業，地表水層也發生變化。甚至連普通飲用水都嚴重短缺。
3. 已經設定 2030 年前所要達到的目標，並且需要已開發國家提供更大的財務支援。
4. 我們致力於發展可再生能源。我們預期可再生能源將在 2015~2025 年這十年間成長 40%。
5. 我們認為在國際會議的成員國參與度，代表出席很重要。每個成員國在國際社會上必須得到同樣的尊重及發聲的機會。所以，我們支持中華民國臺灣。他們應當也有權利參加會議，並作出貢獻。
6. 訂定出實際可行的計畫後就該付諸實施，並依照各國國情落實計畫、作出貢獻。

(十) 所羅門群島環境氣候變遷災害管理暨氣象部長 Samuel Eaney Manetoali

1. 所羅門群島面臨海水上升的問題，高於其他國家平均受到威脅的程度有三倍之多，還有頻繁的熱帶氣旋。但是我們仍然相當樂觀，願意與國際社會共同面對，尋求解決辦法。
2. 我們呼籲所有尚未同意京都議定書第二次多哈會談內容的國家，請儘快批准相關的國際公約。若所有國家都正式加入，我們一定可以成功達到目標。所有國家都需要確實讓計劃進行，達成國家自定貢獻的減碳量。
3. 主要的碳排放大國必需負擔他們的責任帶頭領導。我們必須訂定執行層級的協定。各方必需共同支持，真正達到我們各國所承諾的自定貢獻。
4. 各國必需要制定相關法律來推動可再生能源。此會議也必須制定出規則或機構以監督巴黎協定的履行。該如何讓開發中國家捐獻的基金作為調適基金之用？調適基金理應用在調適而不是發展，財務上的的支援必需要更進一步增加。財務支援必需是穩定可靠、容易監管、透明且有系統的被管理。
5. 延遲氣候暖化、氣候變遷必需共同努力，不應遺落任何一人。

(十一) 宏都拉斯氣候變遷總統特別代表 **Christa Castro Varela**

1. 宏都拉斯是受到氣候變遷影響最大、危機最嚴峻的國家之一。颶風米琪的侵襲，損失高達國家一年總收入的 20%。我國長期為了最基本的糧食缺乏而疲於奔命，國家時時陷入飢荒的邊緣。
2. 宏都拉斯是最早批准巴黎協定的成員國。參與此協定為的是另闢新路、取得開始行動的機會。對宏都拉斯來說，財務上的支援極為關鍵。已開發國家必需要對宏都拉斯提供充分的支援，才能有效掌握宏都拉斯最癥結的基本問題。
3. 宏都拉斯會客觀坦誠，確保面對問題時，保持透明、平衡與理性。在接下來 15 年，也會持續投入對植物、水文、森林方面的保育行動。政府目前亦投入 2,500 萬美金保護森林植物和水源。但宏都拉斯仍需大量的外援。
4. 有政府部門以及來自私人或科學界等各方面的參與，相信能改善宏都拉斯脆弱的氣候條件改善，並能創造低碳量的社會。

(十二) 巴拿馬環境部副部長 **Emilio L. Sempris**

1. 巴黎協定前前後後是個長達十年的漫長討論，在這當中巴拿馬付出努力，成為堅定的參與者。巴拿馬很驕傲自己參與了這整個過程。
2. 巴拿馬現在更加堅決，願意提供一切能讓巴黎協定真正能付諸實行。我們認為這個會議成功的關鍵在是否全員參加。要將地球升溫的幅度限定在 1.5 度內，必需得到全部參加國的支持。在付諸執行的時候，所有參與國都能尊重完全的透明以及周延的考量，將是我們得到成功的關鍵。
3. 巴黎協定的指導原則必需強化其財務和科技等面向，以對開發中國家的表達支援。所有參與行動方，包括私人產業、環保團體，公民團體都該遵守統一規則，保證我們對於環境整體、巴黎協定都謹守忠誠。
4. 我們必須做出決定性的改變，從規則的建立，以及各會員國國家自定貢獻 (NDCs) 額度的確認。以給予全人類及我們的後代子孫一個健康安全的地球。

四、 大會結論

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約方大會(The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22), UNFCCC)、京都議定書第 12 次締約方會議(the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, CMP12)及巴黎協定第 1 次締約方會議(the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, CMA1)於 2016 年 11 月 7 日起在摩洛哥馬拉喀什(Marrakesh, Morocco)揭開序幕，召開為期兩週會議活動，出席人數官方統計約為 22,564 人。COP23 訂於 2017 年 11 月 6 日至 17 日在公約秘書處所在地德國波昂召開(名義上由斐濟主辦);另 2017 並非召開 CMA2，而是 CMA1 Part2；COP24 則由波蘭主辦，日期訂在 2018 年 12 月 3 日至 14 日。

本次大會討論的重點為資金與調適，而不再只注意減緩行動。此外，開發中國家的能力建構和各國的 NDC 履行方式亦屬重點之一。此外，公約表示氣候友善 (Climate-friendly) 的國家政策是成功實現巴黎目標的核心，應全力執行各國氣候行

動計畫，並促進跨部門及跨部會合作，並呼籲國家自定貢獻(NDC)必須整合至國家政策和投資計畫。巴黎協定從 2015 年 COP21 通過後，迅速在一年內達生效門檻，截至 2017 年 1 月 18 日計有 197 個締約方簽署（196 個國家+歐盟），涵蓋 125 個批准的締約方溫室氣體排放量約占全球排放總量超過 80%，顯示全球共同邁向低碳、韌性經濟及社會的決心。

因應巴黎協定快速生效，巴黎協定特設工作組(the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, APA)僅於 2016 年 5 月在德國波昂召開過一次會議，因此本次大會聚焦討論使巴黎協定後續能推動順利之相關機制設計及管理規範，包括：國家自定貢獻(Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs)透明度(Transparency)、全球盤點(Global Stocktake)、遵約(Compliance)等，締約方最終作出應於 2018 年完成相關機制或指南之決議；同時為促使已開發國家於 2020 年時將每年協助開發中國家 1,000 億美金之資金到位，各國政府尋求進一步明確調適資金及加強能力建構之機制，以支持發展中國家建立自身能力，朝向清潔能源和永續發展之路邁進。

本次會議最後一天 11 月 18 日晚間 10 點仍持續進行，直至 11 月 19 日凌晨 2 時 47 分方閉幕；此次 COP22 通過 25 項決議、CMP12 通過 8 項決議、CMA1 通過 2 項決議，並通過針對氣候與永續發展的「馬拉喀什行動宣言」(Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development)，重申巴黎協定所有內涵，要求資金儘速到位，機制儘快建立等。此外，主辦國摩洛哥政府與法國、德國合作發起夥伴倡議，重點彙整如下：

(一) 馬拉喀什行動宣言(Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development)

本宣言係重申巴黎協定所有內涵，要求資金儘速到位，機制儘快建立等相關內容，宣言全文中譯如下：

我們，國家元首、政府領袖及各國代表團們在位於非洲土地的馬拉喀什聚會，以參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 12 次締約方會議以及巴黎協定第 1 次締約方大會，應摩洛哥國王穆罕默德六世陛下的盛情邀請，發布這個宣言以表明我們轉向實施氣候與永續發展行動的新時代。

我們的氣候正以驚人與前所未有的速度暖化，因此我們有迫切的責任來回應。我們歡迎依據氣候公約所通過巴黎協定的迅速生效。因為其雄心目標具備包容性，並能依據不同國情反映各國平等與共同但有區別的責任與各自能力。我們重申將充分執行我們做出的承諾。

的確，今年我們在全世界與許多的多邊論壇上，看到對於因應氣候變遷的巨大動量。這種動量乃是不可逆轉的 - 不僅受到政府驅動，而且受到各層面所有類型科學、商業與全球行動的驅動。我們現在的任務乃是迅速加強這一動量，一起朝向減少溫室氣體排放與促進氣候調適努力的目標前進，從而惠及與支持 2030 年永續發展議程及其永續發展目標。我們呼籲將其視為緊急優先事項，並採取最大政治承諾來對抗氣候變遷。

我們呼籲那些最易受氣候變遷影響的國家表示團結，並強調需要支持旨在增強其調適能力、加強抵禦能力與減少脆弱性的努力。我們呼籲所有締約方加強與支持針對消除貧困、確保糧食安全與採取嚴厲行動來應對農業中氣候變遷挑戰的努力。我們呼籲立即提高企圖心與加強我們之間合作，以彌補目前排放軌跡與符合巴黎協定長期溫升目標所需路徑之間的排放差距。

我們呼籲增加氣候計畫的數量、資金流動與取得，同時提高能力與技術，包括從已開發國家流向開發中國家者。我們向已開發國家締約方重申我們動員一千億美元的目標。我們一致呼籲在 2020 年前進一步採取氣候行動與支持，同時考慮到開發中國家、低度開發國家與那些特別容易遭受氣候變化不利衝擊國家的具體需要與特殊情況。

作為「京都議定書」的締約方，我們鼓勵批准多哈修正案。我們集體呼籲所有非國家行為者與我們一起，以先前取得重要成就為基礎，立即進行具企圖心的行動與動員，並且注意到在這次馬拉喀什會議發起的許多倡議與馬拉喀什全球氣候行動夥伴倡議。為實現巴黎協定目標而需要進行的經濟轉型，可以為增加繁榮與永續發展提供大量的正面積極機會。馬拉喀什會議標誌著我們致力於使整個國際社會解決我們時代最大挑戰之一的重要轉折點。當我們現在轉向執行與行動時，我們重申決心要激勵對於當代與子孫後代的團結、希望與機會。

(二) 全球氣候行動之馬拉喀什夥伴計畫(Champions' Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action)

由摩洛哥及法國共同發起的「全球氣候行動之馬拉喀什夥伴計畫」(Champions' Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action)，作出一系列快速實施巴黎氣候變化協定之氣候行動宣告，促進氣候公約程序，並支持締約方（政府）與非政府組織的 2017-2020 年氣候行動提供強有力的路線圖，以促進政府、城市、商業、投資者與民眾之間的合作行動，來迅速減少排放、幫助脆弱國家適應氣候衝擊，並且建立自己的清潔能源與永續未來。各國政府、國際組織、合作倡議與非政府利害相關團體，很清楚地表明它們應對氣候變遷的承諾已經轉為具體行動。這些行動包括：

1. 馬拉喀什全球氣候行動夥伴計畫：由法國高階氣候變遷特使 Laurence Tubiana 與摩洛哥環境部長 Hakima El Haité 共同發起這一項夥伴計畫，為氣候公約程序如何促進與支持締約方（政府）與非政府組織的 2017-2020 年氣候行動提供強有力的路線圖。該計畫旨在為全球所有熱衷應對氣候變遷人士提供服務，以確保能為世界提供更好、更有彈性與更公平的生活方式。
2. 再生島嶼能源倡議：馬爾地夫將與國際再生能源機構合作，來提高小島嶼開發中國家迅速擴大再生能源與能源效率的政治動量。

3. 非洲資本市場：代表 26 個非洲國家的 19 個非洲資本市場主管機關與交易所，簽署並批准「促進非洲綠色資本市場的馬拉喀什承諾」。
4. 全球環境基金(GEF)：47 個計畫已經獲得批准，共計使用 3.9 億美元於溫室氣體減緩，並槓桿利用接近 40 億美元，不計入公約義務計畫。針對調適目的為 13 個計畫籌集 8,700 萬美元，槓桿利用共計供資額為 3.32 億美元。
5. 歐洲外部投資計畫(EEIP)：歐盟委員會所推出鼓勵在非洲與歐盟社區鄰里進行投資計畫，以加強夥伴關係與實現永續發展目標。包括價值高達 41 億歐元的歐洲永續發展基金，引導到 2020 年時投入地區公共與私人投資資金高達 440 億歐元。

(三) 「國家自定貢獻夥伴計畫」(The NDC Partnership)

由摩洛哥與德國共同發起之「國家自定貢獻夥伴計畫」(The NDC Partnership)，提供一項獨特平台，以使開發中國家能夠實現在巴黎協定與相關永續發展目標下的國家氣候承諾。國家自定貢獻(NDC)夥伴計畫係由開發中國家、已開發國家及國際機構聯合組成之新聯盟，將共同努力確保各國得以取得所需技術與財政支持，以儘快且有效地實現雄心勃勃的氣候與相關永續發展目標。

摩洛哥環境部長 Hakima El Haite 博士表示：「NDC 乃是巴黎協定的核心，在 COP22 發起的 NDC 夥伴計畫，正處於加快全球氣候行動的適當時機。這種夥伴計畫乃是一個重要的合作平台，有助於各國將其 NDC 納入所有部門與各層級決策過程中。透過 NDC 夥伴計畫，我們還將吸引更多民間部門參與、鼓勵南南合作，並使捐助國更能適應各國的需求。NDC 夥伴計畫正是我們實現巴黎協定承諾時，所需要的一種明智與注重行動的倡議」。

德國將使其國際氣候資金納入到夥伴計畫中(去年預算為 27 億歐元)，並計畫到 2020 年時將這項支持資金進一步增加到 40 億歐元。德國聯邦經濟合作與發展部長 Gerd Müller 博士表示：「現在正是採取氣候行動的時候，而 NDC 夥伴計畫的幕後意圖乃是，我們可以透過集中各國優勢與知識方式，來最完善的應對氣候變化與支持氣候調適。如果我們試圖單獨限制全球暖化，必然注定失敗。如果我們在真正的伙伴關係中相互支持，我們就會成功」。

德國環境部長 Barbara Hendricks 表示：「國家自定貢獻的實施，乃是目前國際氣候議程的緊迫議題。NDC 夥伴計畫將在協調與支持開發中國家實現其國內氣候行動的努力中發揮重要作用。我相信要能達到將升溫限制在攝氏 2 度以下並保持攝氏 1.5 度目標的唯一機會，乃是所有國家都迅速與透明地將他們的國家氣候計畫轉為行動，並努力實現更大野心」。

世界資源研究所(WRI)執行長 Andrew Steer 博士表示：「在加速發展經濟同時推動國家氣候行動時，需要明智政策、聰明管理，並獲得現代化的資金、知識與技術。這項新的動態合作夥伴計畫旨在提供這種協助。無論在推動對清潔技術進行投資、取得氣候資金還是推廣最佳作業實務時，這項全球聯盟將有助於向各國提供必要支持。巴黎協定促使大量技術援助湧入，以加速邁向零碳經濟的轉型。但是這些計畫需要加強彼此協調，以便使其得以具備更高效率、企圖心與更顯著的效果。NDC 合作夥伴計畫將可協助連結這些計畫，確保這些努力在一起比較單獨執行更有衝擊」。

NDC 夥伴計畫可以加強各國之間合作，以便開發中國家能更有效地獲得必要技術、知識與財政支持，以達成其國家自定貢獻、因應氣候變遷及實現相關永續發展目標。目前各國已經開始進行多項重點在支持國家氣候行動的措施。這項夥伴關係計畫旨在更好地協調這些國際與國內工作努力，增進對現有資源的了解，並將逐步擴大因應各國不斷變化需求的能力。

越南自然資源與環境部副部長 Vo Tuan Nhan 表示：「如果不能解決氣候變遷，開發中國家就無法實現其發展目標。因此我們可以並且必須努力合作共同加速氣候與發展行動。這就是 NDC 合作夥伴計畫的目的，也是我們很高興參與的原因」。

世界銀行集團永續發展副總裁 Laura Tuck 表示：「這種合作夥伴計畫將協助各國、技術專家、民間投資者與多邊機構，得以更快速、更協調地應對氣候與發展挑戰。也可以確保各國能夠獲得最適合其需要的解決方案與採取行動所需的知識與技能。我們期待成為合作夥伴的積極成員，並為其成功做出貢獻」。

NDC 夥伴計畫將採取三管齊下的下列方法，在國家需求與優先事項指導下展開具企圖心的氣候行動：

1. 創造與傳播有見地的知識產品，來提高針對現有支持倡議、工具與資源（包括財務）的認識與取得途徑。
2. 透過促進環境與發展機構之間的更大合作，來推動國家、區域與全球各層級的技術援助與能力建設。
3. 促進針對現有與新設立的國家、雙邊與國際 NDC 支持計畫的財政支持。

綜言之，這項夥伴計畫最初將由摩洛哥與德國政府共同主持。夥伴成員資格將向所有國家與相關國際機構開放。成員資格乃是由有助於確定夥伴關係及其成員工作方向的夥伴計畫指導原則來界定。世界資源研究所(WRI)將擔任 NDC 夥伴關係計畫的協助單位。NDC 合作夥伴計畫將推出 NDC 資金與倡議導航網站，這乃是全世界涵蓋最廣泛的氣候融資與支持

計畫線上資料庫。在與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約、摩洛哥政府與德國國際合作署(GIZ)合作下，NDC 資金與倡議導航網站，將可協助受援國鑑別可加速其氣候與發展行動的資金與倡議。更好地了解現有的支持為何，也將有助於捐助國使其方案更能靈敏回應與更具效果。目前 NDC 資金與倡議導航網站涵蓋 17 個部門與實施 NDC 相關的超過 300 個雙邊、多邊基金以及支持倡議。



圖 11、發起 NDC 夥伴關係計畫合影（照片載自 WRI 網頁）

伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽

一、我代表團代表出席美國麻省理工學院(MIT)周邊會議分享臺灣經驗

我行政院團代表團出席 11 月 14 日由美國麻省理工學院(MIT)、美國創業投資基金(NVF)及非洲阿曼比基金會(AF)舉辦主題為「透過氣候決策工具與氣候教育達成巴黎目標」(Meeting the Paris Goals Through Decision-Making Tools and Climate Education)的周邊會議，討論氣候決策工具與氣候教育推廣相關議題。

MIT 氣候變遷資訊中心 Ms. Fisher 研究員表示該研究中心透過建立網際網路交流平台，使各國對抗氣候變遷資訊與經驗可以迅速分享交流，降低各國在搜尋資訊所面對之障礙與困難，並重點提及與 MIT 正開展合作之國際相關組織，包括我國與美國環保署共同合作的計畫，並主動提及在座與會之臺灣代表環保署簡參事兼執行秘書慧貞以及雙方良好合作關係；簡參事簡要說明我國因應氣候變遷作為，並提問空氣污染與氣候變遷因應之共同效益及全民參與機制。



圖 12、MIT 周邊會議情形及簡參事會中發言情形

二、 我代表團代表受邀出席瓜地馬拉周邊會議活動

瓜地馬拉政府 11 月 14 日於公約會場主辦主題為“Importancia de la cooperación interinstitucional para la implementación de INDC: el caso Guatemala” 的周邊會議活動，邀請 Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP)、Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza (FDN) 等多個國際 NGO 與瓜國專家共同參與。主要關注如何在巴黎協定通過之後藉由政府、產業界、社會階層參與將國家自定貢獻 (INDC) 落實在國家自定貢獻(NDC)之上，以確實達到其減緩與調適的目標。瓜地馬拉政府同時以國家氣候變遷行動計畫為例，說明在加勒比海地區可行的措施與執行方式。同時認為綠色融資、技術轉移，以及加強國際間能力建構的合作將是至關重要的。

我國工業技術研究院環境與綠能研究所王人謙副所長受邀出席本場周邊會議，藉由「創新技術轉移，邁向綠色成長」為題，向與會來賓簡介工研院近年在創新綠能技術上的發展，以及我國綠能技術研發機構在減碳行動上的積極作為。與會來賓表示國際上的合作網絡與本地間的需求合作將是重要的，並對我國在綠能技術的領先地位印象深刻。



圖 13、我代表團代表出席瓜地馬拉周邊會議

三、 我代表團代表受邀出席薩爾瓦多周邊會議活動

薩爾瓦多「巴斯克氣候變遷中心」(Basque Centre for Climate Change)11 月 17 日下午於公約會場舉辦主題為「永續發展與氣候變遷：整合拉丁美洲之調適與減緩」(Sustainable Development and Climate Change: Integrating Mitigation and Adaptation in Latin America)的周邊會議活動，我國臺灣綜合研究院黃宗煌副院長受邀出席，以“Strategic innovations toward green industrial development: The lessons from a twenty-year implementation for sustainable development.” 為題，闡述產業綠色發展之革新與策略。

黃副院長表示永續發展迄今發展已逾 20 年，惟仍未達預期目標，應探究其原因，以供未來綠色產業與綠色金融發展之決策參考，同時介紹我國目前因應氣候變遷之重要具體作為，並分析未來面對的挑戰與因應之道，提供拉丁美洲區域國家未來推動相關政策之參考。



圖 14、我代表團代表出席薩爾瓦多周邊會議

四、我代表團代表參與國際排放交易協會周邊會議活動

國際排放交易協會(International Emission Trading Association, IETA)於 11 月 17 日舉辦“Regional Partnership For Carbon Market Capacity Building”周邊會議活動，IETA 國際政策主任 Jeff Swartz 介紹 IETA B-PMR 針對企業之碳市場能力建構經驗，在中國大陸與韓國已舉辦多場，希望能擴展到其他有規劃碳市場的亞洲國家與區域；日本 Mitsui Global Strategic Studies Institute 資料研究員 Takashi Hongo 介紹日本城市 ETS 與目前政府推動 JCM 經驗，認為 ICAO 與巴黎協定可促進區域市場合作。

國內臺灣電力公司電環保處溫桓正副處長介紹該公司溫室氣體管理經驗，與歐美電力進行碳市場能力建構之成果，以及臺電公司對於國內能源政策與溫管法之應因策略。環保署簡慧貞參事兼執行秘書補充說明我國溫管法推動現況，並強調國內排放交易制度規劃方向，特別著重我國制度與國際接軌。國際智庫 ICF 氣候變遷顧問總監 Renato Roldao 介紹在歐盟能力建構援助下，在中國大陸已進入第二個為期 3 年的計畫，同步全國 ETS 規劃進行準備，並在韓國啟動三年計畫。



圖 15、我代表團代表參與國際排放交易協會周邊會議活動

五、展覽攤位

COP22 國內 NGO 展覽攤位有「環境品質文教基金會」獲准第一週展攤，臺灣綜合研究院與英國媒體「因應氣候變遷」(Responding to Climate Change, RTCC)獲准兩週展攤。由於 COP22 大會宣導採取無紙化，將以三種等級評鑑各展攤的無紙化程度，其評鑑結果會影響到次回申請展攤的成功與否，故此次展攤選擇不擺放紙本文宣，改為提供 QR code 予與會者下載相關資料。

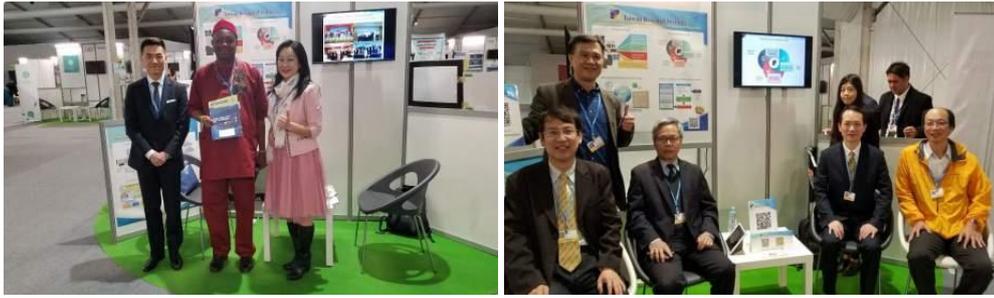


圖 16、國內 NGO（臺綜院）於巴黎氣候公約會場內展覽攤位

六、國際交流互動情形

(一) 雙邊會談

COP22 期間與我進行雙邊會談之友邦及友好國家，計有 29 場次。

(二) 友邦執言

計有 12 個友邦於 COP22/CMP12 領袖高峰會及高階會議(High-level segment)上為我執言，支持臺灣應以觀察員身分正式參與 UNFCCC，包括：聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、索羅門群島、貝里斯、巴拉圭、薩爾瓦多、諾魯、吉里巴斯、布吉納法索、馬紹爾群島、吐瓦魯、史瓦濟蘭、尼加拉瓜等。

(三) 媒體宣傳

為增進我 UNFCCC 推案文宣效益，環保署李署長「氣候變遷跨國界 臺灣參與獻心力(Taiwan Seeks to Join Fight against Global Warming)」中英文專文，由外交部及駐外館處洽刊國際媒體，闡述我參與 UNFCCC 理念，說明我政府積極投入因應氣候變遷、具體提出我國 INDC 及通過溫管法設定長期減碳目標發展綠色經濟等各項政策作為，經外交部專譯為法、德、西等主要外語，傳請全球各駐外館處洽媒體刊登。

Taiwan Seeks to Join Fight against Global Warming

September 2016



Minister Ying-Yuan Lee
Environmental Protection Administration
Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

We enacted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act in July of last year, setting our long-term target to reduce our emissions by at least 50% below 2005 levels by the year 2050. Taiwan is among only a few countries in the world that have written into law a target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, we've come to realize the need to further increase our energy efficiency and promote energy conservation, transform our industrial structure, as well as diversify our energy supply by tapping into renewable energies, such as solar, wind, biogas production using pig farm waste based on the concept of circular economy. We anticipate that by 2025, 20% of our energy will come from renewable energy. We have also established under the Executive Yuan the Office of Energy and Carbon Reduction whose main task is to plan overall national energy policy and promote conversion to newer forms of energy as well as GHG reduction. The office coordinates efforts among government agencies and also establishes partnerships between the central and local governments to reduce carbon and develop clean energy.

In her inaugural address earlier this May, President Tsai Ing-Wen made it clear that Taiwan will not be absent from the global efforts to mitigate climate change and that her government will regularly review goals to cut greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. With this ambition, we enacted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act, with periodic five-year regulatory goals that help enhance climate-change-response capacity building and promote efficient management in reducing greenhouse gas emissions across government agencies. This approach is in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement which encourages all countries to strengthen their determination to reduce emissions with the aim to achieve the long-term goal by the year 2050.

We only have one Earth and there is only one Taiwan. Therefore, we cannot take the issue of climate change lightly as we proactively respond to and support global initiatives. Climate change is a global issue that transcends national boundaries. The actions we take today could have profound impacts on the lives of future generations. Climate change requires not only national but global solutions. That's why governments cannot do this alone. I sincerely urge the international community to recognize and support Taiwan's determination to gain meaningful participation in the UNFCCC and become part of the global climate network. We are willing to share our environmental protection experiences and contribute to international efforts. Together with friendly nations, we will join hands to safeguard a sustainable earth.

Global warming and the El Niño phenomenon have combined to record-breaking temperatures and extreme weather events around the world. In July this year, the global average temperature taken over land and ocean surfaces were the highest for any month in 137 years of record keeping. In June, the temperature in Taipei reached 38.7 degrees Celsius, the highest in a century. Another recent anomaly is a marked decline in the frequency of steady rainfall. Instead, we were hit with a series of torrential downpours that caused many flash floods, significantly damaging our infrastructure, ecosystem, as well as crops. More and more evidence is showing that climate change is already happening. If we don't take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions now, we will end up paying much more later on.

Unbridled economic growth and excessive exhaust have led to climate change which threatens human survival. Governments around the world realize this, and that's why the landmark Paris Agreement was adopted in December 2015, bringing all nations together under a common cause that drives global mitigation actions with long-term goals. Climate change is arguably the single most important issue that put the future of humanity at stake. As a member of the international community, Taiwan cannot be a mere spectator to this problem and must come up with feasible solutions to live up to the name of Formosa, "beautiful island."

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(四) 媒體專訪

環保署簡慧貞參事兼執行秘書於會議期間，接受摩洛哥當地電台、國際永續發展機構(International Institute for Sustainable Development, IISD)、法國國際廣播電台(Radio France Internationale, RFI)、大愛電視台、中央社及宏觀電視台駐法記者專訪。說明 COP22 期間與他國會談內容實質，企業參與程度也更深入，並表示臺灣是島國中技術比較先進的國家，期待能夠參與國際努力，共同對付地球暖化。



圖 18、簡參事接受媒體專訪情形

陸、與會心得及建議

由於巴黎協定生效後之相關機制甫開啟討論協商而尚未到位，美國大選結果出乎氣候行動人士意外，各界原本即對此次摩洛哥馬拉喀什氣候會議期待不高，主要關注於如何維繫全球氣候行動熱度，並作出完備巴黎協定執行所需機制之路徑規劃，而主辦國摩洛哥政府主導通過行動宣言，並與法國、德國合作發起夥伴倡議，以維繫量能露出。

全球對於巴黎協定的高度關注與期待，期能落實各締約方主動提出 2020 年後之國家自定貢獻(NDCs)，以維繫於本世紀末全球溫度升高控制在攝氏 2 度或 1.5 度；然締約方與公約秘書處須完備所需機制設計與指南規劃等龐雜工作，由原先規劃 2020 年前逐步協商完成，在此次會議上取得共識提前至 2018 年；對照我國去年 7 月甫通過施行之「溫室氣體減量及管理法」，同樣受到國人高度期待能儘快展現具體減量成效，但同樣面對因應氣候變遷課題之複雜度與多元性，新政府刻正加緊腳步，惟仍應審慎規劃與部會協調，並完備法制作業與公眾溝通等程序正義，同步關注巴黎協定進展，方可為落實國家 2050 年長期減量目標，奠下厚實穩固的基礎，不損及國家整體永續發展，並跟上國際減碳潮流。

美國大選結果雖讓各界對於全球氣候行動能否成功之信心產生動搖或懷疑、悲觀，但此次大會期間，無論是政府部門或民間企業團體，普遍認為低碳綠能轉型已是大勢所趨(unstoppable and irreversible)；近幾年由美國及中國大陸聯合作為全球氣

候行動之重要推手，將再度把焦點轉回至歐盟，而作為全球第一大排放國，同時也為開發中國家代言的中國大陸更於此次會上明確宣示持續其規劃作為，未來角色勢必更加重要且關鍵，整體國際合縱連橫與發展動向值得高度關注。後續因應與建議如下：

- 一、 11 月 14 日世界氣象組織(WMO)公布的數據顯示，2016 年的全球氣溫大約比工業化前高了 1.2°C，2016 年很可能是有記錄以來最熱的一年。預估我國未來高溫天數、極端強降雨之颱風個數及劇烈降雨發生頻率可能會明顯增加，同時嚴重影響水資源、國土安全、海岸及海洋資源、糧食安全、健康醫療及生物多樣性等面向，有賴相關部會積極因應與通力合作，以降低可能之損害風險。
- 二、 蔡英文總統《520 就職演說》提到：「我們也不會在防治全球暖化、氣候變遷的議題上缺席；根據 COP21 巴黎協定的規定，定期檢討溫室氣體的減量目標，與友好國家攜手，共同維護永續的地球」，若從調適策略規劃與作為觀之，我國公私部門及地方政府等實已累積許多執行經驗，包括氣候觀測預報預警、災害防救科技能量、健康衛生醫療、農業生產、旱澇防治等，相較於其他開發中國家，特別是中美洲、非洲及太平洋島國，似可由現階段「實質參與」深化至「實質貢獻」，以增取更多之國際認同。
- 三、 環保署 105 年 11 月 9 日公布「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」草案，作為全國溫室氣體減量及施政的總方針：參考巴黎協定及各國最新作法後，藉由行動綱領勾勒我國因應氣候變遷的願景目標及基本原則，並提出氣候變遷減緩及調適的政策方向。
- 四、 各界關注之短中期減量目標及具體措施，環保署正依據溫管法相關規範與程序，訂定每 5 年為一期之溫室氣體階段管制目標與溫室氣體減量推動方案，各相關部會應針對能源、製造、運輸、住商及農業等部門提出溫室氣體排放管制行動方案，各地方政府亦須研擬溫室氣體排放執行方案等，這些工作項目均將秉持行動綱領的基本原則，以公開、透明方式讓各界了解，並積極推動落實。

柒、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 COP22/CMP12 會議議程
Provisional agenda and annotations
- 附件二、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 22 次締約方大會決議
Decisions adopted by COP22
- 附件三、京都議定書第 12 次締約方會議決議
Decisions adopted by CMP12
- 附件四、巴黎協定第 1 次締約方大會決議
Decisions adopted by CMA1
- 附件五、馬拉喀什行動宣言
Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development
- 附件六、馬拉喀什夥伴計畫
Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
- 附件七、Earth Negotiation Bulletin:
Summary of the Marrakech Climate Change Conference:
7 November - 19 November 2016



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-second session
Marrakech, 7–18 November 2016

Item 2(c) of the provisional agenda
Organizational matters
Adoption of the agenda

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
 - (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.



4. Preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
 - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
8. Development and transfer of technologies:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - (b) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.
9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention.
10. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Long-term climate finance;
 - (b) Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - (e) Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (f) Initiation of a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.¹
11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
 - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
 - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
15. Gender and climate change.

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 55.

16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2015;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process;
 - (d) Review of the process established by decision 14/CP.1 relating to the selection and nomination of the Executive Secretary (at the level of Under-Secretary-General) and the Deputy Executive Secretary (at the level of Assistant Secretary-General).
18. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
19. Other matters.
20. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-second session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

II. Proposed organization of the session: overview

(a) Opening and the launch and completion of work in all bodies

1. The President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session will open COP 22 and propose the election of the President of COP 22, who will also serve as the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its twelfth session. The COP will then take up some of the organizational and procedural items on its provisional agenda, including the adoption of the agenda and the organization of work. The COP will refer items on its agenda to the subsidiary bodies, as appropriate. The opening plenary meeting of the COP will then be adjourned. Next, the President will open CMP 12 and take up some of the organizational and procedural items on its provisional agenda, after which the opening plenary meeting of the CMP will be adjourned.

2. After launching their work, the COP and CMP will convene in a joint plenary meeting to hear statements on behalf of groups of Parties. Based on guidance urging Parties and presiding officers to conclude the conference in a timely manner,² it is envisaged that statements made on behalf of groups of Parties will be concise.

3. The following sessions of the subsidiary bodies have been scheduled in conjunction with COP 22 and CMP 12:

- (a) Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);
- (b) Forty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);

² FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 218.

(c) Second part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA).

4. The COP and the CMP will convene plenary meetings during the first week of the conference to take up the items on their agendas that have not been referred to the SBSTA, the SBI or the APA.

5. During the Marrakech Conference, meetings will be organized in line with the conclusions of the SBI³ to ensure the observance of clear and effective time management practices, as well as the relevant procedures and working practices agreed to by all Parties.

6. In order to ensure that draft texts can be processed and made available in all United Nations official languages before presentation to the COP and the CMP for consideration adoption, and to enable the timely closure of the conference, all negotiations in the COP and the CMP must conclude by Wednesday, 16 November.

7. In keeping with the conclusions adopted at SBI 40,⁴ all meetings are scheduled to end by 6 p.m. each day in order to give Parties and regional groups sufficient time to prepare for daily meetings, but may, in exceptional circumstances, and on a case-by-case basis, continue for two to three hours.

8. The SBI also recommended⁵ that the secretariat, when organizing sessional periods, follow the practice of holding no more than two meetings of plenary and/or contact groups concurrently, with the total number of meetings held concurrently, including informals, not exceeding six, to the extent possible. It further recommended that the secretariat continue to take into consideration, when scheduling meetings, the constraints faced by delegations and avoid clashes on similar issues, to the extent possible.

9. The principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness will guide the organization of work during the Marrakech Conference. To this end, efforts will continue, as at recent conferences, to demonstrate these principles through the use of informal plenary meetings to take stock of progress and ensure transparency, the enhanced availability of electronic documentation, timely meeting announcements and the broadcasting of meeting information on closed-circuit television, the UNFCCC website and Twitter.

(b) High-level segment

10. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the morning of Tuesday, 15 November (see paras. 115–124 below).

11. On 8 August 2016, the King of Morocco sent invitations to Heads of State and Government to attend the high-level segment on Tuesday, 15 November. Further information on the participation of leaders will be communicated to Parties before the opening of the Marrakech Conference.

(c) Mandated and other events

12. There are three events mandated to be convened during the Marrakech Conference:

(a) The facilitative dialogue on enhancing ambition and support,⁶ to be convened in two parts. Part I of the dialogue will be convened on Friday, 11 November, and will seek

³ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 218–221.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 219.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2010/10, paragraph 164.

⁶ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 115.

to assess progress in the areas of ambition and support as well as to showcase specific case studies or initiatives. Part II will be convened in the morning of Wednesday, 16 November, to allow ministers to contribute to the dialogue and engage in a policy discussion to identify relevant opportunities to enhance ambition on mitigation action and the provision and mobilization of support;

(b) The second biennial ministerial high-level dialogue on climate finance.⁷ This event will be convened in the afternoon of Wednesday, 16 November, and will mainly focus on adaptation finance, particularly the challenges and opportunities in the mobilization and delivery of, and access to, financial resources at a scale needed to address the increasing impacts of climate change in the context of sustainable development. The dialogue will be informed by the report of the 2016 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance and the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance;

(c) The high-level event on enhancing climate action.⁸ This event will be convened in the morning of Thursday, 17 November. During the Marrakech Conference, the high-level climate champions, Ms. Hakima El Haite and Ms. Laurence Tubiana, will also convene a series of events on selected thematic areas that will provide an opportunity to showcase action and its impacts. The climate champions will also create space for participatory dialogues on the specific needs, challenges and features of some of the sectors included in the thematic areas to help identify the priorities for the workplan of the climate champions in 2017. The climate champions will report on their ongoing activities throughout 2016.

13. SBI 44 and SBSTA 44 noted the interest of some Parties in a high-level event on economic diversification and sustainable development being held at COP 22.⁹ In this regard, the President of COP 22, with the assistance of the secretariat, will make arrangements for conducting a high-level event on sustainable economic transition and economic diversification.

14. Many other events will also be organized at the Marrakech Conference. Further information on mandated and other events will be communicated to Parties before the opening of the conference.

III. Annotations to the provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session

15. COP 22 will be opened by the President of COP 21, Ms. Ségolène Royal (France).

2. Organizational matters

(a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session

16. *Background:* The President of COP 21 will call for the election of Mr. Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, as President of COP 22. Mr. Mezouar was nominated by the African States in accordance with the principle of

⁷ Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13, and decision 5/CP.21, paragraphs 4 and 5.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 120.

⁹ FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 118, and FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 52.

rotation of the Presidency among regional groups. He will also serve as President of CMP 12.

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

17. *Background:* At COP 21, Parties decided to continue to apply the draft rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2, with the exception of rule 42, and agreed that the President would continue consultations during the intersessional period and report back to COP 22 in the event of any new developments.

18. *Action:* The COP may wish to decide to continue applying the draft rules of procedure and invite the President of COP 22 to undertake consultations to try to achieve the adoption of the rules.

FCCC/CP/1996/2	<i>Organizational matters: adoption of the rules of procedure. Note by the secretariat</i>
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(c) Adoption of the agenda

19. *Background:* The secretariat, in agreement with the President of COP 21, has drafted the provisional agenda for COP 22, after consultations with the Bureau and Parties.

20. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt its agenda.

FCCC/CP/2016/1	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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(d) Election of officers other than the President

21. *Background:* At the request of the President of COP 21, consultations on nominations to the Bureau of COP 22 and CMP 12 were initiated during the sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in Bonn in May 2016 with the chairs and coordinators of regional groups and constituencies. Chairs and coordinators were informed that the deadline for submission of nominations is 11 November 2016. Parties are invited to recall decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18 and give active consideration to the nomination of women for elective posts in bodies established under the Convention.

22. *Action:* The COP will be invited to elect the members of the Bureau of COP 22 and CMP 12 at the earliest opportunity following completion of consultations.

(e) Admission of organizations as observers

23. *Background:* The COP will have before it document FCCC/CP/2016/3 containing the list of organizations seeking admission as observers, following review and consideration by the Bureau of COP 21 and CMP 11.¹⁰

24. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the list and admit the organizations as observers.

FCCC/CP/2016/3	<i>Admission of observers: organizations applying for admission as observers. Note by the secretariat</i>
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¹⁰ In accordance with decision 36/CMP.1, a single process will be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP and the CMP, with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

(f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

25. *Action:* The COP will be invited to agree upon the organization of the work of the session, including on the proposed schedule of meetings (see paras. 1–14 above) and the referral of items to the SBSTA and the SBI as indicated under the relevant agenda items.

26. In response to the invitation by CMP 11, the COP will be invited to request the APA to undertake the necessary preparatory work concerning the issue that the Adaptation Fund may serve the Paris Agreement.¹¹

27. The COP will be further invited to organize the work in a manner that is flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances and new developments, that is guided by the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, and that can ensure that mandates given to COP 22 are addressed.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/1</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2016/3</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2016/9</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
<i>FCCC/APA/2016/3</i>	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>

(g) Dates and venues of future sessions

28. *Background:* At COP 22, a decision will be required on the host of COP 23 and CMP 13, which, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, is to come from the Asia-Pacific States.

29. Regarding other future sessions, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of COP 24 and CMP 14 will come from the Eastern European States.

30. SBI 44 recommended dates for the sessional periods in 2021.¹²

31. *Action:* The COP must decide on the host country for COP 23 and CMP 13 and the dates of the sessional periods in 2021. The COP may also wish to invite interested Parties to present offers to host COP 24 and CMP 14 and take any further action it deems appropriate.

(h) Adoption of the report on credentials

32. *Background:* According to rule 19 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the credentials of representatives of Parties, as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers, shall be submitted to the secretariat not later than 24 hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be communicated to the secretariat. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic

¹¹ Decision 1/CMP.11, paragraph 9 states that the CMP invites COP 22 to request the APA to undertake the necessary preparatory work concerning the issue referred to in paragraph 8 of the same decision and to forward a recommendation to the CMP for its consideration and adoption no later than at CMP 15 (November 2019).

¹² FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 155.

integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. The Bureau will examine the credentials and submit its report thereon for adoption by the COP (rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure). Representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the session pending a decision by the COP to accept their credentials (rule 21 of the draft rules of procedure). Only Parties with valid credentials will be able to participate in the adoption of decisions and amendments to the Convention.

33. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the report on credentials of the representatives of Parties attending COP 22. Representatives may participate provisionally pending this action.

3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

34. *Background:* The Chair of the SBSTA will report on any draft decisions and conclusions recommended at SBSTA 44 and 45 for consideration and adoption at COP 22 and on any other issues the COP has mandated the SBSTA to consider.

35. *Action:* The COP will be invited to take note of the progress made in the work of the SBSTA in 2016 and to consider the recommended draft decisions and conclusions for adoption.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its forty-fourth session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016</i>
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(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

36. *Background:* The Chair of the SBI will report on any draft decisions and conclusions recommended at SBI 44 and 45 for consideration and adoption at COP 22 and on any other issues the COP has mandated the SBI to consider.

37. *Action:* The COP will be invited to take note of the progress made in the work of the SBI in 2016 and to consider the recommended draft decisions and conclusions for adoption.

<i>FCCC/SBI/2016/8 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its forty-fourth session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016</i>
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(c) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement

38. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.21, established the APA to prepare for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The APA convened the first part of its first session from 16 to 26 May 2016 in Bonn, the report on which is referred to below. The second part of the first session will be convened in conjunction with COP 22 in Marrakech.

39. The Co-Chairs of the APA will report on the progress of its work in preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and for the convening of CMA 1.

40. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the APA on the progress of its work in 2016 and to take any action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/APA/2016/2</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the first part of its first session, held in</i>
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Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016

4. Preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

41. *Background:* By decision 1/CP.21, the COP adopted the Paris Agreement and invited Parties to the Convention to sign the Agreement at the high-level signature ceremony to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 22 April 2016, or at their earliest opportunity, and to deposit their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible.¹³

42. The COP, by the same decision, decided to oversee the implementation of the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in the same decision.¹⁴ The COP requested the APA to report regularly on the progress of its work and to complete its work by CMA 1.¹⁵ The COP will also consider reports from the subsidiary and constituted bodies, as well as from other entities, on progress in the implementation of the work programme arising from decision 1/CP.21.

43. During the sessions of the subsidiary bodies held in Bonn in May 2016, the Presidency and the incoming Presidency convened informal consultations with Parties on the modalities for inclusiveness in the development of the Paris Agreement rulebook in the event of the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement in 2016 or 2017. An aide memoire on those consultations is available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁶

44. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the status of signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement. The COP will also be invited to consider progress made in the implementation of the work programme arising from decision 1/CP.21, as well as progress made in the preparations for the convening of CMA 1. The COP will be further invited to take any action it deems appropriate.

<i>FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its forty-fourth session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016</i>
<i>FCCC/SBI/2016/8 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its forty-fourth session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016</i>
<i>FCCC/APA/2016/2</i>	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the first part of its first session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 May 2016</i>

¹³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 4.

¹⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 9.

¹⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 10.

¹⁶ <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/eif_summary.pdf>.

5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15

45. *Background:* Article 15 of the Convention contains procedures for amending the Convention. In accordance with this Article, Parties submitted two proposals for consideration at COP 17.

(a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention

46. *Background:* By a letter dated 24 May 2011, the Russian Federation transmitted to the secretariat the text of a proposal¹⁷ for an amendment to Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention. The secretariat communicated the proposal to Parties and signatories to the Convention six months before COP 17 and sent it, for information, to the Depositary on 22 June 2011.

47. COP 21 decided to include this sub-item on the provisional agenda for COP 22.¹⁸

48. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the proposal and take any action it deems appropriate.

FCCC/CP/2011/5

Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention. Note by the secretariat.

(b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention

49. *Background:* By a letter dated 26 May 2011, Papua New Guinea and Mexico transmitted to the secretariat the text of a proposal for amendments to Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. The secretariat communicated the proposal to Parties and signatories to the Convention six months before COP 17 and sent it, for information, to the Depositary on 22 June 2011.

50. At COP 17, the President noted that a revised proposal had been received.¹⁹ COP 21 decided to include this sub-item on the provisional agenda for COP 22.²⁰

51. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the proposal and take any action it deems appropriate.

FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1

Revised proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention. Note by the secretariat.

6. Report of the Adaptation Committee

52. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, requested the Adaptation Committee to report annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies. By the same decision it decided to review the effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee at COP 22, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2011/5.

¹⁸ FCCC/CP/2015/10, paragraph 81.

¹⁹ FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1.

²⁰ FCCC/CP/2015/10, paragraph 83.

53. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI. The COP will further be invited to elect members of the Adaptation Committee.

FCCC/SB/2016/2

Report of the Adaptation Committee

7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

54. *Background:* The COP, by decision 2/CP.19, established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts subject to review, including of its structure, mandate and effectiveness, at COP 22, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review.²¹ It requested the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism to report annually to the COP through the SBSTA and the SBI and to make recommendations as appropriate.²²

55. COP 21 requested the Executive Committee to establish a clearing house for risk transfer that serves as a repository for information on insurance and risk transfer,²³ and a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change.²⁴ It also requested the Executive Committee to report on progress thereon in its annual report.²⁵

56. In response to a request by the Alliance of Small Island States to the President of COP 21, the Presidency and the incoming Presidency convened informal consultations with Parties during the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies on the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism to be carried out at COP 22. An aide memoire on those consultations is available on the UNFCCC website.²⁶

57. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI.

FCCC/SB/2016/3

Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

8. Development and transfer of technologies

(a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network

58. *Background:* The COP, by decision 17/CP.20, decided that the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) shall continue to prepare a joint annual report to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, on their respective activities and the performance of their respective functions.

²¹ Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 1.

²² Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 3.

²³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 48.

²⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

²⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 50.

²⁶ <http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/wim_summary.pdf>.

59. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI. The COP will further be invited to elect members of the TEC and government representatives of the Advisory Board of the CTCN.

<i>FCCC/SB/2016/1</i>	<i>Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2016</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/ttclear></i>

(b) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention

60. *Background:* The COP, by decision 1/CP.18, agreed to further elaborate, at COP 20, linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), developed in accordance with decision 3/CP.17, paragraph 17, and of the TEC, developed in accordance with decision 4/CP.17, paragraph 6.

61. COP 21 invited the Board of the GCF to provide its recommendations, in accordance with decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 62, for consideration by COP 22.²⁷

62. COP 21 requested the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to continue to consult on and further elaborate, including through an in-session workshop at the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.²⁸

63. COP 21 also requested the TEC to include, in its annual report, the findings arising from the activities referred to in paragraph 62 above for consideration at COP 22, taking into consideration the GCF recommendations referred to in paragraph 61 above.²⁹

64. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the findings from the ongoing consultations referred to in paragraph 62 above and recommendations from the Board of the GCF referred to in paragraphs 60 and 61 above with a view to defining the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and completing its work on this matter.

<i>FCCC/CP/2014/6</i>	<i>Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention: recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee</i>
<i>FCCC/SB/2016/1</i>	<i>Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2016</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/7 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/focus/technology/items/7000.php></i> <i><www.gcfund.org></i>

²⁷ Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 4.

²⁸ Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 8.

²⁹ Decision 13/CP.21, paragraph 9.

9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention

65. *Background:* Article 4, paragraph 2(d), of the Convention provides that a second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), shall take place not later than 31 December 1998. At COP 4, the COP President informed Parties that it had proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions on the matter. During the consideration of the provisional agenda for COP 5, the Group of 77 and China proposed amending the item to read “Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention”. There was no agreement on this, and the COP adopted the agenda for that session with the item held in abeyance. This item was included on the provisional agendas for COP 6 up to and including COP 12, with a footnote reflecting the amendment proposed by the Group of 77 and China. COP 13, acting on a proposal by the President, decided to invite the Executive Secretary to reflect on the situation in the light of developments at that session and come forward with proposals to be considered by SBI 28. On a proposal by the President, and on the basis of the recommendation made by the SBI, it was decided at COP 14 to defer consideration of this item to COP 16.³⁰ COP 16, acting on a proposal by the President, deferred its consideration of the item, pursuant to rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to COP 17. At COP 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, the agenda was adopted with the item held in abeyance, and the President undertook consultations on the matter and reported back to Parties on the outcome of the consultations. COP 21 agreed that in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, this item will be considered at COP 22.

66. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider this item and take any action it deems appropriate.

10. Matters relating to finance

(a) Long-term climate finance

67. *Background:* The COP, by decision 5/CP.20, requested the secretariat to organize annual in-session workshops through to 2020 and to prepare a summary report on the workshops for annual consideration by the COP and the biennial high-level ministerial dialogues on climate finance.³¹ It decided that in 2015 and 2016, the in-session workshops would focus on the issues of adaptation finance, needs for support to developing country Parties and cooperation on enhanced enabling environments and support for readiness activities.³² By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions on the strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020 in order to inform the in-session workshops.³³

68. An in-session workshop on long-term climate finance was organized in conjunction with the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the first part of the first session of the APA in May 2016.³⁴ The secretariat prepared a summary report on the workshop for consideration by the COP, highlighting the deliberations of the participants, including Parties and representatives from international finance institutions, United Nations agencies,

³⁰ FCCC/CP/2008/7, paragraph 10.

³¹ Decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 12.

³² Decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 13.

³³ Decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 11.

³⁴ Documents and presentation slides used during the workshop are available at <<http://www.unfccc.int/9518>>.

civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The outcomes of the workshop will inform the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance.³⁵

69. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the summary report on the workshop and take necessary action as deemed appropriate. The COP will also be invited to provide guidance on the organization of future workshops on long-term finance.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/5</i>	<i>In-session workshop on long-term climate finance in 2016. Summary report by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	< www.unfccc.int/6814.php > < www.unfccc.int/9518.php > < http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx >

(b) Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance

70. *Background:* By decision 2/CP.17, the COP decided that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) shall, at each ordinary session of the COP, report and make recommendations to the COP, for its consideration, on all aspects of its work.

71. By decision 6/CP. 21 the SCF was requested to report to COP 22 on the progress made in the implementation of its workplan, including the outcomes of the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

72. By decision 6/CP.21, the COP decided to initiate the review of the functions of the SCF referred to in paragraph 23 of decision 6/CP.20 at COP 22. COP 21 requested SBI 45 to prepare draft terms of reference for the review of the functions of the SCF on the basis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 11 of decision 6/CP.21.³⁶

73. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider the report of the SCF and take any action it deems appropriate. The COP will further be invited to elect the members of the SCF. The COP will also be invited to consider and adopt the draft terms of reference for the review of the functions of the SCF as prepared by the SBI.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/8</i>	<i>Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/MISC.1</i>	<i>Views on the terms of reference for the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance</i>

(c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

74. *Background:* The Board of the GCF submits an annual report to the COP as provided for in its governing instrument³⁷ containing information such as the

³⁵ Decision 5/CP.21, paragraph 4.

³⁶ Decision 6/CP.21, paragraph 10.

³⁷ See paragraph 6(c) of the governing instrument of the GCF, available at <https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/56440/Governing_Instrument.pdf/caa6ce45-cd54-4ab0-9e37-fb637a9c6235>.

implementation of the guidance provided at COP 21 and any other relevant decisions of the COP.³⁸

75. As mandated by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(b), the SCF will provide draft guidance to the GCF for consideration by the COP based on the annual report of the GCF to the COP, inputs from the thematic bodies under the Convention and the views submitted by Parties.

76. *Action:* The COP will be invited to provide guidance to the GCF on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria, taking into consideration the reports of the Board of the GCF and the SCF as well as the annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/7 and Add.1</i>	<i>Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/8</i>	<i>Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/INF.1</i>	<i>Operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Report by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	< www.unfccc.int/5869.php > < www.unfccc.int/6877.php > < http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx >

(d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

77. *Background:* The memorandum of understanding between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides that the GEF will report annually to the COP on the implementation of the guidance received. The GEF is expected to report on actions taken to implement the guidance provided at COP 21³⁹ of and any other relevant decisions of the COP.

78. As mandated by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(b), the SCF will provide draft guidance to the GEF for consideration by the COP based on the annual report of the GEF to the COP, inputs from the thematic bodies under the Convention and the views submitted by Parties.

79. *Action:* The COP will be invited to provide guidance to the GEF on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria, taking into consideration the reports of the GEF and the SCF, as well as the fourth annual report to the COP on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/6 and Add.1 and 2</i>	<i>Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. Note by the secretariat</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/8</i>	<i>Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties</i>
<i>FCCC/CP/2016/INF.1</i>	<i>Operation of the registry of nationally appropriate</i>

³⁸ Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 28.

³⁹ Decision 8/CP.21.

<i>Further information</i>	<p><i>mitigation actions. Report by the secretariat</i></p> <p><www.unfccc.int/3655.php></p> <p><www.unfccc.int/6877.php></p> <p><http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx></p>
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(e) Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism

80. *Background:* COP 4 decided to review the Financial Mechanism of the Convention every four years in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention.⁴⁰ By decision 9/CP.20, the COP decided to initiate the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism at COP 22, in accordance with the criteria contained in the guidelines annexed to decision 8/CP.19, or as the guidelines may be subsequently amended.

81. *Action:* The COP will be invited to initiate the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism and agree on the terms of reference for the sixth review, taking into account the criteria contained in the annex to decision 8/CP.19.

(f) Initiation of a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement⁴¹

82. *Background:* By decision 1/CP.21, the COP decided to initiate, at COP 22, a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement with a view to providing a recommendation for consideration and adoption at CMA 1.

83. *Action:* The COP will be invited to initiate the process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention⁴²

84. *Background:* SBI 44 recommended a draft decision on the outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015) for consideration and adoption at COP 22.⁴³

85. See the SBI 45⁴⁴ provisional agenda and annotations for further details.

86. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI. The COP will be invited to consider and adopt the draft decision referred to in paragraph 84 above.

⁴⁰ Decision 3/CP.4, paragraph 2.

⁴¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 55.

⁴² The COP may wish to request SBI 45 to assist in revising the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 26.

⁴³ Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SBI/2016/9.

12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

87. *Background:* COP 19 decided to review the mandate and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts at COP 22 with a view to adopting a decision at the same session.⁴⁵

88. See the SBI 45⁴⁶ provisional agenda and annotations for further details.

89. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI.

13. Capacity-building under the Convention

90. *Background:* SBI 44 developed the terms of reference of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), and recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 22.⁴⁷

91. COP 21 adopted the terms of reference for the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 (hereinafter referred to as the capacity-building framework) and requested SBI 44 to conduct the review.⁴⁸

92. SBI 44 initiated, but did not conclude, its consideration of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework, and agreed to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 45.⁴⁹

93. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this item to the SBI for its consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI. The COP will also be invited to consider and adopt the terms of reference of the PCCB, and to elect the members of the PCCB.

14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention

(a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10)

94. *Background:* See the SBSTA 45⁵⁰ and SBI 45⁵¹ provisional agendas and annotations for further details.

95. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI.

(b) Matters relating to the least developed countries

96. *Background:* See the SBSTA 45⁵² and SBI 45⁵³ provisional agendas and annotations for further details.

⁴⁵ Decision 19/CP.19, paragraph 8.

⁴⁶ As footnote 44 above.

⁴⁷ Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1.

⁴⁸ Decision 14/CP.21, paragraphs 1 and 2.

⁴⁹ On the basis of the draft decision text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1.

⁵⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/3.

⁵¹ As footnote 44 above.

97. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBSTA and the SBI for their consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBSTA and the SBI.

15. Gender and climate change

98. *Background:* COP 18 requested the secretariat to gather and maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and to report this information to the COP for its consideration on an annual basis to track progress made towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy.⁵⁴

99. COP 18 invited Parties and institutions established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol to review, at COP 22, progress made in meeting the goal of gender balance through the gradual but significant increase in the participation of women.⁵⁵

100. COP 20 established a two-year work programme for promoting gender balance and achieving gender-responsive climate policy,⁵⁶ and requested the secretariat to include in its next annual report, referred in paragraph 98 above, information regarding the implementation by the secretariat of those decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention.⁵⁷

101. COP 20 invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to provide information on progress made in meeting the goals of gender balance and gender-responsive climate policy⁵⁸ and agreed to review this information at COP 22.⁵⁹

102. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer the consideration of this matter to the SBI and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI.

<i>FCCC/CP/2016/4</i>	<i>Gender composition. Report by the secretariat</i>
<i>Further information</i>	<i><www.unfccc.int/7516></i>

16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies

103. *Background:* Any other matters concerning the Convention referred to the COP by the subsidiary bodies will be taken up under this agenda item.

104. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider for adoption any other draft decisions or conclusions recommended by the subsidiary bodies under this agenda item.

⁵² As footnote 50 above.

⁵³ As footnote 44 above.

⁵⁴ Decision 23/CP.18, paragraph 8.

⁵⁵ Decision 23/CP.18, paragraphs 4 and 5.

⁵⁶ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 3.

⁵⁷ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 4.

⁵⁸ Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

Observer organizations should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

⁵⁹ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraphs 15 and 16.

17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(a) Audit report and financial statements for 2015

105. *Background:* See the SBI 45⁶⁰ provisional agenda and annotations for further details.

106. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI.

(b) Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017

107. *Background:* See the SBI 45⁶¹ provisional agenda and annotations for further details.

108. *Action:* The COP will be invited to refer this sub-item to the SBI for consideration and to take any action it deems appropriate on the basis of the recommendations of the SBI.

(c) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process

109. *Background:* COP 21 considered this matter and requested the COP 21 President, in collaboration with Morocco as the host of COP 22, to undertake forward-looking, open-ended informal consultations on decision-making in the UNFCCC process in conjunction with SBSTA 44 and SBI 44 and to report back at COP 22. COP 21 also agreed that the consideration of this sub-item would continue at COP 22.

110. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider this matter and take any action it deems appropriate.

(d) Review of the process established by decision 14/CP.1 relating to the selection and nomination of the Executive Secretary (at the level of Under-Secretary-General) and the Deputy Executive Secretary (at the level of Assistant Secretary-General).

111. *Background:* A proposal was received from Saudi Arabia to include this sub-item on the provisional agenda for COP 22.

112. Decision 14/CP.1, paragraph 7, addresses the process for the appointment of the Executive Secretary. SBI 30 considered this issue in its discussions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011.⁶²

113. Parties may wish to consider the role of the Secretary-General, Parties, the Bureau and the secretariat in both the nomination and selection processes for the above-mentioned post, taking into account new realities concerning the secretariat, climate change issues and the expectations of the international community after the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Parties may also wish to consider these issues in the context of the position of the Deputy Executive Secretary.

114. *Action:* The COP will be invited to consider this matter and take any action it deems appropriate.

FCCC/CP/2016/INF.2

Background information on decision 14/CP.1 and the process to appoint the Executive Secretary. Note by the secretariat

⁶⁰ As footnote 44 above.

⁶¹ As footnote 44 above.

⁶² FCCC/SBI/2009/2, paragraphs 36–39.

18. High-level segment

(a) Statements by Parties

115. The inauguration of the high-level segment will take place in the morning of Tuesday, 15 November. Heads of State and Government have been invited to participate in the high-level segment on that day.

116. National statements will be heard in the joint plenary meetings of the COP and the CMP to be held on Tuesday, 15 November, and Wednesday, 16 November. Parties should note that there will be one opportunity to deliver a national statement during the high-level segment. National statements may be delivered by the Head of State or Government, a minister or the head of delegation.

117. Separate meetings of the COP and the CMP will be held in the afternoons of Thursday, 17 November, and Friday, 18 November, for the consideration and adoption of recommended decisions and conclusions.

118. There will be one list of speakers and each Party, including Parties to both the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, will speak only once. Parties may wish to note that, as per SBI guidance urging Parties and presiding officers to conclude conferences in a timely manner,⁶³ statements must not exceed three minutes. Statements on behalf of groups, where other members of the group do not speak, are strongly encouraged and additional time will be provided for these. In fairness to all speakers, time limits will be strictly enforced. Following United Nations practice, a mechanism will be used to assist speakers in respecting this limit. A bell system will signal to speakers when the time limit is exceeded. Speakers will be interrupted should they exceed the time limit.

119. The full text of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and will not be circulated in hard copy. In order to have statements posted on the UNFCCC website, Parties speaking at the high-level segment are requested to send a copy of the statement in advance to <external-relations@unfccc.int>.

120. Registration for the list of speakers will be open from Wednesday, 7 September, to Friday, 28 October 2016. Information related to the list, including a registration form, was included in a notification of the sessions sent to Parties.

121. The President of COP 22 will convene the second biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance,⁶⁴ which will be held in the afternoon of Wednesday, 16 November (see para. 12(b) above). This dialogue will be informed by the in-session workshop on long-term finance, which was held in conjunction with SBSTA 44, SBI 44 and APA 1. He will also convene a high-level event on enhancing climate action,⁶⁵ which will be held in the morning of Thursday, 17 November (see para. 12(c) above), and a high-level event on sustainable economic transition and economic diversification, to be held in the afternoon of Thursday, 17 November (see para. 13 above).

122. Further arrangements for the high-level dialogue and event during the high-level segment will be put in place in consultation with Parties and with the support of the secretariat. Information on the dialogue and event will be made available on the UNFCCC website.

⁶³ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 218.

⁶⁴ Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13, and decision 5/CP. 21, paragraphs 4 and 5.

⁶⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 120.

(b) Statements by observer organizations

123. Representatives of intergovernmental and observer organizations will be invited to make statements at the high-level segment. The COP and the CMP will convene in a joint plenary meeting on the morning of Thursday, 17 November, to hear these statements.

124. Arrangements should be made for the delivery of these statements with a time limit of two minutes. Time limits will be strictly enforced (see para. 118 above). The full text of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and will not be circulated in hard copy (see para. 119 above).

19. Other matters

125. Any other matters for the attention of the COP will be taken up under this agenda item.

20. Conclusion of the session

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-second session

126. *Background:* A draft report on the session will be prepared for adoption by the COP at the end of the session.

127. *Action:* The COP will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

(b) Closure of the session

128. The President will declare the session closed.

Decision -/CP.22

Implementation of the global observing system for climate

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 4, paragraph 1(g) and (h), and Article 5 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 8/CP.3, 14/CP.4, 5/CP.5, 11/CP.9, 5/CP.10, 9/CP.15,

Further recalling Article 7 of the Paris Agreement,

Noting the important role of the Global Climate Observing System in meeting the need for climate observation and climate services under the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of and continued need for capacity-building to support systematic observation,

1. *Welcomes* the 2016 implementation plan of the Global Climate Observing System, *The Global Observing System for Climate: Implementation Needs* (hereinafter referred to as the implementation plan),¹ submitted by the secretariat of the Global Climate Observing System and prepared under the guidance of the Global Climate Observing System Steering Committee;
2. *Also welcomes* the contributions by organizations and experts to the implementation plan;
3. *Notes* that the Global Climate Observing System considered the outcomes of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties when preparing the implementation plan;²
4. *Notes with appreciation* the assessment of climate-related observations that the implementation plan provides for multiple uses;
5. *Notes* the introduction of new essential climate variables³ and the plan's wider consideration of atmospheric, oceanic and terrestrial observation requirements and their connection to mitigation and adaptation, particularly early warning systems, including the relationship of the essential climate variables to the Earth's water, carbon and energy cycles;
6. *Encourages* Parties to work towards the full implementation of the implementation plan and to consider what actions they can take to contribute towards its implementation;

¹ Available at <http://unfccc.int/files/science/workstreams/systematic_observation/application/pdf/gcos_ip_10oct2016.pdf> and <<http://gcos.wmo.int>>.

² See document FCCC/SBSTA/2015/5, paragraph 28.

³ The new essential climate variables identified in the implementation plan are: lightning, ocean surface stress, ocean surface heat flux, nitrous oxide, marine habitat properties, land surface temperature and greenhouse gas fluxes. The full list of essential climate variables is contained in table 1 of the implementation plan.

7. *Invites* United Nations agencies and international organizations to support the full implementation of the implementation plan, as appropriate;
 8. *Emphasizes*, with regard to the implementation plan, the need to maintain, strengthen and build capacities for climate observations, monitoring and data management, including data rescue, digitization, analysis, archiving and sharing;
 9. *Also emphasizes* the need to build capacity in developing countries through existing relevant mechanisms, including the Global Climate Observing System Cooperation Mechanism.
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Decision -/CP.22

Improving the effectiveness of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 6 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 15/CP.18, 19/CP.20 and 15/CP.21,

Further recalling Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which states that Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation actions under the Agreement,

Recognizing that ensuring the availability of sufficient financial and technical resources continues to be a challenge for the adequate implementation of Article 6 of the Convention for all Parties, particularly developing country Parties,

Reaffirming the key role that youth, women and civil society organizations play in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention,

Acknowledging the valuable support provided by international organizations, including the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, in strengthening international cooperation to scale up all elements of Article 6 of the Convention, including through the implementation of regional, national and local projects,

Having completed the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention,

1. *Recognizes* that progress has been made by Parties and other relevant stakeholders in planning, coordinating and implementing climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, as well as international cooperation on these matters;
2. *Encourages* Parties to continue to promote the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention, as well as under the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of their nationally determined contributions and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
3. *Also encourages* Parties to foster the participation of relevant stakeholders in all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention;
4. *Urges* Parties, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutions, the private sector, state and local governments and youth to continue to implement policies and activities pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention;
5. *Invites* Parties to enhance cross-sectoral coordination among all ministries dealing with climate change and ministries with responsibilities for education, training, public awareness and international cooperation;

6. *Encourages* Parties to submit information as part of their national communications, and where possible in other reporting under the Convention, on their actions taken to implement the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and to share their experiences and best practices for the purpose of reviewing the Doha work programme in 2020, noting that the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention provide a useful guide for such reporting;
7. *Also encourages* Parties that have not already done so to designate a national focal point for Article 6 of the Convention and to inform the secretariat accordingly;
8. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Morocco, as the host Party of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties and the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to organize an education day during those sessions;
9. *Encourages* the presidencies of subsequent sessions to hold similar thematic events related to Article 6 of the Convention to that referred to in paragraph 8 above;
10. *Invites* multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, including operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to provide, or to continue to provide, financial resources to support activities related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, in order to support activities related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
12. *Invites* relevant international organizations, including United Nations organizations, such as the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, and the United Nations regional commissions, to continue supporting Parties and stakeholders in the implementation of the Doha work programme by:
 - (a) Organizing regional and subregional multi-stakeholder workshops on Article 6 of the Convention to facilitate a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned;
 - (b) Providing technical and financial support for enhancing the implementation of the Doha work programme;
 - (c) Supporting the development of national strategies on Article 6 of the Convention;
 - (d) Disseminating information and resource materials, as well as good practices, on the six elements of Article 6 of the Convention;
13. *Requests* the secretariat:
 - (a) To continue facilitating a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned among the national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention;
 - (b) To organize workshops, videoconferences and activities at the international and regional levels in order to build and strengthen the existing skills and capacity of the national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention, taking into account opportunities to integrate such efforts into workshops held by relevant bodies under the Convention;
 - (c) To explore ways to develop linkages, synergies and alignment with technical assistance activities being organized in the context of the work of relevant bodies under the Convention, including the in-session Dialogues on Action for Climate Empowerment;
 - (d) To continue collaborating with admitted observer organizations, other stakeholders and international organizations, such as the members of the United Nations

Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, with a view to catalysing further action in fulfilment of Article 6 of the Convention;

(e) To continue its work on the United Nations Joint Framework Initiative on Children, Youth and Climate Change in order to enhance the involvement and participation of youth in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention;

(f) To cease the maintenance and development of climate change information network clearing house CC:iNet and to integrate its featured content into other UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities, including the UNFCCC website, the UNFCCC Newsroom and multiple UNFCCC social media outlets, as a way to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;

(g) To continue to collect the contact details of the nominated national focal points for Article 6 of the Convention and to update the designated UNFCCC web page;

(h) To organize, in collaboration with the Government of Morocco, a multi-stakeholder education day to showcase and galvanize good practices in implementing the Doha work programme;

14. *Decides* that efforts related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention shall be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment;

15. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 13 above;

16. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Decision -/CP.22

National adaptation plans

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21 and 4/CP.21,

Welcoming the progress made by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the fulfilment of their respective mandates relating to providing information on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans,

Noting the progress made by many developing country Parties in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans,¹

Also noting that developing country Parties continue to face challenges in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans,

Further noting the emerging needs for technical guidance and support for the implementation of national adaptation plans,

1. *Welcomes* the submission by Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Sri Lanka and the Sudan of their national adaptation plans via NAP Central;²
2. *Encourages* other Parties to forward relevant outputs and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to NAP Central;³
3. *Welcomes* the successful conduct of the NAP Expo that took place from 11 to 15 July 2016 in Bonn, Germany, and the active participation therein of developing countries and other relevant stakeholders;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Board of the Green Climate Fund at its 13th meeting that approved up to USD 3 million per country through the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of national adaptation plans and/or other national adaptation planning processes;⁴
5. *Appreciates* the progress made by the Green Climate Fund in expediting support for the formulation of national adaptation plans and *looks forward* to how the Green Climate Fund will support the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes of developing country Parties as requested in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46;
6. *Invites* developing country Parties to access the funding referred to in paragraph 4 above in order to advance the formulation of their national adaptation plans;
7. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to continue their respective engagement with the Green Climate Fund and to continue to

¹ See documents FCCC/SBI/2016/18 and FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.11.

² <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>>.

³ As invited in decision 3/CP.20, paragraph 9.

⁴ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.13/09, paragraph (e). Available at <<http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/on-record/documents>>.

include information on that engagement, including on ways to enhance the process to access support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, in their reports for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session (November 2017) with a view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017), as appropriate;

8. *Welcomes* the support provided by the Global Environment Facility for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

9. *Notes with concern* that 12 funding proposals seeking to support elements of countries' work in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans were technically cleared by the Global Environment Facility but, as at 10 November 2016, were awaiting funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund;

10. *Encourages* developed country Parties to contribute to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and *invites* additional voluntary financial contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, recognizing the importance of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

11. *Notes with appreciation* that most countries that have embarked on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans are supported either by bilateral and multilateral agencies or by domestic resources;

12. *Invites* Parties to continue to provide information on progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans via the online questionnaire⁵ on NAP Central;

13. *Decides* to change the submission deadline referred to in decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12(a), to 4 October 2017.

⁵ Available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>>.

Decision -/CP.22

Review and report of the Adaptation Committee

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision to review the progress and performance of the Adaptation Committee at its twenty-second session with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review,¹

Also recalling its requests for the Adaptation Committee to undertake activities in support of the Paris Agreement and the timing of their delivery,²

Acknowledging that the Adaptation Committee is in the process of implementing its 2016–2018 workplan and its significant workload,

Having reviewed the progress and performance of the Adaptation Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Adaptation Committee³ and the revised workplan of the Adaptation Committee for the period 2016–2018 contained in that report;
2. *Also welcomes* the progress made by the Adaptation Committee in the implementation of its workplan, including progress reported on enhancing overall coherence in relation to adaptation and the relevant mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, and on its efforts to enhance its performance with the overall aim of enhancing adaptation action;
3. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing and planned collaboration between the Adaptation Committee and other constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention, including the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the Technology Executive Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in order to enhance the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and actions, the implementation of the relevant mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21 and access by developing country Parties to adaptation finance, in particular from the Green Climate Fund, as appropriate;
4. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to make use of additional modalities for responding to the relevant mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, including engaging with the Nairobi work programme and its partner organizations, research institutions and other institutional arrangements outside the Convention;
5. *Welcomes* the two technical expert meetings on adaptation, which were organized as part of the technical examination process on adaptation,⁴ as well as the technical paper on opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation actions and supporting their implementation, reducing vulnerability and mainstreaming adaptation;⁵

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 119.

² Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42, 45, 124 and 126.

³ FCCC/SB/2016/2.

⁴ See <unfccc.int/9542>.

⁵ FCCC/TP/2016/6.

6. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the Adaptation Committee's working group on the technical examination process on adaptation, consisting of members of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and observer constituencies;
7. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, in conducting the technical examination process on adaptation, to accelerate the preparations for the 2017 technical expert meetings on adaptation, including the selection of topics;
8. *Also requests* the Adaptation Committee to ensure that the technical examination process on adaptation meets its objective of identifying concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation action, including through technical papers;
9. *Concludes* the review of the progress and performance of the Adaptation Committee on the basis of the information contained in its annual reports prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies, in the period 2012–2016;
10. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, as an outcome of this review, to continue with the implementation of its revised workplan, in particular by giving priority to the activities in support of the Paris Agreement, and to seek further ways to enhance its progress, effectiveness and performance;
11. *Decides* to review the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee again at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of that review;
12. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal,⁶ no later than three months prior to the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, their views on the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee and on the review process referred to in paragraph 11 above with a view to informing that process;
13. *Also invites* relevant institutional arrangements under the Convention and non-Party stakeholders to further strengthen financial and technical support and capacity-building, and the consideration of projects, tools and methodologies related to enhancing economic or livelihood diversification, especially for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
14. *Notes with concern* the shortfall in resources available to the Adaptation Committee, the need for supplementary financial resources and the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21;⁷
15. *Encourages* Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the three-year workplan of the Adaptation Committee;
16. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision, in particular in support of the revised workplan of the Adaptation Committee, be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁶ <unfccc.int/5900>.

⁷ Information on the status of contributions is available in document FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.19 and information on budget performance in document FCCC/SBI/2016/13.

Decision -/CP.22

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, 2/CP.20, 1/CP.21 and 2/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement,

Noting with appreciation the significant progress in advancing the implementation of the initial two-year workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, and the mandates ensuing from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 and 49,

Noting that while significant progress has been made in laying the foundation for work on loss and damage, owing to the late nomination of members, work remains to be carried out,

Appreciating the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism in developing the indicative framework for its five-year rolling workplan,

Recalling the areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support as referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing the catalytic and pioneering nature of the Warsaw International Mechanism in promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts,¹ and progress made in implementing its initial two-year workplan, including in enhancing understanding, action and support, in particular the establishment of the expert group on non-economic losses, the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and transformational approaches and the task force on displacement, and in outreach and information sharing;
2. *Requests* the Executive Committee to continue to implement activities from its initial two-year workplan;²
3. *Approves* the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee³ as the basis for developing corresponding activities, starting at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2017, taking into account relevant inputs provided by Parties and relevant organizations;
4. *Requests* the Executive Committee to include in its five-year rolling workplan a strategic workstream to guide the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism's function of enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in decision 2/CP.19;

¹ FCCC/SB/2016/3.

² FCCC/SB/2014/4, annex II.

³ Contained in document FCCC/SB/2016/3, annex I.

5. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit views and relevant inputs on possible activities under each strategic workstream as contained in the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, with a focus on workstreams (e), (f) and (g), by 28 February 2017;⁴
6. *Requests* the Executive Committee to include in its five-year rolling workplan relevant work for advancing the operationalization of the mandates ensuing from decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 and 49;
7. *Notes* that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress towards implementing its five-year rolling workplan on an interim basis, as appropriate;
8. *Invites* constituted bodies under the Convention, as appropriate, as those bodies undertake their work, to continue or to initiate, as appropriate, the integration of efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in particularly vulnerable developing countries, vulnerable populations and the ecosystems that they depend on;
9. *Encourages* Parties to incorporate or continue to incorporate the consideration of extreme events and slow onset events, non-economic losses, displacement, migration and human mobility, and comprehensive risk management into relevant planning and action, as appropriate, and to encourage bilateral and multilateral entities to support such efforts;
10. *Invites* United Nations and other relevant institutions, specialized agencies and entities, the research community and the private sector, as appropriate, to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, including through partnerships, with the Executive Committee on topics relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events;
11. *Reiterates* its encouragement to Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of the Executive Committee.

⁴ Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observers and other stakeholders should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Decision -/CP.22

Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that decision 2/CP.19 established the Warsaw International Mechanism to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as its role of promoting the implementation of approaches to address this issue in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner,

Recognizing the role of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts in guiding the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism,

Recalling that, by decision 2/CP.19, it decided to review the Warsaw International Mechanism, including its structure, mandate and effectiveness, at its twenty-second session, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of this review,

Also recalling decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, 2/CP.20, 1/CP.21 and 2/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement, in particular its Article 8,

1. *Recommends* further guidance relevant to enhancing and strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, having considered the mandate, structure and effectiveness of the Warsaw International Mechanism at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties, as referred to in paragraphs 2–5 below;

2. *Also recommends* that:

(a) There be a process to periodically review the Warsaw International Mechanism and that reviews take place no more than five years apart;

(b) The next review be held in 2019, and that the periodicity of future reviews be decided at that time;

(c) Future reviews of the Warsaw International Mechanism should consider, *inter alia*, progress on the implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts as well as its long-term vision that guides ways in which the Warsaw International Mechanism may be enhanced and strengthened, as appropriate;

(d) The subsidiary bodies finalize terms of reference for each review of the Warsaw International Mechanism at least six months prior to the review being undertaken;

(e) The subsidiary bodies take into consideration inputs and submissions from Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate, when developing the terms of reference referred to in paragraph 2(d) above;

(f) As an input to the review in 2019, a technical paper be prepared by the secretariat elaborating the sources of financial support, as provided through the Financial

Mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as modalities for accessing such support;

(g) The technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) above include an elaboration of finance available for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, outside the Financial Mechanism, as well as the modalities for accessing it;

(h) The secretariat be assisted by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism in determining the scope of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) above, with a view to making the paper available to Parties by the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019) for consideration in the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism;

3. *Recognizes* that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work;

4. *Recommends* that the following may advance the work of the Executive Committee:

(a) Enhancing collaboration, cooperation and partnerships with bodies, entities and work programmes, including the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, within and outside the Convention;

(b) Considering the establishment of, as appropriate, additional expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or focused working groups to assist it in conducting its work and supporting its efforts to enhance action and support for loss and damage as provided for in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c)(i–iii);

(c) Improving access to, and interaction with, relevant scientific and technical panels, bodies and expertise available to the Warsaw International Mechanism, its Executive Committee and substructures over time, including by, inter alia, inviting relevant organizations at all levels and scientific research organizations with expertise in science relevant to loss and damage to ensure that the best available science is highlighted in the work of the Warsaw International Mechanism;

(d) Inviting interested Parties to establish a loss and damage contact point through their respective UNFCCC national focal point, with a view to enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change at the national level;

5. *Invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, within the scope of its workplan, to consider a future theme on addressing loss and damage;

6. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Decision -/CP.22

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 4/CP.17, 1/CP.18, 13/CP.18, 14/CP.18, 25/CP.19, 16/CP.20, 17/CP.20 and 12/CP.21,

1. *Welcomes* the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2016, including the key messages and recommendations contained therein, and the progress of their work in facilitating the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism;¹
2. *Notes with appreciation* the collaboration between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including on climate technology financing and research, development and demonstration;
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the constituted bodies under the Convention and relevant stakeholders, enabling the bodies of the Technology Mechanism to successfully implement their activities in 2016;
4. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue collaborating in order to enhance coherence and synergy in the work of the Technology Mechanism;
5. *Also encourages* the Technology Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue updating the procedures² for preparing the joint chapter of their joint annual report in accordance with decision 12/CP.21, paragraph 2, and to report on the outcome of this work in their joint annual report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017);
6. *Invites* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to include information in the respective chapters of their future joint annual reports on challenges and lessons learned in implementing their respective mandates;

Activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee in 2016

7. *Welcomes* the rolling workplan of the Technology Executive Committee for 2016–2018³ and the progress made by the committee in advancing its implementation, including in the areas of adaptation; climate technology financing; emerging and cross-cutting issues; innovation and research, development and demonstration; mitigation; and technology needs assessments;
8. *Invites* Parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer to consider the key messages of the Technology Executive Committee⁴ when

¹ FCCC/SB/2016/1.

² See document FCCC/SB/2013/1, paragraph 3.

³ Technology Executive Committee document TEC/2016/12/13-an. Available at <<https://goo.gl/nybgmc>>.

⁴ Annex II to FCCC/SB/2016/1.

implementing climate technology action, noting that they are on the areas of climate technology financing, South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation, and technology needs assessments;

9. *Notes* that strengthening linkages between the technology needs assessments, nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plan processes would enhance their effectiveness and responsiveness towards implementation in countries;

Activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2016

10. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2016 in implementing its programme of work, and the increased demand for technical assistance and other services of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

11. *Notes* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network may play a key role in supporting the developing country Parties, at their request, to implement technology action plans, including through the Request Incubator Programme for the least developed country Parties;⁵

12. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility and the Climate Technology Centre to enhance their collaboration with respect to exploring new ways of supporting climate technology related requests for technical assistance;

13. *Underlines* the importance of well-functioning and strengthened collaboration between the national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund, the focal points for the Global Environment Facility and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer;

14. *Notes* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network faces challenges that need attention regarding sustainable funding for implementing its functions and that further financial support should be provided to it;

15. *Welcomes* the increased engagement between the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, particularly with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility of the fund in order to respond to country-driven requests for technical assistance;

16. *Encourages* the advancement of the engagement referred to in paragraph 15 above, including through the strengthening of collaboration between national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund and national designated entities for technology development and transfer;

17. *Invites* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to include the outcomes of the engagement referred to in paragraphs 15 and 16 above in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2016/1, paragraph 106.

Decision -/CP.22

Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.18, paragraph 62, and 13/CP.21,

Emphasizing the importance of financial resources at all stages of the technology cycle, including at the early stages, in order to enable Parties to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress made by the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in further elaborating the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, including through an in-session workshop;¹
2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to hold annual meetings between the Green Climate Fund and the constituted bodies under the Convention, including the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and its invitation to the Chairs of those bodies to its 14th meeting;
3. *Encourages* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue to invite the Chairs of the Technology Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to future meetings of the Board of the Green Climate Fund on issues of common interest in order to strengthen the existing linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;
4. *Welcomes* the increased engagement between the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, particularly with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility of the fund, noting the potential of such engagement in supporting developing country Parties to build their capacity for implementing technology projects and programmes;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the Green Climate Fund in response to decision 13/CP.21 regarding support for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies in developing country Parties and for undertaking collaborative research and development for enabling developing country Parties to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action;²
6. *Invites* Green Climate Fund national designated authorities and focal points to use the support available to them under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to, inter alia, conduct technology needs assessments and develop technology action plans;
7. *Also invites* developing country Parties to develop and submit technology-related projects, including those resulting from technology needs assessments and from the technical assistance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to the operating entities of the

¹ See annex I to document FCCC/SB/2016/1 and document FCCC/CP/2016/7/Rev.1 and Add.1.

² Green Climate Fund Board decision B.14/02. Available at <http://www.greenclimate.fund/boardroom/board-meetings/documents>.

Financial Mechanism for implementation, in accordance with their respective policies and processes;

8. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders as they undertake actions to strengthen the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;

9. *Invites* the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the Conference of the Parties for guidance on further actions if needed;

10. *Agrees* to continue its consideration of this matter at its twenty-fourth session (November 2018).

Draft decision -/CP.22

Terms of reference for the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 6/CP.20, 6/CP.21 and 1/CP.21, in particular paragraph 63,

1. *Adopts* the terms of reference for the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance contained in the annex;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties and in particular annex VII thereto;¹
3. *Invites* members of the Standing Committee on Finance, Parties, the constituted bodies under the Convention and external stakeholders to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on the review of the Standing Committee on Finance based on the terms of reference contained in the annex, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session (May 2017);²
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-sixth session, to initiate work on the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 3 above;
5. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the review of the Standing Committee on Finance, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex, taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session and the submissions referred to in paragraph 3 above, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session (November 2017);
6. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to complete its work on the review of the Standing Committee on Finance at its forty-seventh session with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017).

¹ FCCC/CP/2016/8.

² Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observers and other stakeholders should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Annex

Terms of reference for the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance

A. Objective

1. The objective of the review of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) is to review the functions of the committee, with a view to:

- (a) Strengthening the work of the SCF, as appropriate;
- (b) Identifying opportunities for increased efficiency and effectiveness;
- (c) Informing Parties on the extent to which the existing activities and working modalities of the SCF will fulfil its mandate to serve the Paris Agreement in line with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 63;
- (d) Taking into account interrelated review processes, such as the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism.

B. Scope

2. The scope of the review will cover the progress made to date and lessons learned in the fulfilment of the mandate of the SCF to assist the Conference of the Parties (COP) in the exercise of its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism. In this context, the review should:

- (a) Be based on the current mandate and functions of the SCF;
- (b) Be informed by the work on climate finance conducted by other entities;
- (c) Examine whether any gaps exist in the delivery of the work of the SCF and how they can be addressed.

3. The review should address the following elements:

- (a) Assessment of the extent to which the SCF has effectively delivered on its core functions and mandated activities as outlined in decision 2/CP.17 and other relevant decisions and, in this regard, taking stock of past achievements of the SCF in terms of its concrete outputs and how they have been utilized;
- (b) Identification of the potential need for reorientation or reprioritization of the existing functions of the SCF;
- (c) Assessment of whether the working modalities of the SCF, including the participation of its members, are fit-for-purpose for carrying out its functions;
- (d) Quality of outputs;
- (e) Linkages with the constituted bodies under the Convention;
- (f) Relations with relevant external stakeholders.

C. Sources of information

4. The review shall draw upon, inter alia, the following sources of information:
 - (a) Submissions from members of the SCF, Parties and the constituted bodies under the Convention, as well as external stakeholders involved in the activities of the SCF;
 - (b) The annual reports of the SCF, including, in particular, annex VII to its report to COP 22;³
 - (c) The relevant decisions of the COP related to the SCF;
 - (d) Outputs delivered by the SCF, such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
 - (e) A self-assessment report of the SCF and recommendations on improving its efficiency and effectiveness;
 - (f) The technical paper to be prepared by the secretariat in line with paragraph 5 of this decision.

D. Criteria

5. The review shall take into account, inter alia, the following:
 - (a) The effectiveness and efficiency of the SCF in the delivery of its functions;
 - (b) The transparency of its decision-making processes;
 - (c) The level and nature of stakeholder engagement;
 - (d) The quality and added value of the outputs of the SCF, including how they were received by the COP and external stakeholders, and in particular how its recommendations have informed and advanced the work of the COP;
 - (e) The timeliness of the outputs of the SCF.
-

³ FCCC/CP/2016/8.

Draft decision -/CP.22

Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 7/CP.21,

Noting the draft decision on the guidance to the Green Climate Fund prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,¹

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and its addendum,² and the information contained therein on the progress made by the Green Climate Fund, including the detailed and comprehensive list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to the guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Also welcomes* the following actions taken by the Board in response to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties as contained in decisions 3/CP.17, 6/CP.18, 4/CP.19, 7/CP.20 and 7/CP.21:

(a) The approval of USD 1.17 billion for 27 projects and programmes in 39 countries and the issuance of requests for proposals for modalities that enhanced direct access, worth up to USD 200 million, and the issuance of requests for proposals for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises worth up to USD 100 million;

(b) The accreditation of 41 entities to date, including 18 direct access entities, and the decision to prioritize in 2016 and 2017 the accreditation of national direct access entities, entities in the Asia-Pacific and Eastern European regions, private sector entities, in particular those in developing countries, and entities responding to requests for proposals issued by the Green Climate Fund;

(c) The adoption of the initial strategic plan for the Green Climate Fund;

(d) Decisions to initiate and conclude the review of the initial proposal approvals process and the simplified approvals procedure for certain small-scale activities in 2016;

(e) Progress made to date in the implementation of the readiness and preparatory support programme with the approval of readiness proposals in 57 countries totalling USD 16 million, including the decision of the Board to simplify the template and to mandate the Green Climate Fund secretariat to expedite the approval and disbursement of readiness and preparatory support resources;

(f) The approval of up to USD 3 million per country in funding for the preparation of national adaptation plans and/or other national adaptation planning processes through the readiness and preparatory support programme;

(g) The operationalization of the project preparation facility of the Green Climate Fund, including the development of operational modalities and approval of an initial allocation of USD 40 million;

¹ FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex V.

² FCCC/CP/2016/7 and Add.1.

(h) The approval of the information disclosure policy, including the webcasting of Board proceedings, thus increasing the transparency of the Board's decision-making;

(i) The acknowledgment that the Green Climate Fund's modalities enable support for the preparation and implementation of the nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement;

(j) Responses to the operationalization of results-based payments for the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, consistent with decision 9/CP.19 and in accordance with Board decision B.08/08, as well as the recognition that the Green Climate Fund can support the development and implementation of national REDD-plus³ strategies or action plans and investment plans, including through the readiness and preparatory support programme;

(k) The acknowledgment that the Green Climate Fund's operational modalities enabled support for technology development and transfer, including for facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies and for collaborative research and development;

(l) The appointment of the second Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund secretariat and the Heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism, the Independent Integrity Unit and the Independent Evaluation Unit;

(m) Decisions to increase the staffing of the Green Climate Fund secretariat, in particular by addressing the capacity limitations in the Mitigation and Adaptation Division and the Private Sector Facility Division, and the secretariat's risk management capacity;

(n) Decisions to develop an operational framework on complementarity and coherence with other financing institutions, and progress on the relationship with the thematic bodies of the Convention, including the hosting of the first annual event with these bodies, and engagement with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

3. *Looks forward* to the ongoing and timely implementation by the Board of the above-mentioned decisions and guidance received from the Conference of the Parties, including the initial strategic plan, and the scaling up of investments in ambitious country-driven climate action;

4. *Urges* the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties on financing for forests as mandated by decision 7/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25;

5. *Also urges* Parties that made pledges under the initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund but have not yet confirmed them through fully executed contribution arrangements or agreements to do so as a matter of high priority;

6. *Requests* the Board to facilitate an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the pipeline and to report to the Conference of the Parties on progress made in this regard;

7. *Also requests* the Board to take into account decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 64, to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued

³ In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

readiness support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate, and in accordance with Board decisions;

8. *Notes with concern* the lack of signed bilateral agreements related to privileges and immunities in order for the Green Climate Fund to undertake its activities;

9. *Looks forward* to the biennial report on the matter referred to in paragraph 8 above, in accordance with decision 7/CP.20, paragraph 20, and Board decision B.08/24;

10. *Requests* the Board to enhance the delivery of resources by addressing those measures that are delaying the implementation of projects that have been approved by the Board, including the conclusion of pending accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements;

11. *Encourages* the Board to implement its decision B.04/08 to develop modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in the least developed countries and small island developing States, and to seek opportunities to engage with the private sector, including local actors, on adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels;

12. *Invites* national designated authorities and focal points to utilize the readiness and preparatory support programme, and to collaborate with accredited entities to use the project preparation facility, where appropriate, to prepare adaptation and mitigation proposals of increasing quality and impact potential;

13. *Reiterates its request*⁴ to the Board to agree on the arrangements for the first formal replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund;

14. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal⁵ annually, no later than 10 weeks prior to each session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Green Climate Fund;

15. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 14 above when preparing draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Also requests* the Green Climate Fund, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has taken and the timeline for the implementation of the guidance provided in this decision.

⁴ Decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 10.

⁵ <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

Decision -/CP.22

Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.4, 2/CP.12, 6/CP.13, 2/CP.16, 8/CP.19, 9/CP.20 and 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the review of the Financial Mechanism should inform the replenishment processes of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism,

1. *Decides* to adopt the updated guidelines for the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism contained in the annex;
2. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to provide, in its report to the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2017), expert input to the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism, with a view to the review being finalized by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
3. *Invites* Parties, observers and other interested international organizations, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations involved in the activities of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism based on the guidelines contained in the annex, for consideration by the Standing Committee on Finance in preparing its expert input to the review.¹

¹ Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observers and other stakeholders should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Annex

Updated guidelines for the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism

A. Objectives

1. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the objectives of the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism will be as follows:

- (a) To review the Financial Mechanism and take appropriate measures regarding:
 - (i) Its conformity with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention and the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP);
 - (ii) The effectiveness of the activities it funds in implementing the Convention;
 - (iii) Its effectiveness in providing financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the transfer of technology, for the implementation of the Convention's objective on the basis of the guidance provided by the COP;
 - (iv) Its effectiveness in providing resources to developing country Parties under Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
 - (v) The effectiveness of access modalities for developing countries;
- (b) To examine consistency and complementarity between the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and between the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other sources of investment and financial flows, including:
 - (i) Examining relevant sources, channels and means of financing, as indicated in Article 11, paragraph 5, of the Convention, that would assist developing country Parties to contribute to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, in particular innovative means of financing, such as for the development of endogenous technologies in developing countries;
 - (ii) Examining the role of the Financial Mechanism in scaling up the level of resources;
 - (iii) Assessing enabling environments for catalysing investment in, and the transfer of, environmentally sound technologies that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and for enhancing resilience to climate change.

B. Sources of information

2. The review shall draw upon, inter alia, the following sources of information:

- (a) Information provided by Parties on their experiences regarding financial support provided and received in accordance with COP decisions;
- (b) Annual guidance provided by the COP to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism with regard to the conformity of their activities with the guidance provided by the COP;
- (c) The annual reports of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to the COP on its activities and relevant technical information produced by the committee such as the biennial assessments and overview of climate finance flows and outcomes of the SCF forums;

- (d) The annual reports of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to the COP on its activities as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, including the information on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, and other relevant GEF policy and information documents;
- (e) The reports from the GEF Independent Evaluation Office;
- (f) The annual reports of the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the COP on its activities as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism and other relevant GCF policy and information documents;
- (g) The reports of the Adaptation Fund Board to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the outcomes of the reviews of the Adaptation Fund;
- (h) The outcomes and reports of the United Nations processes, relevant bilateral and multilateral funding institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with climate financing;
- (i) Relevant reports on private-sector financing and investment for climate change activities;
- (j) Technical papers and reports prepared by the secretariat at the request of the COP which are relevant to the financial needs of developing country Parties under the Convention;
- (k) Information contained in the national communications of Parties to the Convention, technology needs assessments and national adaptation programmes of action;
- (l) The reports of the in-session workshops on long-term finance;
- (m) The biennial submissions from developed country Parties on their updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020, including any available information on quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway;
- (n) The reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

C. Criteria

3. The effectiveness of the Financial Mechanism will be assessed taking into account the following:
 - (a) The transparency of the decision-making processes of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (b) The level of stakeholder involvement;
 - (c) The extent to which the Financial Mechanism is contributing to gender-sensitive approaches;
 - (d) The adequacy and predictability, accessibility and timeliness and rate of disbursement of funds for activities in developing country Parties, including projects in the pipeline;
 - (e) The responsiveness, efficiency and performance of the cycle for project/programme approval procedures of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;

(f) The amount of resources provided to developing country Parties, including financing for technical assistance and investment projects, and the mechanisms for country allocation, as well as the results and impacts achieved by the resources provided;

(g) The amount of finance leveraged, and modalities and ratios of co-financing and the use of financial instruments where applicable;

(h) The extent to which the resources provided are contributing to achieving the objective of the Convention;

(i) The sustainability of funded programmes, projects and operations in developing country Parties;

(j) The extent to which the Financial Mechanism is contributing to the country ownership of programmes and projects.

Decision -/CP.22

Initiation of a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 9, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 55,

Further recalling decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10,

Having initiated the process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Recalls* that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties, and that other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;¹
2. *Requests* the secretariat to organize a round-table discussion among Parties on this matter in conjunction with the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (May 2017);
3. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a summary report of the round-table discussion referred to in paragraph 2 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017);
4. *Agrees* to advance work on this matter at its twenty-third session, with a view to providing a recommendation on information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session;
5. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;
6. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

¹ Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

Draft decision -/CP.22

Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015)

The Conference of the Parties,

Noting that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation has concluded its consideration of the outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process referred to in decision 2/CP.17, annex II, paragraph 12,

Recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 26,

1. *Welcomes* the implementation of the first round of the international assessment and review process, as outlined in decision 2/CP.17, annex II, paragraph 3;
2. *Invites* Parties¹ to submit by 1 March 2017 their views on the revision of the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review on the basis of the experience gained in the first round of international assessment and review;
3. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to revise the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review on the basis of the experience gained in the first round of international assessment and review, taking into account any submissions received from Parties, with a view to recommending revised modalities and procedures for consideration and adoption at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2017).

¹ Parties should submit their views via the submissions portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

Draft decision -/CP.22

Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 7,

Also recalling decisions 3/CP.8, 17/CP.8, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.19,

Acknowledging the contributions of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to enhancing capacity-building and participation in measurement, reporting and verification arrangements for developing countries under the Convention,

Noting the progress made by the Consultative Group of Experts as reflected in its 2016 progress report,

Also noting that the Consultative Group of Experts was mandated to continue for a period of five years from 2014 to 2018,

Having reviewed the mandate and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts,

1. *Decides* that the mandate and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention as contained in decision 19/CP.19 and the annex thereto shall remain unchanged;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018), to consider a review of the term and mandate, including the terms of reference, of the Consultative Group of Experts with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (November 2018);
3. *Requests* the secretariat to facilitate the actions of the Consultative Group of Experts called for in paragraph 1 above, subject to the availability of financial resources.

Decision -/CP.22

Third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.7, 1/CP.21, and 14/CP.21,

Reaffirming that capacity-building should be a participatory, country-driven and continuous process consistent with national priorities and circumstances,

Also reaffirming that capacity-building is an integral component of the means of implementation to enable developing country Parties to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Noting with appreciation the technical paper prepared by the secretariat on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,¹

Recognizing the active engagement of a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including State and non-State actors, in planning, implementing and monitoring activities with capacity-building components,

Also recognizing the significant increase of information on capacity-building activities made available by Parties, international organizations, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations specialized agencies and other institutions,

Noting with appreciation the success of the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum for in-depth discussion on capacity-building, held during the forty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

Noting the significant participation of non-State actors in the 5th meeting of the Durban Forum and their useful contributions to the discussions,

Also noting good practices in capacity-building that foster country-driven processes, country ownership, South–South cooperation, participatory as well as iterative approaches to capacity-building,

1. *Recognizes* that, while the objective and scope of capacity-building in developing countries as contained in decision 2/CP.7 are still relevant, current and emerging areas in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement should also be taken into account in the further implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries;
2. *Recalls* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building aims to address both current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and to further enhance capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention;

¹ FCCC/TP/2016/1.

3. *Invites* Parties to consider how to enhance existing reporting on the impacts of capacity-building activities, good practices and lessons learned and on how these are fed back into relevant processes to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities;
4. *Also invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in managing the 2016–2020 workplan:
 - (a) To take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge;
 - (b) To take into consideration the outcomes of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries;
 - (c) To take into consideration previous work undertaken on indicators for capacity-building;
 - (d) To promote and explore linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, that include capacity-building in their scopes;
 - (e) To promote and explore synergies for enhanced collaboration with institutions outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement engaged in implementing capacity-building activities;
 - (f) To take into consideration ways of enhancing reporting on capacity-building activities, taking into account all initiatives, actions and measures on capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as existing reporting mandates, in order to achieve coherence and coordination;
5. *Further invites* Parties to foster networking and enhance their collaboration with academia and research centres, with a view to promoting individual, institutional and systemic capacity-building through education, training and public awareness;
6. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to facilitate complementarity between the Durban Forum and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
7. *Also invites* Parties to cooperate in order to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and *further invites* developed country Parties to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties;
8. *Invites* relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, academia and other stakeholders, to continue incorporating into their work programmes the scope of needs referred to in paragraph 1 above as contained in decision 2/CP.7;
9. *Invites* United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations and relevant admitted observer organizations engaged in providing capacity-building support to developing countries to provide information to the secretariat to be uploaded on the capacity-building portal;²
10. *Also invites* Parties to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on potential topics for the 6th meeting of the Durban Forum;³
11. *Further invites* Parties to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition, to be conducted at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for

² Available at <<http://unfccc.int/capacitybuilding/core/activities.html>>.

³ Parties should submit their views via the submissions portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

Implementation (May 2017) and concluded at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2017);⁴

12. *Decides* to conclude the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention and to initiate the fourth comprehensive review thereof at the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2019), with a view to completing that review at the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019);

13. *Takes note* of the budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraph 4 above;

14. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁴ As footnote 3 above.

Decision -/CP.22

Paris Committee on Capacity-building

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 76, requesting the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in the context of the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session,

1. *Adopts* the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building established under decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 71, as contained in the annex;
2. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building is to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhance capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention;
3. *Recalls* that the Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fifth session, will review the progress, need for extension, the effectiveness and enhancement of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
4. *Also recalls* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building will manage and oversee the workplan for the period 2016–2020 outlined in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 73;
5. *Requests* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to further develop and adopt its working modalities and procedures at its first meeting;
6. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the first meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in conjunction with the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (May 2017);
7. *Takes note* of the budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in the annex to this decision;
8. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in the annex to this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

1. In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 71, the objective of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) is to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.
2. The Committee shall be composed of the following twelve members nominated by Parties, who shall serve in their personal capacity:
 - (a) Two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
 - (b) One member from the least developed countries;
 - (c) One member from the small island developing States.
3. Six representatives from bodies established under the Convention and from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism will be invited to participate in all the meetings of the Committee in line with the annual theme of the Committee.
4. Members identified in paragraph 2 above shall be nominated by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties. Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate members identified in paragraph 2 above to the Committee with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of experts relevant to the aims of the Committee, taking into account the goal to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18.
 - (a) Members identified in paragraph 2 above shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office. The following rules shall apply:
 - (b) Half of the members shall be elected initially for a term of three years, and half shall be elected for a term of two years;
 - (c) Thereafter, the Conference of the Parties shall elect half of the members every year for a term of two years.
 - (d) Representatives identified in paragraph 3 above shall be invited for a term of one year.
5. If a member of the Committee identified in paragraph 2 resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Committee may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the Conference of the Parties, to appoint another member from the same group or constituency to replace said member for the remainder of that member's mandate, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.
6. The Committee shall elect annually two co-chairs from among its members identified in paragraph 2 above to serve for a term of one year each.
7. If a co-chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, any other member identified in paragraph 2 above designated by the Committee shall serve as co-chair.
8. If a co-chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Committee shall elect a replacement from among the members identified in paragraph 2 above to complete that term of office.

9. The Committee will meet during annual in-session meetings to be organized by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
10. The Committee shall decide on its annual focus area or theme, recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 74, related to enhanced technical exchange on capacity-building, with the purpose of maintaining up-to-date knowledge on the successes and challenges in building capacity effectively in a particular area, and will report on this work in its annual technical progress report.
11. The Committee shall further develop and adopt its working modalities and procedures at its first meeting, and revise them as necessary.
12. The Committee may invite other bodies established under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention to identify representatives to collaborate, as appropriate, on specific activities related to its work.
13. The Committee may engage with and draw upon the expertise from relevant institutions, organizations, frameworks, networks and centres outside the Convention, including at the intergovernmental, regional, national and subnational levels, where appropriate.
14. The meetings will be open to attendance by Parties and admitted observer organizations, except where otherwise decided by the Committee, with a view to encouraging a balanced regional representation of observers.
15. The Committee will prepare annual technical progress reports on its work for submission to the Conference of the Parties through the Subsidiary Body of Implementation, and will make these reports available at the sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation coinciding with the sessions of the Conference of the Parties.
16. The proceedings and outputs of the Committee shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.
17. The secretariat will support and facilitate the work of the Committee subject to the availability of resources.
18. The working language of the Committee will be English.
19. Members of the Committee shall reach their decisions by consensus.

Decision -/CP.22

Gender and climate change

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18, 18/CP.20 and 1/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement,

Underscoring the importance of coherence between gender-responsive climate policies and the balanced participation of women and men in the Convention process and the provisions of international instruments and outcomes such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action² and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³

Noting that, notwithstanding the progress made by Parties in implementing the decisions referred to above, there is a need for women to be represented in all aspects of the Convention process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and informal negotiating groups,

Acknowledging with appreciation the important role of the two-year Lima work programme on gender in the incorporation of a gender perspective in the work of the Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the contributions received in support of the work undertaken so far,

Also noting that gender-responsive climate policy still requires further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies,

1. *Welcomes* the report by the secretariat on the in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building and training for delegates on gender issues,⁴ which was held during the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the submissions from Parties and observers as input for the workshop referred to in paragraph 1 above;
3. *Takes note* of the report by the secretariat on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol,⁵ and the urgent need to improve the representation of women in all of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;

¹ United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/34/180, “Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women”.

² United Nations, Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, 27 October 1995.

³ United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2016/10.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2016/4.

4. *Urges* Parties to enhance their efforts in advancing the implementation of decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20;
5. *Takes note* of the submissions from Parties and observers on possible elements and guiding principles for continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender,⁶ including information from Parties on progress made towards achieving the goals of gender balance and gender-responsive climate policy in response to the invitation contained in decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 1;
6. *Decides* to continue and enhance the Lima work programme on gender for a period of three years as set out in paragraphs 7–30 below and to undertake, at the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019), a review of the work programme;
7. *Invites* Parties to continue to assist:
 - (a) Training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change;
 - (b) Building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, inter alia, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication;
8. *Also invites* Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the activities referred to in paragraph 7 above, with a special focus on training and capacity-building for delegates from Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
10. *Invites* Parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention;
11. *Decides* that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019;
12. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to elaborate the topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 11 above during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017);
13. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018);
14. *Further requests* all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 above;
15. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);

⁶ Submissions from Parties are available at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Submissions from observers are available at <<http://www.unfccc.int/7478>>.

16. *Encourages* Parties and the secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111 and 129;
17. *Invites* Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer;
18. *Requests* the secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for the Parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of women delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies;
19. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition in accordance with decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20;
20. *Further requests* the secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the goal of gender balance as mandated by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18, based on submissions and its own research for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
21. *Requests* the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work;
22. *Invites* Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring;
23. *Encourages* Parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies;
24. *Also encourages* Parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;
25. *Requests* the secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages⁷ for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy;
26. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
27. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, the responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and further elaborate its process of review and monitoring;
28. *Invites* Parties, members of constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consult through meetings, prior to the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (May 2017), in order to provide inputs to the formulation of the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 27 above;
29. *Requests* the secretariat to convene, in cooperation with Parties and interested observers and other stakeholders, an in-session workshop during the forty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies to develop possible elements of the gender action plan referred to in

⁷ <http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/7516.php>.

paragraph 27 above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session (November 2017);

30. *Invites* submissions from Parties, observers and other stakeholders, by 25 January 2017, on their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 29 above;⁸

31. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

32. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

33. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in implementing gender-related activities within the work programme.

⁸ Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observers and other stakeholders should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Decision -/CP.22

Financial and budgetary matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 12/CP.15, table 2, in relation to the possible upgrading of the position of Assistant Secretary-General to Under-Secretary-General and the possible upgrading of one position from D-2 to Assistant Secretary-General level,

Also recalling decision 22/CP.21 on the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's proposal to the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties made in February 2016 to upgrade the position of Executive Secretary from Assistant Secretary-General to Under-Secretary-General,

Noting that the Bureau welcomed and endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's decision to upgrade one of the D-2 positions included in the approved staffing table to the level of Assistant Secretary-General to serve as Deputy Executive Secretary and to implement this decision once the new Executive Secretary assumes office,

1. *Approves* that the upgrade of the current Assistant Secretary-General position to the level of Under-Secretary-General be reflected in the approved staffing table for the biennium 2016–2017;
2. *Decides* that any additional costs resulting from the approval in paragraph 1 above and the upgrading of a D-2 position will be absorbed from existing resources available under the approved programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;
3. *Also decides* that one of the three D-2 positions contained in the approved staffing table for the biennium 2016–2017 shall be abolished as soon as the Deputy Executive Secretary assumes office at the level of Assistant Secretary-General.

Decision -/CP.22

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 22/CP.21, through which the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 was approved,

Also recalling paragraph 11 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat,¹

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,²

I. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016,³ the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 21 October 2016⁴ and the note on the revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016–2017;⁵
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow;
4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
5. *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget for the year 2017 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Requests* the secretariat to explore options on ways to address outstanding contributions to the core budget, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session (May 2017);
7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities received from the Parties;

¹ Annex I to decision 15/CP.1.

² FCCC/SBI/2016/13, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.12 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.15 and FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.19.

³ FCCC/SBI/2016/13.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.19.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.15.

8. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2017, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to explore options for increasing the flexibility of the funds in the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session;
10. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;
11. *Adopts* the revised scale of contributions for 2016–2017 contained in the annex;

II. Audit report and financial statements for 2015

12. *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁶ and the financial statements for 2015, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for valuable observations and recommendations of the auditors;
14. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

III. Other financial matters

15. *Takes note* of the information contained in the note on the range of options for improving the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process, and in the note on the evolving functions and operations of the secretariat in the light of decision 1/CP.21;
16. *Welcomes* the Executive Secretary's advance dialogue with Parties on the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
17. *Also welcomes* the Executive Secretary's initiative to take an integrated approach to the development of the programme budget taking into account the core budget and activities to be funded from voluntary contributions;
18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to gradually enhance the transparency of the budget process through the provision of additional documentation, as outlined in document FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14, paragraph 17, in the official budget documents;
19. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to pursue other possible ways to increase the efficiency and transparency of the budget process as outlined in document FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14, paragraphs 32–37;
20. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;
21. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.12.

Annex

[English only]

Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC (Convention): revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016–2017 in euros

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Afghanistan	0.006 ^a	0.006	0.006
Albania	0.008	0.008	0.008
Algeria	0.161	0.157	0.157
Andorra	0.006	0.006	0.006
Angola	0.010	0.010	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.892	0.870	0.870
Armenia	0.006	0.006	0.006
Australia	2.337	2.279	2.278
Austria	0.720	0.702	0.702
Azerbaijan	0.060	0.058	0.058
Bahamas	0.014	0.014	0.014
Bahrain	0.044	0.043	0.043
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.010
Barbados	0.007	0.007	0.007
Belarus	0.056	0.055	0.055
Belgium	0.885	0.863	0.863
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	0.012	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	0.013	0.013
Botswana	0.014	0.014	0.014
Brazil	3.823	3.727	3.727
Brunei Darussalam	0.029	0.028	0.028
Bulgaria	0.045	0.044	0.044
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.004	0.004
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Cameroon	0.010	0.010	0.010
Canada	2.921	2.848	2.848

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.005	0.005	0.005
Chile	0.399	0.389	0.389
China	7.921	7.723	7.722
Colombia	0.322	0.314	0.314
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.006	0.006
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.047	0.046	0.046
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.009	0.009
Croatia	0.099	0.097	0.097
Cuba	0.065	0.063	0.063
Cyprus	0.043	0.042	0.042
Czechia	0.344	0.335	0.335
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.005	0.005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	0.008	0.008
Denmark	0.584	0.569	0.569
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.046	0.045	0.045
Ecuador	0.067	0.065	0.065
Egypt	0.152	0.148	0.148
El Salvador	0.014	0.014	0.014
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.010	0.010
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.038	0.037	0.037
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	0.010
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.456	0.445	0.445
France	4.859	4.737	4.737
Gabon	0.017	0.017	0.017
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.008	0.008
Germany	6.389	6.229	6.229
Ghana	0.016	0.016	0.016
Greece	0.471	0.459	0.459

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.028	0.027	0.027
Guinea	0.002	0.002	0.002
Guinea–Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.002	0.002
Haiti	0.003	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.008	0.008	0.008
Hungary	0.161	0.157	0.157
Iceland	0.023	0.022	0.022
India	0.737	0.719	0.719
Indonesia	0.504	0.491	0.491
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	0.459	0.459
Iraq	0.129	0.126	0.126
Ireland	0.335	0.327	0.327
Israel	0.430	0.419	0.419
Italy	3.748	3.654	3.654
Jamaica	0.009	0.009	0.009
Japan	9.680	9.438	9.437
Jordan	0.020	0.019	0.019
Kazakhstan	0.191	0.186	0.186
Kenya	0.018	0.018	0.018
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.285	0.278	0.278
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	0.002
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	0.003	0.003	0.003
Latvia	0.050	0.049	0.049
Lebanon	0.046	0.045	0.045
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.125	0.122	0.122
Liechtenstein	0.007	0.007	0.007
Lithuania	0.072	0.070	0.070
Luxembourg	0.064	0.062	0.062
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	0.003
Malawi	0.002	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.322	0.314	0.314
Maldives	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mali	0.003	0.003	0.003

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Malta	0.016	0.016	0.016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.012	0.012	0.012
Mexico	1.435	1.399	1.399
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.010	0.010	0.010
Mongolia	0.005	0.005	0.005
Montenegro	0.004	0.004	0.004
Morocco	0.054	0.053	0.053
Mozambique	0.004	0.004	0.004
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.010	0.010	0.010
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.006	0.006
Netherlands	1.482	1.445	1.445
New Zealand	0.268	0.261	0.261
Nicaragua	0.004	0.004	0.004
Niger	0.002	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.209	0.204	0.204
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.849	0.828	0.828
Oman	0.113	0.110	0.110
Pakistan	0.093	0.091	0.091
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.034	0.033	0.033
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	0.004
Paraguay	0.014	0.014	0.014
Peru	0.136	0.133	0.133
Philippines	0.165	0.161	0.161
Poland	0.841	0.820	0.820
Portugal	0.392	0.382	0.382
Qatar	0.269	0.262	0.262
Republic of Korea	2.039	1.988	1.988
Republic of Moldova	0.004	0.004	0.004
Romania	0.184	0.179	0.179
Russian Federation	3.088	3.011	3.011
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	0.002

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.146	1.117	1.117
Senegal	0.005	0.005	0.005
Serbia	0.032	0.031	0.031
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.447	0.436	0.436
Slovakia	0.160	0.156	0.156
Slovenia	0.084	0.082	0.082
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.364	0.355	0.355
South Sudan	0.003	0.003	0.003
Spain	2.443	2.382	2.382
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.030	0.030
State of Palestine ^b	0.007	0.000	0.007
Sudan	0.010	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.006	0.006	0.006
Swaziland	0.002	0.002	0.002
Sweden	0.956	0.932	0.932
Switzerland	1.140	1.111	1.111
Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	0.023	0.023
Tajikistan	0.004	0.004	0.004
Thailand	0.291	0.284	0.284
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Timor–Leste	0.003	0.003	0.003
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	0.033	0.033
Tunisia	0.028	0.027	0.027
Turkey	1.018	0.993	0.992
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.025	0.025
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Uganda	0.009	0.009	0.009
Ukraine	0.103	0.100	0.100
United Arab Emirates	0.604	0.589	0.589
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	4.351	4.351
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010	0.010
United States of America	22.000	21.449	21.448
Uruguay	0.079	0.077	0.077
Uzbekistan	0.023	0.022	0.022
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.571	0.557	0.557
Viet Nam	0.058	0.057	0.057
Yemen	0.010	0.010	0.010
Zambia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Zimbabwe	0.004	0.004	0.004
Total	102.509	100.000	100.000

^a For presentation purposes, all figures of the United Nations revised scale of assessments and of the UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions are given to three decimal places.

^b The State of Palestine became a Party to the Convention on 17 March 2016.

Decision -/CP.22

Dates and venues of future sessions

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

Further recalling rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied regarding the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups,

Recalling rule 3 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, which provides that the sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall take place at the seat of the secretariat, unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise or other appropriate arrangements are made by the secretariat in consultation with the Parties,

I. Dates and venues of future sessions

A. 2017

1. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President to be elected at the sessions to be held from 6 to 17 November 2017 would come from the Asia-Pacific States;
2. *Expresses* its appreciation for the nomination received from the Asia-Pacific States of a representative of the Government of Fiji to serve as President at the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above;
3. *Decides* that the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above will be convened at the seat of the secretariat;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for convening the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above at the seat of the secretariat;
5. *Acknowledges* that organizing sessions of the supreme bodies of the Convention at the seat of the secretariat requires special arrangements, including those for the funding of such sessions;
6. *Notes* the high costs associated with convening sessions of the supreme bodies of the Convention and *requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider this matter at its forty-sixth session (May 2017) in the context of arrangements for intergovernmental meetings;

B. 2018

7. *Decides* to adjust the previously agreed dates¹ of the sessions in the second sessional period in 2018 to Monday, 3 December, to Friday, 14 December 2018;

8. *Notes* that in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President of the sessions referred to in paragraph 7 above would come from the Eastern European States;

9. *Decides* to accept with appreciation the offer by the Government of Poland to host the sessions referred to in paragraph 7 above;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to consult with the Government of Poland and to negotiate and finalize a Host Country Agreement for convening the sessions in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 and in compliance with the provisions of the United Nations administrative instruction ST/AI/342, with a view to concluding and signing the Host Country Agreement not later than the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2017) to allow for its prompt implementation;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the host country with technical support and guidance on UNFCCC policies and requirements, taking into account the issues raised by Parties regarding the organization of such sessions, and to report back regularly to the Bureau;

C. 2019

12. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among regional groups, the President to be elected at the sessions to be held from 11 to 22 November 2019 would come from the Latin American and Caribbean States;

13. *Invites* Parties to undertake further consultations on the hosting of the sessions referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-sixth session, to consider the issue of the host of the sessions referred to in paragraph 12 above and to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;

II. Calendar of meetings of the Convention and Kyoto Protocol bodies

15. *Decides* to adopt the following dates for the sessional periods in 2021:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 31 May, to Thursday, 10 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 8 November, to Friday, 19 November.

¹ Decision 28/CP.19.

Decision -/CP.22

Preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Underscoring the importance of inclusiveness, transparency and openness in the completion of the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in decision 1/CP.21,

Stressing the urgency for the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement resulting from the relevant requests contained in section III of decision 1/CP.21 in order to accelerate its implementation,

Recognizing the need for a meaningful and successful outcome of the work related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

I. Entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016;
2. *Also welcomes* the signature of the Paris Agreement by almost all Parties to the Convention;
3. *Congratulates* Parties that have ratified, accepted or approved the Paris Agreement and *invites* those that have not done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible;
4. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for convening the historic high-level signing ceremony for the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016, on which occasion 175 Parties signed the Paris Agreement and 15 Parties deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Depositary;
5. *Also expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for convening the special high-level event on the ratification of the Paris Agreement on 21 September 2016, on which occasion 31 Parties deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Depositary;

II. Completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement

6. *Takes note* of the reports of the subsidiary bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the constituted bodies on progress in the implementation of the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in decision 1/CP.21 in accordance with their respective mandates;

7. *Also takes note* of the invitation from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement described in decision 1/CMA.1, paragraphs 5–7,¹ in accordance with the arrangements contained in decision 1/CP.21;
8. *Further takes note* of the consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement of further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
9. *Takes note* of the consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement and the constituted bodies under the Convention to accelerate their work on the work programme described in decision 1/CMA.1, paragraphs 5–7,² and to forward the outcomes to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) at the latest;
11. *Decides* to convene, at its twenty-third session (November 2017), a joint meeting with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at the second part of its first session, to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement;
12. *Also decides* to conclude the work programme under the Paris Agreement as soon as possible and to forward the outcomes, at the latest, to the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, for its consideration and adoption;

III. Additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement

13. *Takes note* of the invitation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to request the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement to continue its consideration of possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

¹ Decision 1/CMA.1, paragraphs 5–7, reads:

“5. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the arrangements contained in decision 1/CP.21, and to accelerate work and forward the outcomes at the latest to the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018) for its consideration and adoption;

“6. *Also invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the work on further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;

“7. *Further invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the work on the development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement.”

² See footnote 1.

IV. Adaptation Fund

14. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement in its consideration of the necessary preparatory work on the Adaptation Fund to address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement;

15. *Invites* Parties to submit, by 31 March 2017, their views on the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement;

V. 2018 facilitative dialogue

16. *Requests* the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session, in collaboration with the incoming President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session, to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations with Parties on the organization of the facilitative dialogue referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, including during the sessions of the subsidiary bodies to be convened in May 2017 and the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties, and to jointly report back to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session on the preparations for this dialogue;

VI. Enhanced action prior to 2020

17. *Congratulates* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

18. *Underscores* the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and *calls on* those Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have not done so to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;

19. *Commends* the high-level champions and *welcomes* the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action;³

20. *Takes note* of resolutions⁴ adopted at the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization on 6 October 2016;

21. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Kigali Amendment by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, at its twenty-eighth meeting;

22. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the Partnership referred to in paragraph 19 above and *requests* that the actions called for therein to be undertaken by the secretariat be subject to the availability of financial resources.

³ Available at <http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9951.php>.

⁴ Resolution A39-2 on climate change entitled “Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies and practices related to environmental protection – Climate change” and resolution A39-3 on the global market-based measure scheme entitled “Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies and practices related to environmental protection – Global Market-based Measure (MBM) scheme”.

Advance unedited version

Decision -/CP.22

Rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties,

Taking note of Articles 16 and 18 of the Paris Agreement,

Also taking note of decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 8,

Having considered the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement at the second part of its resumed first session,

Recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at its first session, adopt the draft decision contained in the annex.

Annex

Draft decision -/CMA.1

Rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Articles 16 and 18 of the Paris Agreement,

Decides that when applying the draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties,¹ pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, it should be understood that:

- (a) With respect to draft rules 22–26, the term of office of any replacement officer elected by and from among Parties to the Paris Agreement in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 3, and Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement would expire at the same time as that of the officer being replaced;
- (b) With respect to draft rules 17–21:
 - (i) The credentials of representatives of Parties to the Paris Agreement would apply to their representatives participating in sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) A single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
- (c) With respect to draft rules 6 and 7:
 - (i) Organizations admitted as observers to previous sessions of the Conference of the Parties would be admitted to the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) A single process would be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the Conference of the Parties.

¹ See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

Decision -/CP.22

Long-term climate finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 2, 4 and 97–101, as well as decisions 1/CP.17, 2/CP.17, paragraphs 126–132, 4/CP.18, 3/CP.19, 5/CP.20, 1/CP.21 and 5/CP.21,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular its key findings and recommendations, highlighting the increase of climate finance flows from developed country Parties to developing country Parties;¹

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the submission made by developed country Parties in response to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 114, and *takes note* of the information contained therein;²

3. *Welcomes* the progress by developed country Parties towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, and *urges* developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards this goal;

4. *Also welcomes* the progress made and *requests* Parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance in accordance with decision 3/CP.19;

5. *Urges* developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the summary report on the 2016 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance, which focused on the issues of adaptation finance, needs for support to developing country Parties, and cooperation on enhanced enabling environments and support for readiness activities;³

7. *Notes* the increase in adaptation finance to date as identified in the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, and the need to continue efforts to significantly scale up adaptation finance, while stressing the need to strive for a greater balance between adaptation and mitigation finance, and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider the key messages from the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 6 above, including that:

(a) Country-driven processes for the assessment of adaptation needs in developing countries are fundamental for scaling up adaptation finance;

¹ See document FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex II.

² Available at

<[http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US\\$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_295_131233554162587561-Roadmap%20to%20the%20US$100bn%20%28UNFCCC%29.pdf)>.

³ FCCC/CP/2016/5.

- (b) The nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications could constitute a good opportunity for supporting the scaling up of adaptation finance;
 - (c) The role of the private sector in adaptation finance needs to be further enhanced;
 - (d) Access to adaptation finance remains a challenge, particularly for small island developing States and the least developed countries;
 - (e) Better information needs to be generated for more efficient planning, including through enhanced tracking of adaptation flows;
 - (f) Strengthening national public financing management systems is vital to support countries to effectively manage, track and monitor climate finance;
 - (g) Maximizing the effectiveness of adaptation finance is important in ensuring that limited financial resources achieve the greatest possible impact;
8. *Also notes* the progress made to date in enhancing access to finance by developing countries, while further emphasizing the continued challenges that developing countries face in this regard, in particular those with capacity constraints, and further *encourages* Parties and relevant institutions to continue working in this regard in order to enhance access to finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral;
9. *Welcomes* the biennial submissions received to date from developed country Parties on updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10;
10. *Requests* the secretariat, in line with decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 11, to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions referred to in paragraph 9 above in order to inform the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 12 below;
11. *Welcomes* the submission of the first biennial update reports submitted by 34 developing country Parties to date and *invites* developing country Parties that have not already done so to submit their biennial update reports as soon as possible, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), which states that, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, they should submit their first biennial update reports by December 2014;
12. *Decides* that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2017 and 2018 will, with a view to scaling up climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, focus on experiences and lessons learned from:
- (a) Articulating and translating needs identified in country-driven processes into projects and programmes;
 - (b) Roles of policies and enabling environments for mitigation and adaptation finance;
 - (c) Facilitating enhanced access;
13. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 12 above and to prepare summary reports on these workshops for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
14. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to ensure that the workshops are well-balanced by, inter alia, inviting both public and private sector actors to attend them and summarizing all views expressed at the workshops in a fair and balanced manner;
15. *Decides* that the third biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, to be convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, will be informed by the reports on the in-

session workshops on long-term climate finance and the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;

16. *Requests* the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a summary of the third biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);

17. *Welcomes* the second biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, and *looks forward* to the summary of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties on the deliberations of this dialogue.

Draft decision -/CP.22

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120 and 121, as well as decisions 5/CP.18, 7/CP.19, 6/CP.20 and 6/CP.21,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session, taking note of the recommendations contained therein;¹
2. *Endorses* the workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2017;²
3. *Notes* the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows while particularly welcoming the summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance as contained in the annex;³
4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the financial contributions provided by the Governments of Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland as well as the European Commission to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
5. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance, in fulfilling its function on the measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of its existing workplan, to cooperate with relevant stakeholders and experts and to consider ongoing work under the Convention and further action envisaged under the Paris Agreement;
6. *Welcomes* the 2016 forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
7. *Takes note* of the summary report on the 2016 forum, including the recommendations and follow-up activities of the Standing Committee on Finance and *invites* the Standing Committee on Finance to follow up on the recommendations in its 2017 workplan;⁴
8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the Philippines and the Asian Development Bank for their support in ensuring the success of the 2016 forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
9. *Invites* the Standing Committee on Finance to continue its deliberations on the topic of its 2017 forum at its first meeting in 2017;
10. *Reiterates* that the Standing Committee on Finance will integrate financing for forests-related considerations into its 2017 workplan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests;

¹ FCCC/CP/2016/8.

² As contained in document FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex VIII.

³ See <<http://unfccc.int/8034.php>>.

⁴ See document FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex III, paragraphs 68 and 69.

11. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017) on the progress made in the implementation of its workplan;

12. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the guidance provided to it in other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows

[English only]

A. Context and mandates

1. The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including, *inter alia*, in terms of measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties, through activities such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.¹

2. Subsequent to the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the COP requested the SCF to consider: the relevant work of other bodies and entities on measurement, reporting and verification of support and the tracking of climate finance;² ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;³ and ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance.⁴ It also requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, when developing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, to consider, *inter alia*, information in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and other reports of the SCF and other relevant bodies under the Convention.

3. The 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows outlines improvements made and identifies areas for further improvements in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines and formats for developed and developing countries and for improvements in climate finance tracking and reporting of data producers and aggregators. The biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows presents estimates of flows from developed to developing countries, available information on domestic climate finance and South–South cooperation, as well as the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It then considers the implications of these flows, including composition, purpose and emergent trends relevant to the UNFCCC objectives, including the new goals set out in the Paris Agreement.

4. The 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows comprises this summary and recommendations, and a technical report. The summary and recommendations was prepared by the SCF. The technical report was prepared by experts under the guidance of the SCF, and draws on information and data from a range of sources. It was subject to extensive stakeholder input and expert review, but remains a product of the external experts.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(f).

² Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 71.

³ Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 11.

⁴ Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11.

B. Challenges and limitations

5. The 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows presents a picture of climate finance to the extent possible. Due diligence has been undertaken to utilize the best information available from the most credible sources. Challenges were nevertheless encountered in collecting, aggregating and analysing information from diverse sources. The limited clarity with regard to the use of different definitions of climate finance limits comparability of data.

6. There are uncertainties associated with each source of data, and these have different underlying causes. Uncertainties are related to the data on domestic public investments, resulting from the lack of geographic coverage and differences in the way methods are applied, significant changes in the methods for estimating energy efficiency every few years and the lack of available data on sustainable private transport and other key sectors. Uncertainties also arise from the lack of procedures and data to determine private climate finance, methods for estimating adaptation finance, differences in the assumptions of underlying formulas to attribute finance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) to developed countries, the classification of data as ‘green finance’ and incomplete data on non-concessional flows.

7. The limitations outlined above need to be taken into consideration when deriving conclusions and policy implications from this biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows. The SCF will contribute, through its activities, to the progressive improvement of the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance information in future biennial assessments and overviews of climate finance flows, to help address these challenges.

C. Key findings

1. Methodological issues relating to measurement, reporting and verification of public and private climate finance

Improvements made in tracking and reporting of climate finance since the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows

8. Following the recommendations made by the SCF in the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows identifies the improvements listed below in the tracking and reporting of information on climate finance:

Developed countries

(a) Enabling Parties to provide additional information on their underlying definitions, methodologies and assumptions used, including on how they have identified finance as being “climate-specific”, as well as making these data more accessible to the public and recipient Parties, thereby enhancing consistency and transparency;

(b) Improving guidance on application of the Rio Markers for adaptation and mitigation and adjustments to the Rio Marker definitions for adaptation;

International organizations

(c) Making available MDB and multilateral climate fund activity-level data through the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

(d) Applying common principles for tracking mitigation and adaptation finance by MDBs and International Development Finance Club (IDFC) members;

(e) Making available data on climate co-financing flows through utilization of a joint methodology for tracking public and private climate co-finance by a consortium of seven MDBs.

Insights into reporting by developed countries and developing countries

9. The current biennial report (BR) guidelines⁵ were designed to accommodate reporting on a wide range of climate finance instruments and activities. This required a reporting architecture that was flexible enough to accommodate a diversity of reporting approaches. In some cases, limited clarity with regard to the diversity in reporting approaches limits comparability in climate finance reporting. Further improvements in reporting guidelines and formats are needed to enhance transparency on the approaches used by individual Parties and to enable greater comparability across reporting by Parties.

10. Current biennial update report (BUR) guidelines⁶ for reporting by developing countries on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received do not require information on the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating the information. Limited institutional capacity to track climate finance received, as well as the lack of data, can pose challenges in developing country reporting.

Insights into broader reporting aspects

11. Information on domestic climate-related finance is available including through a few BURs, Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs) and other independent studies. However, such information is difficult to compare.

12. There is a lack of systematic collection of data on climate-related private finance flows globally, due to difficulties in identifying climate-related finance, restrictions based on confidentiality, and conceptual and accounting issues. The primary sources cover mainly renewable energy and draw upon industry and sector databases, relying on voluntary disclosures. Efforts to develop methodologies for estimating mobilized private finance by public interventions are under way by the OECD DAC and the Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance.

13. Ongoing efforts at the international and national levels aimed at improving climate-related financial risk disclosures are important for improving the transparency and promoting the alignment of finance and investment flows in accordance with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement.

Insights related to review of climate finance information

14. Practices exist within the UNFCCC to review the information on support provided by Parties, including the international assessment and review of BRs and the international consultation and analysis of BURs. However, there are no internationally agreed methods for reconciling financial support provided against support received. Also, MDBs and IDFC do not have a standard procedure to review their climate finance data. In addition, BRs are not reviewed in time for aggregating data for the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

⁵ Decision 2/CP.17.

⁶ Decision 2/CP.17.

2. Overview of current climate finance flows in 2013–2014

Flows from developed to developing countries as reported in biennial reports

15. USD 25.4 billion in 2013 and USD 26.6 billion in 2014 of climate-specific finance was reported in BRs, of which USD 23.1 billion in 2013 and USD 23.9 billion in 2014 was channelled through bilateral, regional and other channels (see figure 1). This represents an increase of about 50 per cent from public finance reported through the same channels in 2011–2012.

Multilateral climate funds

16. USD 1.9 billion in 2013 and USD 2.5 billion in 2014 was channelled through the UNFCCC funds and multilateral climate funds on the basis of their financial reports. Although this is a small share of the total climate finance, information on their activities is mostly complete.

Climate finance from multilateral development banks

17. Climate finance provided by MDBs to developing countries from their own resources was reported as USD 20.8 billion in 2013 and USD 25.7 billion in 2014. The methodology used in the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows to attribute MDB finance from developed countries to developing countries suggests that USD 11.4 billion in 2013 and USD 12.7 billion in 2014 was delivered by developed countries. A more advanced methodology, which captures better the mobilization effect through the MDBs, suggests that USD 14.9 billion in 2013 and USD 16.6 billion in 2014 can be attributed to developed countries.

Private climate finance

18. The major source of uncertainty regarding flows to developing countries relates to the amount of private climate finance provided. Initial partial estimates of direct and mobilized private finance are available. Based on project-level data, renewable energy finance by developed country companies in developing countries is estimated at USD 1.8 billion in 2013 and USD 2.1 billion in 2014. Foreign direct investment in greenfield alternative and renewable energy in developing countries was estimated at USD 26.4 billion in 2013 and USD 21.6 billion in 2014. Both estimates are likely to be conservative. OECD and the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) compiled an initial partial estimate of private finance mobilized by developed countries and identified USD 12.8 billion in 2013 and USD 16.7 billion in 2014 of private co-finance. These figures include private finance mobilized from international sources in addition to private finance mobilized domestically in developing countries. These partial estimates of direct private finance and mobilized finance are distinct, and cannot simply be aggregated.

Instruments

19. The mix of instruments used to channel support differs by funding source (see figure 2). About 35 per cent of the bilateral, regional and other finance reported to the UNFCCC in BRs is spent as grants, 20 per cent as concessional loans, 10 per cent as non-concessional loans, and the remainder through equity and other instruments. About 38 per cent of the reported finance is channelled through multilateral institutions, many of whom are MDBs that utilize capital contributions and commitments from member countries to raise low-cost capital from other sources of funding, including for donor contributions. This enables MDBs to offer a range of instruments and financial products, including grants (9 per cent), loans, including concessional loans, (83 per cent), equity (2 per cent) and other instruments (6 per cent). About 53 per cent of funding from multilateral climate funds is provided as grants, and

the remainder is largely concessional loans, which have increased as a share of approved funding over time. Forty-nine per cent of bilateral climate finance reported to the OECD is provided as grants, and 47 per cent as concessional loans.

Recipients

20. Climate finance goes to a wide range of governmental, private and non-governmental entities in recipient countries. However, reporting on recipient institutions is incomplete. For example, recipient data are available for about 50 per cent of the bilateral finance reported to the OECD DAC. For 2013–2014, developing country governments are specified as the recipients of about 40 per cent of the total flow. Climate finance channelled through other intermediaries may also reach national governments, but this is not captured in the data. Improving data on the recipients of climate finance could be an area for further work.

Global finance flows

21. On a comparable basis, global total climate finance has increased by almost 15 per cent since 2011–2012. In dollar terms estimated global total climate finance increased from a high bound estimate of USD 650 billion for 2011–2012 to USD 687 billion for 2013 and to 741 billion for 2014. Private investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency represents the largest share of the global total; however, the energy efficiency data are much less certain than the renewable energy data. Levels of finance have increased as the costs of clean technology have continued to fall. The coverage of data in the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows has increased and improved since the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, but nevertheless the quality and completeness of data on global total flows are lower than those for flows to developing countries.

22. The estimate of global total climate finance in the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows includes adjustments to the CPI estimate that were not part of the 2011–2012 estimate reported in the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows. Partial data on domestic public finance expenditures of USD 192 billion per year were compiled. If these additional adjustments are included, they raise the upper end of the range to USD 880 billion in 2013 and USD 930 billion in 2014. However, the volume of the climate-related finance and investment flows globally may be higher, given that there are still significant data gaps in critical sectors such as sustainable transportation, agriculture, energy efficiency and resilient infrastructure.

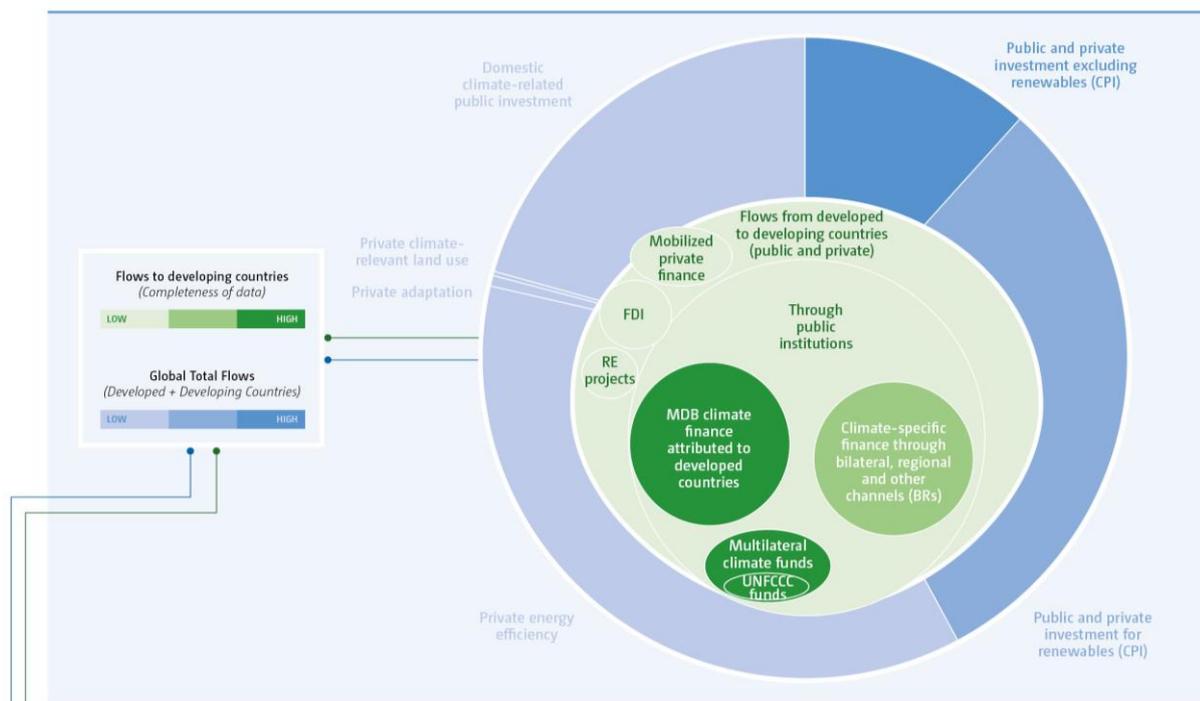
23. Domestic climate finance: Comprehensive data on domestic climate expenditures are not available. Limited information is included in the BURs; estimates of climate-related finance included in national budgets, domestic climate finance provided by national development banks and commitments by developing country national climate funds. These indicative estimates suggest flows of USD 192 billion per year in developed and developing countries.

24. Some studies suggest that most climate finance in aggregate is mobilized and deployed domestically, both in developed and developing countries. In the limited number of developing countries for which information on domestic public climate finance is available, the data suggest that, in these countries, domestic public finance significantly exceeds the inflows of international public climate finance from bilateral and multilateral sources.

25. South–South cooperation: Data are limited, and mainly sourced from the OECD DAC, complemented with reports from a small number of other countries. On this basis, South–South cooperation was estimated to be in the range USD 5.9–9.1 billion for 2013 and USD

7.2–11.7 billion for 2014, of which about half was channelled through multilateral institutions.

Figure 1
Climate finance flows in 2013–2014 (USD billion and annualized)



		2013 (USD billion face value)	2014 (USD billion face value)	Sources of data and relevant chapter in the technical report
Flows to developing countries 2013–2014 average total Public: USD 41 billion Private: USD 2 billion renewables USD 24 billion FDI USD 14.8 billion mobilized	UNFCCC funds ^a	0.6	0.8	Chapter 2.2.1 Fund financial reports, climate funds update
	Multilateral climate funds (including UNFCCC funds)	1.9	2.5	Chapter 2.2.2 Fund financial reports, climate funds update
	Climate-specific finance through bilateral, regional and other channels	23.1	23.9	Chapter 2.2.3 CTF table 7(b)
	<i>Of which grants and concessional loans</i>	11.7	12.4	Chapter 2.2.3 CTF table 7(b)
	MDB climate finance attributed to developed countries (own resources only) ^b	14.9	16.6	Chapter 2.2.5 MDB climate finance reporting
	Renewable energy projects ^c	1.8	2.1	Chapter 2.2.9 CPI landscape of climate finance, BNEF
	FDI in greenfield alternative and renewable energy	26.4	21.6	Chapter 2.2.9 CPI landscape of climate finance, fDi Intelligence
Global total flows (inclusive of flows to developing countries above) 2013–2014 average total USD 714 billion	Mobilized private finance ^d	12.8	16.7	Chapter 2.2.9 OECD CPI report 2015
	Public and private investment excluding renewables (CPI)	95–102	102–112	Chapter 2.4.1 CPI landscape of climate finance
	Public and private investment for renewables (CPI)	244	285	Chapter 2.4.2 BNEF, CPI landscape of climate finance
	Private energy efficiency	334	337	Chapter 2.4.3 IEA energy efficiency market report
	Private sustainable transport	Not available	Not available	Chapter 2.4.4
	Private climate-relevant land use	5	5	Chapter 2.4.5 CPI land-use studies
	Private adaptation	1.5	1.5	Chapter 2.4.6
Domestic climate-related public investment	192	192	Chapter 2.4.7 CPEIRs (UNDP; World Bank ODI), GLAC climate finance studies, BURS	

Note: Figure is not to scale, but seeks to show the relative size of flows. Flows to developing countries are a subset of global total flows.

Abbreviations: BNEF = Bloomberg New Energy Finance, BR = biennial report, BUR = biennial update report, CPEIR = Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews, CPI = Climate Policy Initiative, CTF = common tabular format, FDI = foreign direct investment, GFLAC = Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, IEA = International Energy Agency, MDB = multilateral development bank, ODI = Overseas Development Institute, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, RE = renewable energy, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

^a Includes commitments approved during 2013 and 2014. Almost all contributions are contributed by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties). The values do not reflect pledges to the Green Climate Fund amounting to USD 10.2 billion by the end of 2014.

^b From Annex II Parties to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties). Values are derived by excluding climate finance to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention from the total climate finance provided by MDBs from their own resources to arrive at climate finance provided to non-Annex I Parties, and by attributing 85 per cent of this to Annex II Parties.

^c From Annex II Parties to non-Annex I Parties.

^d From Annex II Parties as well as Czechia, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Figure 2
Characteristics of public finance in developing countries for 2013–2014

	Average (2013 and 2014 in billion USD)	Purpose (%)			Implementing entities	Instrument (%)				
		Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting		Grants	Loans	Concessional Loans	Equity	Other
UNFCCC funds ^a	0.7	50	50		United Nations agencies, MDBs, bilateral development agencies, accredited national institutions, NGOs and private banks / funds	100				
Multilateral climate funds (including UNFCCC funds listed above)	2.2	27	70	3	MDBs, United Nations agencies and bilateral development finance institutions	53		47		
Climate-related bilateral ^b	14.9–25.3	27	53	20	Bilateral development finance agencies (e.g. GIZ, DFID, USAID, NORAD)	49	2 ^c	47	2 ^c	
MDB climate finance	15.8	18	82		MDBs	9		83	2	6

Note: All values are based on approvals.

Abbreviations: DFID = Department for International Development, GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, MDB = multilateral development bank, NGO = non-governmental organization, NORAD = Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, USAID = United States Agency for International Development

^a Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund. No Green Climate Fund projects were approved during 2013–2014.

^b The values for bilateral finance are based on biennial report data for figure 1 in this document. The percentages for bilateral climate finance in this table are based on Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development data due to data availability.

^c Not primarily development or concessional. One per cent of the equity reported is concessional equity.

3. Assessment of climate finance flows

26. An assessment of the data underlying the overview of climate finance flows offers insights into key questions of interest in the context of the UNFCCC negotiations, including

support for adaptation and mitigation, levels of finance for different regions and how finance is delivered. Key features of different channels of climate finance for developing countries are summarized in figure 2.

27. Mitigation-focused finance represented more than 70 per cent of the public finance in developing countries reported in 2013 and 2014. Adaptation finance provided to developing countries accounted for about 25 per cent of the total finance. This is similar to 2011–2012, although there has been a slight increase in the proportion of adaptation finance from climate funds and bilateral concessional channels. More than 80 per cent of MDB investments focused on mitigation, and less than 20 per cent on adaptation.

28. There has been a significant role for grants in adaptation finance. Grants represent 88 per cent of adaptation finance approved climate funds and 56 per cent of the bilateral finance reported to the OECD DAC with adaptation as a principal objective. Some least developed countries and small island developing States in Africa and Asia have been among the largest recipients of adaptation finance.

29. About 33 per cent of funding from dedicated climate funds, 42 per cent of climate-related finance in the OECD DAC and 31 per cent of climate finance reported by MDBs is for Asia, often in countries with attractive investment climates. This funding has largely supported mitigation, including REDD-plus,⁷ reflecting the significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the region. About 21 per cent of finance from dedicated multilateral climate funds, 28 per cent of climate-related finance in the OECD DAC and 15 per cent of MDB climate finance is directed to African countries. There has been a growing emphasis on adaptation in this finance. About 23 per cent of funding from dedicated multilateral climate funds, 15 per cent of climate-related finance reported to the OECD DAC and 16 per cent of the climate finance reported by MDBs is directed to Latin America and the Caribbean.

30. There are costs associated with fund management, project development and implementation. These costs are recovered through mechanisms including administrative budgets and implementing agency fees, which vary across funds and institutions. Administrative costs range from less than 1 per cent to nearly 12 per cent of the approved funding. The actual costs are not necessarily proportional to the volumes of finance approved for projects.

31. A broad range of issues can present challenges in accessing climate finance, including: low levels of technical capacity to design and develop projects/programmes and to monitor and evaluate progress; difficulties in following the procedures of the funds to access finance; and low levels of awareness of the need for action and available sources of funding. Several efforts to strengthen “readiness” to access and make use of climate finance are now under way, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has recently stepped up its efforts in this regard. Investment in domestic capacity to structure and attract a range of sources of finance is also needed.

32. Ownership of climate finance and alignment of this finance with national climate change priorities and emerging policies and strategies is well recognized as an important element for ensuring effectiveness. Another important dimension is engagement of key stakeholders across government, particularly ministries of finance and planning, and across society, including civil society and the private sector. Most intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) submitted by developing country Parties outlined, in varying levels of detail, the estimated financial costs of the future emission reduction and climate adaptation

⁷ In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the COP encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

scenarios they describe. In general, methodologies used to estimate financial needs or definitions of scope were not specified, and differed substantially. Beyond INDCs, few efforts to assess national or global climate finance needs have been completed since the 2014 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows. INDCs may provide a framework for strengthening ownership in the future.

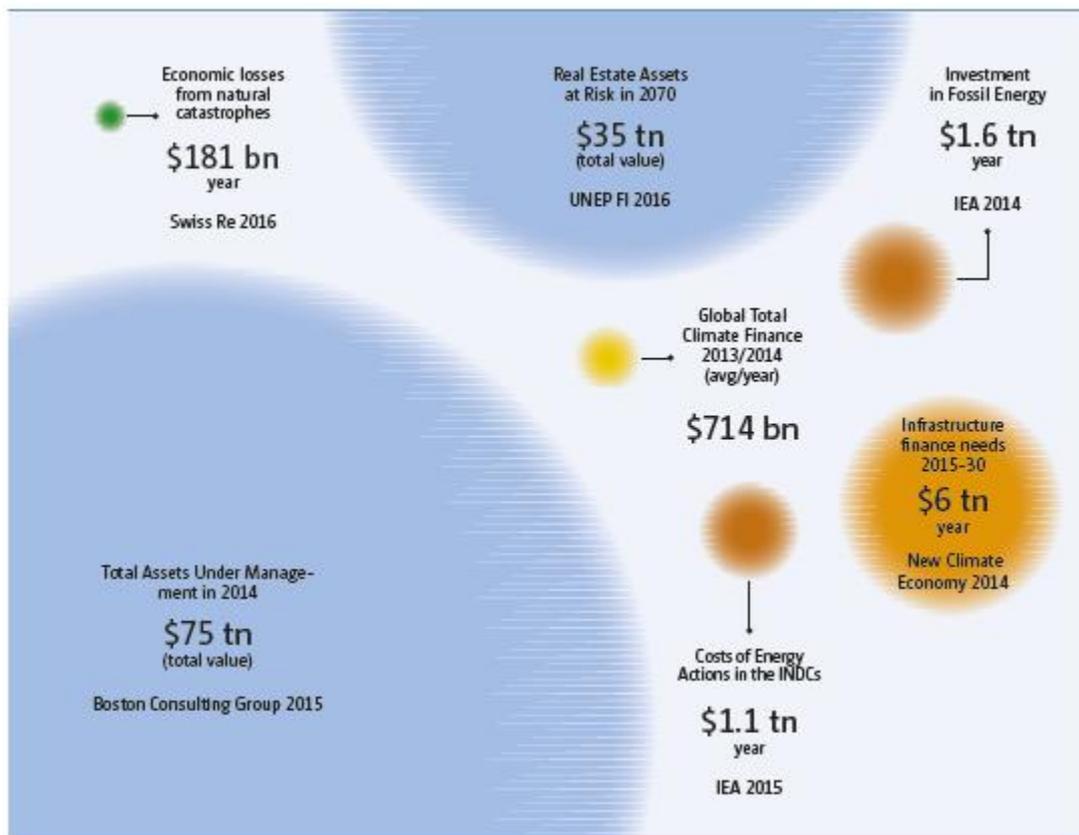
33. Impact monitoring systems are beginning to mature, although reporting of results remains nascent and relatively slow. GHG emission accounts are a primary metric of impact and effectiveness used for climate finance mitigation, often complemented with relevant output data such as the volume of installed clean energy or reductions in energy consumption. Consistency of methodologies for GHG accounting continues to be a challenge, though progress has been made by development finance institutions, which have adopted common principles.

34. Most adaptation interventions seek to identify the specific number of people that are likely to benefit from the proposed interventions, either directly or indirectly in terms of increased resilience. Ensuring the accuracy of estimates can be challenging, due to difficulties in identifying beneficiaries, establishing baselines and data collection, and defining and tracking resilience over time to what may be slow onset, or 1-in-100 or 1-in-500 year events.

35. Many funders use co-financing as best available evidence of private finance mobilization, and many climate funds use leverage ratios as one of their key results indicators. However, co-finance does not necessarily equate to mobilization, which is often used to imply a more causal relationship between public intervention and associated private finance, which is more complex to prove. High leverage ratios may not always indicate an effective use of public finance, as ratios can also be high in interventions that are the most commercially viable.

36. The 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows identified climate-related global climate finance flows of USD 714 billion on average in 2013–2014 (see figure 1); this is a significant amount, but is relatively small in the context of wider trends in global investment (see figure 3). For example, while investment in clean energy is rising, volumes of finance for high carbon energy in all countries remain considerably higher. Infrastructure and assets are at risk from the impacts of climate change, with serious potential consequences for the global economy.

Figure 3
Global climate finance in context



Note: This figure seeks to put the total volume of global finance flows in the context of wider trends in global investment. The flows featured on this diagram are not strictly comparable, and are presented for illustrative purposes only. Full details of the underlying studies are included in chapter 3 of the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

Abbreviations: avg = average, bn = billion, IEA = International Energy Agency, INDC = intended nationally determined contribution, tn = trillion, UNEP FI = United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative, \$ = United States dollars.

D. Recommendations

37. The SCF invites the COP to consider the following recommendations:

(a) Invite Parties, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and other relevant bodies under the Convention to consider the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, particularly its key findings, in order to improve guidelines for the preparation and reporting of financial information,⁸ as well as to develop the modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of support in accordance with Articles 9 and 13 of the Paris Agreement;

⁸ This includes enhanced information on: sectors, financial instruments, the methodology used for reporting financial support through bilateral channels, the methodology used to identify climate-specific portions of public financial support through multilateral channels, and disaggregated data at the activity level.

(b) Request the SCF, in fulfilling its function on measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of its workplan, to cooperate with relevant institutions and experts and to consider ongoing work under the Convention;

Engaging with international organizations and the private sector

(c) Encourage climate finance providers to enhance the availability of granular, country-level data and for the UNFCCC secretariat to make such information more accessible, including via enhanced web-based data platforms;

(d) Encourage relevant institutions and experts, including from the private sector, to devise practical options for estimating and collecting data on private climate finance, taking into consideration ongoing work by the OECD Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance and by MDBs;

Ownership, needs and impact

(e) Encourage developing countries to take advantage of the resources available through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen their institutional capacity to programme their priority climate actions as well as to track and report climate finance;

(f) Request the SCF in preparing future biennial assessments and overviews of climate finance flows to assess available information on investment needs and plans related to Parties' nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans;

(g) Encourage Parties and relevant international institutions to enhance the availability of information that will be necessary for tracking global progress on the goals outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;

(h) Invite the Board of the GCF to consider information in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows in its annual dialogues with climate finance delivery channels in order to enhance complementarity and coherence between the GCF and other funds at the activity level;

(i) Invite multilateral climate funds, MDBs, other financial institutions and relevant international organizations to continue working to further harmonize methods for measuring climate finance and to advance comparable approaches for tracking and reporting on impacts.

Decision -/CP.22

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 8/CP.21,

Welcoming the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and its addenda reports, including on the technical review of the programme priorities of the Least Developed Countries Fund,¹

Noting the draft decision on the guidance to the Global Environment Facility prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance, as contained in its report to the Conference of the Parties² and the Standing Committee on Finance 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows as context for the provision of guidance,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for the Global Environment Facility to consider lessons learned from past replenishment periods and to take into account the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in its deliberations on the strategy for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund in order to continue to increase the effectiveness of its operations;
2. *Calls upon* developed country Parties, and *invites* other Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the Global Environment Facility, to ensure a robust seventh replenishment, in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding taking into consideration the Paris Agreement;
3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, in its seventh replenishment programming, to continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in accessing resources in an efficient manner;
4. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, 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;
5. *Takes note* of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements, and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 on the agenda of the 51st meeting of the council;³
6. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts, as appropriate and as needed, to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries, aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;

¹ FCCC/CP/2016/6, Add.1 and 2.

² FCCC/CP/2016/8, annex VI.

³ Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.51/04.

7. *Welcomes* the decisions of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to establish the Trust Fund for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency⁴ and to approve the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency programming directions,⁵ and to ensure that the support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency will be included in the seventh replenishment, to complement existing support under the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 86;
8. *Also welcomes* the pledges made by several countries to make voluntary contributions to the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the signing of the first contribution agreement by a country and *encourages* others that have pledged to make voluntary contributions to finalize their contribution agreements;
9. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, to continue providing in its annual reports, inter alia, information on the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, including its programming and implementation modalities, on the voluntary contributions pledged and provided,⁶ and on the implementation of decision 9/CP.18;
10. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility's continued engagement and coordination with the Climate Technology Centre and Network through the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer and the regional technology transfer and financing centres, as well as actions taken by the Global Environment Facility in response to the recommendations by the Technology Executive Committee following the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer;
11. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and recipient countries to continue exploring with the Climate Technology Centre and Network ways to support climate technology related projects through country allocations of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;
12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, to take into consideration climate risks in all its programmes and operations, as appropriate, keeping in mind lessons learned and best practices;
13. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to encourage countries to align, as appropriate, their Global Environment Facility programming with priorities as identified in their nationally determined contributions, where they exist, during the seventh replenishment, and to continue to promote synergies across its focal areas;
14. *Welcomes* the conclusions of the "Program evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund" by the Global Environment Facility's Independent Evaluation Office;⁷
15. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as the operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to continue to enhance capacity development in the least developed countries for the development of project proposals with a focus on identifying potential funding sources, both national and international, and enhancing long-term domestic institutional capacities;
16. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to continue to track, review and report on the sustainability of project outcomes from the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;

⁴ Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.50/05.

⁵ Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.50/06.

⁶ See decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 86.

⁷ Available at < <http://www.gef.iao.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/ldcf-sccf-20-me-02.pdf> >.

17. *Welcomes* the initial assessment of the accreditation pilot and *notes* its conclusions;⁸
18. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, in light of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, to continue streamlining project approval processes and providing enhanced support, including enabling activities, to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, as appropriate, in the context of national climate strategies and plans;
19. *Welcomes* the successful roll-out of the non-grant instrument pilot and *encourages* further expansion of the pilot with a view to increasing the leverage and impact of Global Environment Facility financing;
20. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal⁹ annually, no later than 10 weeks prior to each session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
21. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 20 above when providing draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
22. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided to it in this decision.

⁸ Contained in Global Environment Facility documents GEF/C.50/07 and GEF/ME/C.50/06.

⁹ <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>.

Decision -/CMP.12

Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 3 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 1/CMP.6,

Cognizant of decision 3/CMP.1 and subsequent guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol relating to the clean development mechanism,

Noting decision 1/CP.19, on the promotion of the voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions as a means of closing the pre-2020 ambition gap,

Urging Parties to deposit with the Depositary their instruments of acceptance in respect of the Doha Amendment¹ pursuant to Article 20 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to expediting its entry into force,

I. General

1. *Takes note* of the report for 2015–2016 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Board);²
2. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken by the Executive Board over the past year;
3. *Notes* that the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, to date, has been responsible for:³
 - (a) Over 7,700 project activities being registered in over 95 countries;
 - (b) Over 1,900 component project activities being included in over 290 programmes of activities registered in over 80 countries;
 - (c) Over 1.7 billion certified emission reductions being issued and over USD 300 billion being invested;
 - (d) Over 15 million certified emission reductions voluntarily cancelled;
 - (e) Over 34 million certified emission reductions being transferred through the share of proceeds to the Adaptation Fund;
 - (f) Over USD 195 million of revenue for the Adaptation Fund from the sale of certified emission reductions;
 - (g) A total of 78 loans under the CDM Loan Scheme being approved and over USD 6.2 million of total commitment;⁴

¹ Decision 1/CMP.8.

² FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/4.

³ See document FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/4 and <<http://cdm.unfccc.int/>>.

⁴ A total of 62 loan agreements have been entered into to date.

(h) A total of 37 sustainable development co-benefit description reports being published using the voluntary sustainable development tool;

4. *Encourages* the Executive Board to continue its activities in response to decision 6/CMP.11, paragraphs 7 and 8;

5. *Also encourages* the Executive Board to continue the simplification of the clean development mechanism, with the aim of further simplifying and streamlining, in particular, the registration and issuance processes, and methodologies, while maintaining environmental integrity;

6. *Requests* the Executive Board to analyse the overall cost for designated operational entities and to report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session (November 2017);

7. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited, and provisionally designated, as operational entities by the Executive Board to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions described in the annex;

II. Baseline and monitoring methodologies

8. *Encourages* the Executive Board to explore possibilities for reducing the transaction costs of monitoring by expanding the use of tiered approaches offering a choice between conservative default values and direct measurements;

9. *Also encourages* the Executive Board to continue its activities in response to decision 6/CMP.11, paragraph 14;

III. Regional and subregional distribution

10. *Invites* the Executive Board to further work on the development of simplified clean development mechanism methodologies and standardized baselines, while maintaining environmental integrity, in collaboration with regional collaboration centres;

IV. CDM Loan Scheme

11. *Recalls* the purpose of the CDM Loan Scheme, which is to increase the participation of underrepresented countries in the clean development mechanism;

12. *Takes note* of the report on the evaluation of the CDM Loan Scheme, implemented pursuant to decision 2/CMP.5, paragraphs 49 and 50, and decision 3/CMP.6, paragraphs 64 and 67, and annex III;

13. *Recognizes* the implications for the CDM Loan Scheme of the current low price of certified emission reductions and, in particular, the implications for the recipients of CDM Loan Scheme funds with regard to potential difficulties in the repayment of loans;

14. *Decides* that the implementing agency of the CDM Loan Scheme, after consultation with the secretariat, may write off amounts disbursed under individual loans on a case-by-case basis, where it becomes evident that it will not be feasible for the loan recipient to repay the disbursed funds;

15. *Requests* the implementing agency and the secretariat to work closely with loan recipients that wish to continue under the CDM Loan Scheme to help those recipients to

identify ways to progress through the project cycle, including making adjustments to loan agreement terms, if appropriate;

16. *Decides* that the secretariat should not seek a new implementing agency after the expiry of the term of the current contract as required by decision 3/CMP.6, annex III, paragraph 8;

17. *Also decides* that other changes to the CDM Loan Scheme are not required at this time;

V. Resources for work on the clean development mechanism

18. *Requests* the Executive Board to continue to ensure the prudent management of the resources of the clean development mechanism, and its ability to perform its duties in maintaining and developing the mechanism up to the end of the true-up period of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Annex

Designation of operational entities by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its twelfth session and changes in accreditation status of entities during the reporting period of the Executive Board (17 October 2015 to 17 September 2016)

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) ^a	1, 3, 5 and 13
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited (ERM CVS) ^b	1, 3–5, 8–10 and 13
Foundation for Industrial Development (MASCI) ^c	1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13 and 15
Foundation for Industrial Development (MASCI) ^b	1 and 13
Foundation for Industrial Development (MASCI) ^d	1 and 13
Germanischer Lloyd Certification GmbH (GLC) ^a	1, 3 and 13
Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency (HKQAA) ^e	1
Japan Quality Assurance Organisation (JQA) ^b	1, 3–5, 10, 13 and 14
Korea Energy Agency (KEA) ^f (transfer of accreditation from Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO))	1, 3–5, 7, 9 and 11–15
Northeast Audit Co. Ltd (NAC) ^a	1–13 and 15
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) ^d	6 and 7
SGS United Kingdom Limited (SGS) ^b	1, 4, 7, 10 and 13
SIRIM QAS INTERNATIONAL SDN.BHD (SIRIM) ^b	1 and 13

^a Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety.

^b Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation; the remaining sectoral scopes are indicated.

^c Entity provisionally suspended; only the suspended sectoral scopes are indicated.

^d Lifting of suspension; only the suspended sectoral scopes to be lifted are indicated.

^e Accreditation granted for five years.

^f Transfer of accreditation from another legal entity.

Draft decision -/CMP.12

Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 3 and 6 of the Kyoto Protocol,

Cognizant of decision 9/CMP.1 and subsequent guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol relating to joint implementation,

Urging Parties to deposit with the Depository their instruments of acceptance in respect of the Doha Amendment¹ pursuant to Article 20 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to expediting its entry into force,

1. *Takes note* of the outcomes of joint implementation in the period 2006–2016, accounting for 548 Track 1 projects,² 52 Track 2 projects³ and over 871 million emission reduction units issued for emission reductions;
2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee for 2015–2016;⁴
3. *Notes with appreciation* the work by the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee⁵ on the reflections on and analysis of experiences and lessons learned from joint implementation;⁶
4. *Reiterates* its concern regarding the difficult market situation currently faced by participants in joint implementation, with projects declining to a point where the activity under the mechanism is practically non-existent;
5. *Also reiterates* its request to the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee to ensure sufficient infrastructure and capacity for the mechanism's use by Parties for as long as is needed, making necessary adjustments to ensure the efficient, cost-effective and transparent functioning of joint implementation;
6. *Decides* that, in order to continue the prudent management of resources, the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee shall meet at least once each year;
7. *Affirms* that the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee may conduct its meetings using virtual participation⁷ and electronic consultation and decision-making;

¹ Decision 1/CMP.8.

² Decision 9/CMP.1, annex, paragraph 23.

³ The verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, defined in decision 9/CMP.1, annex, paragraphs 30–45.

⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/5.

⁵ As requested through decision 7/CMP.11, paragraphs 6–8.

⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/5, annex I.

⁷ As reflected in Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee document JI-JISC39-AA-A02, paragraphs 16–20, available at <<http://ji.unfccc.int/MeetingInfo/DB/C0BRXFOZM7K843E/view>>.

8. *Decides* that, with regard to the meetings referred to in the rules of procedure of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, the virtual participation of members or alternates acting as members in its meetings counts towards a quorum and that virtual meetings of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee are meetings of the committee;
 9. *Also decides* that electronic submission of the signed oath of service by members and alternates of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee is sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the rules of procedure.
-

Decision -/CMP.22

Review of the joint implementation guidelines

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decision 9/CMP.1, which sets out the guidelines for the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol (hereinafter referred to as the joint implementation guidelines), and decisions 4/CMP.6, 11/CMP.7 and 6/CMP.8 in relation to the review of the joint implementation guidelines,

Recognizing that the level of activity in relation to joint implementation has significantly decreased,

1. *Commends* the work done by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee over the past years in responding to the requests of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to decision 6/CMP.8, paragraphs 14 and 15, and subsequent decisions, in relation to the review of the joint implementation guidelines;
2. *Decides* to conclude its review of the joint implementation guidelines without adopting any revisions to them;
3. *Notes* that the draft conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation contained in document FCCC/SBI/2016/L.8 represent experience gained and lessons learned from joint implementation in relation to the review of the joint implementation guidelines.

Draft decision -/CMP.12

Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 1/CMP.3, 2/CMP.10 and 1/CMP.11,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Noting the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board,¹

1. *Notes* the following information, actions and decisions relating to the Adaptation Fund contained in the report of the Adaptation Fund Board and the oral report provided by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board in November 2016:

(a) The accreditation of 25 national implementing entities that can access resources from the Adaptation Fund directly, including 4 entities accredited during the reporting period, and the accreditation of 6 regional implementing entities, including 2 accredited during the reporting period;

(b) Cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 358 million as at 9 November 2016;

(c) Funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 230.5 million as at 17 November 2016;

(d) The approval of six project/programme proposals, totalling USD 36.8 million, submitted by implementing entities, including four proposals submitted by national implementing entities totalling USD 19.2 million;

(e) The cumulative receipts of USD 546.9 million into the Adaptation Trust Fund;

(f) The institutionalization of the readiness programme for direct access as a permanent component of the Adaptation Fund's operations and the approval of South-South cooperation grants for Guinea, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe totalling USD 242,347, and technical assistance grants for Benin, Costa Rica, Micronesia (the Federated States of), Panama, Senegal and South Africa totalling USD 118,000;

(g) The endorsement of the first concepts and pre-concepts under the pilot programme for regional projects/programmes, as well as the decision of the Adaptation Fund Board to extend the opportunity to submit regional proposals beyond the pilot programme;

(h) The approval of the gender policy and action plan of the Adaptation Fund;

(i) The ongoing discussion on linkages between the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund;

(j) The fact that, in the light of the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the timelines given in paragraphs 59 and 60 of decision 1/CP.21 and paragraphs 8 and 9 of decision 1/CMP.11 may not align;

¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/2.

2. *Decides* to renew the interim institutional arrangements with the Global Environment Facility as the interim secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
3. *Also decides* to restate the terms and conditions of the services to be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) as the interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund and to extend the term of the trustee's services for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
4. *Welcomes* the financial pledges and contributions made to the Adaptation Fund by the Governments of Germany, Italy, Sweden and the Flemish and Walloon Regions of Belgium, amounting to USD 81 million;
5. *Takes note* of the resource mobilization strategy of the Adaptation Fund Board;
6. *Notes with concern* issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty on the prices of certified emission reductions, assigned amount units and emission reduction units;
7. *Notes* that the scale of funding required for projects in the active pipeline is estimated to be of the scale of USD 233.5 million and that the current available funds for new projects amount to USD 230.5 million, resulting in a current funding gap of USD 3 million;
8. *Encourages* developed country Parties to scale up financial resources for the implementation of adaptation projects in the active pipeline of the Adaptation Fund;
9. *Also encourages* the provision of voluntary support that is additional to the share of proceeds from clean development mechanism project activities in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board, with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;
10. *Further encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board, in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, to further consider all potential sources of funding;
11. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue its consideration of linkages between the Adaptation Fund and other funds, including the Green Climate Fund, and to report on its findings to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session (November 2017);
12. *Highlights* the findings of the first stage of an independent overall evaluation of the Adaptation Fund,² including that:
 - (a) The Adaptation Fund has pioneered several issues related to adaptation finance and is meeting developing countries' needs, including those related to direct access;
 - (b) The design of the Adaptation Fund and its operational processes are efficient and largely coherent with guidance under the Convention and national adaptation priorities;
 - (c) The Adaptation Fund has allowed countries to advance the implementation of important measures at the national and subnational levels, with links to national policymaking;
 - (d) The policies adopted by the Adaptation Fund have created a solid foundation for operational success;

² Available at <<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/independent-evaluation-of-the-adaptation-fund-first-phase-evaluation-report/>>.

13. *Takes note* of the information provided by the Adaptation Fund Board on the added value of the Adaptation Fund for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement, as contained in the addendum to annex I to the report of the Adaptation Fund Board;

14. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to bring the information referred to in paragraph 13 above to the attention of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.

Draft decision -/CMP.12

Third review of the Adaptation Fund

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 1/CMP.3 and 6/CMP.6 on the three-year review cycle for the Adaptation Fund,

Also recalling decisions 2/CMP.9 and 2/CMP.10,

Further recalling decision 1/CP.21,

1. *Decides* that the third review of the Adaptation Fund will be undertaken in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex;
2. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to make available in its report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session (November 2017) information on the financial status of the Adaptation Fund with a view to the third review of the Adaptation Fund being finalized at the same session;
3. *Invites* Parties and observer organizations, as well as other interested international organizations, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations involved in the activities of the Adaptation Fund and implementing entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board, to submit by 30 April 2017 their views on the third review of the Adaptation Fund based on the terms of reference contained in the annex, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session (May 2017);¹
4. *Requests* the secretariat, in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, to prepare a technical paper on the third review of the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex, taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session and the views referred to in paragraph 3 above, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session (November 2017);
5. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to complete its work on the third review of the Adaptation Fund at its forty-seventh session with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session.

¹ Parties should submit their views via the submissions portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observer organizations should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

Annex

Terms of reference for the third review of the Adaptation Fund

I. Objective

1. The objective of the third review of the Adaptation Fund is to ensure the effectiveness, sustainability and adequacy of the fund and its operations with a view to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) adopting a decision on the matter at CMP 13 (November 2017).

II. Scope

2. The scope of the review will cover the progress made to date and lessons learned in the operationalization and implementation of the fund and will focus on, inter alia:

(a) The provision of sustainable, predictable and adequate financial resources and the mobilization of financial resources to fund concrete adaptation projects and programmes that are country driven and based on the needs, views and priorities of eligible developing country Parties;

(b) Lessons learned from:

(c) The application of the access modalities of the Adaptation Fund, including its operational policies and guidelines, including its Streamlined Accreditation Process;

(d) The project approval procedures of the Adaptation Fund;

(e) The results and impacts of approved adaptation projects and programmes;

(f) The readiness programme for direct access to climate finance, including the component aimed at increasing South–South cooperation between accredited national implementing entities and those seeking accreditation;

(g) The pilot programme for regional projects;

(h) Programming and project coherence and complementarity between the Adaptation Fund and other institutions funding adaptation projects and programmes, in particular institutions under the Convention and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and its specialized funds;

(i) The institutional arrangements for the Adaptation Fund, in particular the arrangements with the interim secretariat and the interim trustee.

III. Sources of information

3. The review shall draw upon, inter alia, the following sources of information:

(a) Submissions from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, observer organizations, other interested international organizations, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations involved in the activities of the Adaptation Fund and implementing entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board on their experiences regarding the Adaptation Fund;

(b) The annual reports of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to the Conference of the Parties (COP) on its activities as an operating entity of the Financial

Mechanism, including the information on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, and other relevant GEF policy, information and evaluation documents;

(c) The annual reports of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to the COP on its activities as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism and other relevant GCF policy and information documents;

(d) The report of the Adaptation Fund Board to the CMP, the Adaptation Fund annual performance report for the most recent fiscal year and the outcomes of the initial and second reviews of the Adaptation Fund;

(e) The outcomes and reports emanating from United Nations processes, relevant bilateral and multilateral funding institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with climate change financing;

(f) The reports of the Standing Committee on Finance;

(g) The reports on the work programme on long-term finance;¹

(h) The reports of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Adaptation Committee and the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(i) The technical paper and summary for policymakers arising from the technical examination process on adaptation in 2016;

(j) The report on the independent evaluation of the Adaptation Fund (stage 1).²

¹ FCCC/CP/2012/3 and FCCC/CP/2013/7.

² Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/AFB.EFC_.17.3-Evaluation-of-the-Fund-stage-I.pdf>.

Advance unedited version

Decision -/CMP.12

Financial and budgetary matters

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Taking note of decision -/CP.22,

Having considered the proposed revised staffing table for the biennium 2016–2017,

Endorses decision -/CP.22 on the revised staffing table for the biennium 2016–2017 within the programme budget approved for this biennium.

Decision -/CMP.12

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Also recalling paragraph 11 of the financial procedures of the Conference of the Parties, which also applies to the Kyoto Protocol,¹

Taking note of decision -/CP.22,²

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,³

I. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016,⁴ the note on the status of contributions as at 21 October 2016⁵ to the trust funds administered by the secretariat and the note on the revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016–2017;⁶
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that have made contributions to the core budget and the international transaction log in a timely manner;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow;
4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget to do so without further delay;
5. *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget and the international transaction log for the year 2017 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures;
6. *Requests* the secretariat to explore options on ways to address outstanding contributions to the core budget for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session (May 2017);
7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from Parties to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 17(a–c) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

³ FCCC/SBI/2016/13, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.12 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.15 and FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.19.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2016/13.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.19.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.15.

8. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to explore options for increasing the flexibility of the funds in the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-sixth session;
10. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;
11. *Adopts* the revised scale of contributions for 2016–2017 contained in the annex;

II. Audit report and financial statements for 2015

12. *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁷ and the financial statements for 2015, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
13. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the accounts of the Convention and for the valuable observations and recommendations of the auditors;
14. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;

III. Other financial matters

15. *Endorses* decision -/CP.22⁸ on administrative, financial and institutional matters as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the provisions contained in section III.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.12 and Add.1.

⁸ As footnote 2 above.

Annex

[English only]

**Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC (Kyoto Protocol):
revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016–2017 in euros**

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Afghanistan	0.006 ^a	0.008	0.008
Albania	0.008	0.010	0.010
Algeria	0.161	0.209	0.209
Angola	0.010	0.013	0.013
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	0.003
Argentina	0.892	1.159	1.159
Armenia	0.006	0.008	0.008
Australia	2.337	3.036	3.035
Austria	0.720	0.935	0.935
Azerbaijan	0.060	0.078	0.078
Bahamas	0.014	0.018	0.018
Bahrain	0.044	0.057	0.057
Bangladesh	0.010	0.013	0.013
Barbados	0.007	0.009	0.009
Belarus	0.056	0.073	0.073
Belgium	0.885	1.150	1.150
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.004	0.004
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	0.016	0.016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	0.017	0.017
Botswana	0.014	0.018	0.018
Brazil	3.823	4.966	4.966
Brunei Darussalam	0.029	0.038	0.038
Bulgaria	0.045	0.058	0.058
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.005	0.005
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.005	0.005
Cameroon	0.010	0.013	0.013
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.005	0.006	0.006

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Chile	0.399	0.518	0.518
China	7.921	10.289	10.288
Colombia	0.322	0.418	0.418
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.008	0.008
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.047	0.061	0.061
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.012	0.012
Croatia	0.099	0.129	0.129
Cuba	0.065	0.084	0.084
Cyprus	0.043	0.056	0.056
Czechia	0.344	0.447	0.447
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.006	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	0.010	0.010
Denmark	0.584	0.759	0.759
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.046	0.060	0.060
Ecuador	0.067	0.087	0.087
Egypt	0.152	0.197	0.197
El Salvador	0.014	0.018	0.018
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.013	0.013
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.038	0.049	0.049
Ethiopia	0.010	0.013	0.013
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.004	0.004
Finland	0.456	0.592	0.592
France	4.859	6.311	6.311
Gabon	0.017	0.022	0.022
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.010	0.010
Germany	6.389	8.299	8.299
Ghana	0.016	0.021	0.021
Greece	0.471	0.612	0.612
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.028	0.036	0.036
Guinea	0.002	0.003	0.003

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.003	0.003
Haiti	0.003	0.004	0.004
Honduras	0.008	0.010	0.010
Hungary	0.161	0.209	0.209
Iceland	0.023	0.030	0.030
India	0.737	0.957	0.957
Indonesia	0.504	0.655	0.655
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	0.612	0.612
Iraq	0.129	0.168	0.168
Ireland	0.335	0.435	0.435
Israel	0.430	0.559	0.559
Italy	3.748	4.868	4.868
Jamaica	0.009	0.012	0.012
Japan	9.680	12.573	12.573
Jordan	0.020	0.026	0.026
Kazakhstan	0.191	0.248	0.248
Kenya	0.018	0.023	0.023
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.285	0.370	0.370
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	0.004	0.004
Latvia	0.050	0.065	0.065
Lebanon	0.046	0.060	0.060
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.125	0.162	0.162
Liechtenstein	0.007	0.009	0.009
Lithuania	0.072	0.094	0.094
Luxembourg	0.064	0.083	0.083
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	0.004
Malawi	0.002	0.003	0.003
Malaysia	0.322	0.418	0.418
Maldives	0.002	0.003	0.003
Mali	0.003	0.004	0.004
Malta	0.016	0.021	0.021
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	0.003

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Mauritius	0.012	0.016	0.016
Mexico	1.435	1.864	1.864
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.010	0.013	0.013
Mongolia	0.005	0.006	0.006
Montenegro	0.004	0.005	0.005
Morocco	0.054	0.070	0.070
Mozambique	0.004	0.005	0.005
Myanmar	0.010	0.013	0.013
Namibia	0.010	0.013	0.013
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.008	0.008
Netherlands	1.482	1.925	1.925
New Zealand	0.268	0.348	0.348
Nicaragua	0.004	0.005	0.005
Niger	0.002	0.003	0.003
Nigeria	0.209	0.271	0.271
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.849	1.103	1.103
Oman	0.113	0.147	0.147
Pakistan	0.093	0.121	0.121
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.034	0.044	0.044
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.005	0.005
Paraguay	0.014	0.018	0.018
Peru	0.136	0.177	0.177
Philippines	0.165	0.214	0.214
Poland	0.841	1.092	1.092
Portugal	0.392	0.509	0.509
Qatar	0.269	0.349	0.349
Republic of Korea	2.039	2.648	2.648
Republic of Moldova	0.004	0.005	0.005
Romania	0.184	0.239	0.239
Russian Federation	3.088	4.011	4.011
Rwanda	0.002	0.003	0.003
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.004	0.004
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.146	1.489	1.489
Senegal	0.005	0.006	0.006
Serbia	0.032	0.042	0.042
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.447	0.581	0.581
Slovakia	0.160	0.208	0.208
Slovenia	0.084	0.109	0.109
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.364	0.473	0.473
Spain	2.443	3.173	3.173
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.040	0.040
Sudan	0.010	0.013	0.013
Suriname	0.006	0.008	0.008
Swaziland	0.002	0.003	0.003
Sweden	0.956	1.242	1.242
Switzerland	1.140	1.481	1.481
Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	0.031	0.031
Tajikistan	0.004	0.005	0.005
Thailand	0.291	0.378	0.378
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.004	0.004
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	0.044	0.044
Tunisia	0.028	0.036	0.036
Turkey	1.018	1.322	1.322
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.034	0.034
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.009	0.012	0.012
Ukraine	0.103	0.134	0.134
United Arab Emirates	0.604	0.785	0.785
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	5.797	5.797
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.013	0.013

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations revised scale of assessments 2016–2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2016</i>	<i>UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions for 2017</i>
Uruguay	0.079	0.103	0.103
Uzbekistan	0.023	0.030	0.030
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.571	0.742	0.742
Viet Nam	0.058	0.075	0.075
Yemen	0.010	0.013	0.013
Zambia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Zimbabwe	0.004	0.005	0.005
Total	102.509	100.000	100.000

^a For presentation purposes, all figures of the United Nations revised scale of assessments and of the UNFCCC revised indicative scale of contributions are given to three decimal places.

Decision -/CMP.12

Third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 29/CMP.1, 6/CMP.4, 15/CMP.7, 2/CP.7 and 2/CP.17,

1. *Recognizes* that, while the objective and scope of the needs and priority areas identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 and the priority areas for capacity-building relating to the participation of developing countries in project activities under the clean development mechanism as contained in decision 29/CMP.1 are still relevant, current and emerging areas should also be taken into consideration in the further implementation of capacity-building activities in developing countries;
2. *Invites* Parties to continue to implement the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol by:
 - (a) Enhancing consultations with all stakeholders throughout the development of projects;
 - (b) Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to identify, attract, apply for and manage different types of public and private financial resources;
 - (c) Strengthening networking and information sharing, including among developing countries, especially through South–South cooperation;
 - (d) Strengthening the capacity of designated national authorities through regional collaboration centers;
3. *Also invites* Parties to consider how to enhance existing reporting on the impacts of capacity-building activities, good practices and lessons learned and on how they are fed back into relevant processes to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities;
4. *Further invites* all Parties to cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Kyoto Protocol, and developed country Parties to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties;
5. *Invites* relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, academia and other stakeholders, to continue incorporating into their work programmes the scope of capacity-building needs as contained in decisions 29/CMP.1 and 6/CMP.4;
6. *Decides* to conclude the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol and to initiate the fourth comprehensive review thereof at the fifty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with a view to completing that review at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Invites* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7, to be conducted at the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (May 2017) and concluded at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (November 2017);^{1, 2}
 8. *Also invites* Parties and observers to submit, by 9 March 2017, suggestions for potential topics related to the Kyoto Protocol for the 6th meeting of the Durban Forum;³
 9. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
-

¹ As per decision 11/CMP.8, paragraph 4.

² Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Observers and other stakeholders should e-mail their submissions to <secretariat@unfccc.int>.

³ As footnote 2 above.

Decision -/CMA.1

Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Underscoring the importance of inclusiveness, transparency and openness in the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement,

Stressing the urgency for completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement resulting from the relevant requests contained in section III of decision 1/CP.21 in order to accelerate its implementation,

Recognizing the need for a meaningful and successful outcome of the work related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

I. Entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016;
2. *Also welcomes* the signature of the Paris Agreement by almost all Parties to the Convention;
3. *Congratulates* Parties to the Convention that have ratified, accepted or approved the Paris Agreement and *invites* those that have not done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible;

II. Completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement

4. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Conference of the Parties for overseeing the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the arrangements contained in decision 1/CP.21;
5. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the arrangements contained in decision 1/CP.21, and to accelerate work and forward the outcomes at the latest to the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018) for its consideration and adoption;
6. *Also invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the work on further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component

of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;

7. *Further invites* the Conference of the Parties to continue to oversee the work on the development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;

8. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to request the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement and the constituted bodies under the Convention to accelerate their work on the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in section III of decision 1/CP.21, and to forward the outcomes to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session at the latest;

9. *Also invites* the Conference of the Parties to request the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement to continue its consideration of possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

10. *Decides* to convene, at the second part of its first session, a joint meeting with the Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-third session (November 2017), to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement;

III. Adaptation Fund

11. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement, following and consistent with decisions to be taken at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities of the Adaptation Fund.

Decision -/CMA.1

Rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Articles 16 and 18 of the Paris Agreement,

Decides that, when applying the draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties,¹ pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, it should be understood that:

(a) With respect to draft rules 22–26, the term of office of any replacement officer elected by and from among Parties to the Paris Agreement in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 3, and Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement would expire at the same time as that of the officer being replaced;

(b) With respect to draft rules 17–21:

(i) The credentials of representatives of Parties to the Paris Agreement would apply to their representatives participating in sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(ii) A single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(c) With respect to draft rules 6 and 7:

(i) Organizations admitted as observers to previous sessions of the Conference of the Parties would be admitted to the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(ii) A single process would be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the Conference of the Parties.

¹ See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION FOR OUR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We, Heads of State, Government, and Delegations, gathered in Marrakech, on African soil, for the High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at the gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, issue this proclamation to signal a shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development.

Our climate is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate and we have an urgent duty to respond.

We welcome the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, its rapid entry into force, with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and we affirm our commitment to its full implementation.

Indeed, this year, we have seen extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, and in many multilateral fora. This momentum is irreversible – it is being driven not only by governments, but by science, business and global action of all types at all levels.

Our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum, together, moving forward purposefully to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

We call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change, as a matter of urgent priority.

We 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.

We call for all Parties to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.

We call for urgently raising ambition and strengthening cooperation amongst ourselves to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

We call for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries.

We the Developed Country Parties reaffirm our USD \$100 billion mobilization goal.

We, unanimously, call for further climate action and support, well in advance of 2020, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, the least developed countries and those particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

We who are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol encourage the ratification of the Doha Amendment.

We, collectively, call on all non-state actors to join us for immediate and ambitious action and mobilization, building on their important achievements, noting the many initiatives and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action itself, launched in Marrakech.

The transition in our economies required to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement provides a substantial positive opportunity for increased prosperity and sustainable development.

The Marrakech Conference marks an important inflection point in our commitment to bring together the whole international community to tackle one of the greatest challenges of our time.

As we now turn towards implementation and action, we reiterate our resolve to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations.



MARRAKECH PARTNERSHIP FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

The Marrakech call is loud and clear: **nothing can stop global climate action**. The momentum for the adoption of the Paris Agreement was enabled by Parties and non-Parties stakeholders taking action to address climate change and undertaking to progressively enhance the ambition of this action. Almost all Parties communicated INDCs, and coalitions of thousands of cities, regions, companies and investors from across the world announced voluntary commitments to support the implementation of the ambitious climate action.

At the same time, there is universal recognition that if we are to realise the goals of the Paris Agreement, **we must all go further and faster in delivering climate action before 2020**, enabled by adequate flows of finance, technology and capacity building. We are currently lagging behind, but together with all hands on deck we can **bridge the 14-17 Gt emissions gap and ensure adequate adaptation** to the current and expected impacts of climate change. Such pre-2020 action must be delivered in a manner that supports the long term global transformation required by the Paris Agreement. We can reach the turning point in global emissions and strengthen resilience **through scaling up support and investment in climate solutions**. With this investment we can reap the benefits of climate action in the decades to come, and keep the sustainable development goals within reach.

There is also growing momentum among voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions for climate action to increase the support provided to governments in implementing their NDCs and in helping to deliver on SDGs. **Information on the progress made in 2016 has been made available in an updated version of the UNFCCC’s NAZCA platform¹ and is reflected in the Summary for Policymakers² arising from the technical examination processes.**

The momentum created in the lead up to Paris among public and private entities in mobilizing financial resources for climate action continues to grow. These entities have a key role to play in assisting governments to **translate NDCs into investment-ready vehicles** as well as to **scale up investment in infrastructure** that delivers a range of benefits, including ones for addressing climate change in cities and communities. Such a large scale mobilization is necessary: global investments in infrastructure needs to increase from USD 3.4 trillion per year today to USD 6 trillion per year on average during the next 15 years. The incremental up-front investment cost of zero-GHG and climate-resilient infrastructure adds 5% of the total investment needed, but is necessary to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth³.

In our term as High-Level Champions we have seen the determination of all to accelerate the pace of implementation and have been humbled by the opportunity **to give a voice to those driving forward with ambitious action**. Those stakeholders, both Party and non-Party, have called for greater coherence and clarity so that all those involved in the implementation of climate action can collaborate effectively.

As the first High-Level Champions we are responding to this call by launching, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. It is designed to provide a strong foundation for how the UNFCCC process will catalyse and support climate action by Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the period from 2017-2020, giving effect to the existing arrangements as agreed by Parties at COP 21 in Paris. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action does not and cannot belong to us as High-Level Champions, rather it belongs to all of those across the globe who are passionately engaged in efforts to fight climate change and ensure a better, more resilient and more equitable lifestyle for our fellow citizens of the world.

H.E. HAKIMA EL HAITE, MINISTER DELEGATE TO THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

H.E. LAURENCE TUBIANA, AMBASSADOR FOR CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR COP21

¹ Available at <http://climateaction.unfccc.int>
² Available at <http://climateaction2020.unfccc.int/spm/introduction/>
³ Available at <http://newclimateeconomy.report>



A COMMON VISION FOR ACCELERATING CLIMATE ACTION

There is universal recognition of the urgent need to deliver climate action at an accelerated pace and at an enhanced scale across all sectors of the economy and society in the pre-2020 period. Only then can we achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, through the implementation of NDCs and the scaling up of finance, technology and capacity building support and investment. It is for this reason that decision 1/CP.21 recognized the commitments from all actors, including those launched through the Lima–Paris Action Agenda, as well as the urgent need to scale up the global response to climate change and support greater ambition from governments, including in the period 2016–2020.

Closing the 14-17 Gt emissions gap between current levels of ambition and those that will enable the goals of the Paris Agreement to be achieved before 2020 requires an inclusive, ‘all-hands-on-deck’ approach. The same is required to bridge the adaptation gap between current levels of adaptation action and the levels of resilience required to meet the global goal on adaptation as reflected in the Paris Agreement. There is also a crucial need for governments to work in partnership with other financial actors, development banks as well as private finance institutions to mobilize finance at the scale required to transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient global economy.

In combination the aims of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs provide targets for guiding national plans, which will guide decision of actors across all sectors of the economy and society. Finally, our collective success in pursuing climate action (SDG 13) will significantly determine whether the other sustainable development goals (SDGs)⁴ can be achieved.

The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action is complementary and in no way a substitute for negotiations among Parties, which must now be accelerated to bring the provisions of the Paris Agreement into effect. Cooperative climate action among Parties and non-Party stakeholders through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action aims to support implementation of more climate action now, consistent with the achievement of the NDCs, and to foster greater ambition over time on mitigation, adaptation, and the delivery of finance, technology and capacity building to developing countries. The tracking of progress in the delivery of commitments by non-Party stakeholders and voluntary initiatives can build the confidence required to increase ambition over time, and will help identify gaps and where there is a need for improvement.

ACCELERATING CLIMATE ACTION TOGETHER

The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action gives effect to the agreed outcomes in Paris by providing a structured and coherent framework that can help accelerate the scale and pace of climate action among Parties and non-Party stakeholders in all parts of the world. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action will enable and facilitate the:

- Convening of Party and non-Party stakeholders on an ongoing basis to enhance collaboration and catalyze the scaling up of efforts to collectively identify and address barriers to enhanced implementation, including through the technical examination processes on pre-2020 climate action and multi stakeholder high-level dialogues;
- Showcasing of successes and providing a platform for new initiatives and greater ambition through events, including those held in conjunction with sessions of UNFCCC bodies as well as other relevant forums, culminating in the annual High-level Event on Climate Action to be held in conjunction with each session of the COP;

⁴ Available at <<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>>



- Tracking of progress, through NAZCA, achieved by those actors and initiatives, aligned towards the achievement of the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, and supporting the delivery of NDCs and the SDGs;
- Reporting of achievements and options to enhance action to the COP.

Delivering these functions requires the active collaboration of all stakeholders, UNFCCC institutions and the United Nations system. To this end the appointed High-Level Champions will work closely with the COP President, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary.

In order to provide a consistent and structured approach to facilitating climate action from 2017-2020 and for tracking actions registered in NAZCA, work will be organised in a thematic approach as illustrated in Figure 1. Mobilizing further action within each of these themes will require the identification of specific priorities to be addressed by the community of actors. Should future High-Level Champions identify the need for additional themes these can be added to this framework.

Figure 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement: proposed thematic approach

Themes						
Natural systems			Sustainable infrastructure			
Land-use	Oceans and coastal zones	Water	Human settlements	Transport	Energy	Industry
Actors	<u>Policy makers</u> <i>National Governments</i> <i>Local and subnational governments</i> <i>Regulators</i>					
	<u>Finance and investment</u> <i>National and international public finance institutions</i> <i>Investors</i> <i>Asset owners</i> <i>Investment and fund managers</i> <i>Financial markets</i> <i>Corporations</i> <i>International finance organisations and initiatives</i>					
	<u>Technology and innovation and capacity-building</u> <i>Technology developers</i> <i>National and international organisations</i> <i>Technology initiatives and partnerships</i> <i>Research institutions</i>					
	<u>Activity implementers</u> <i>Public and private project and infrastructure developers</i> <i>Business</i> <i>Local and municipal service providers</i> <i>Farmers and natural resource management associations</i>					
	<u>Civil society</u> <i>Communities, citizens and consumers</i> <i>Non-governmental organisations</i> <i>Trade unions and labour organization</i> <i>Faith based organisations</i> <i>Indigenous peoples</i>					

In progressing action in all of the above thematic areas consideration will be given to gender, education, health and decent work.



Participation in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action supports voluntary collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as coalitions and voluntary initiatives, as set out in the Paris decision. The High-Level Champions will work with interested Parties to actively facilitate greater participation from non-Party stakeholders, including voluntary initiatives, in developing countries. In order to participate, non-Party stakeholders agree to have their commitments to the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action recorded on NAZCA and to provide information regularly on the status of implementation of those actions and progress towards the goals they have set.

NAZCA will maintain an inclusive approach to showcasing climate action around the world, guided by criteria which non-Party stakeholders and initiatives are encouraged to demonstrate:

- *Relevance*: advance the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- *Scale*: should be or projected to be of sufficient size to have an impact on mitigation and/or adaptation;
- *Specific*: have clear, quantifiable outcomes with defined targets and milestones that allow one to assess progress over time;
- *Transparency in progress*: report progress and results on a periodic basis (e.g. annually);
- *Impact/results-oriented*: need to be focused on concrete, real-world action delivering mitigation outcomes, increased resilience, reduced vulnerability and/or mobilizing finance. Initiatives solely focused on calls to action, information sharing would not meet the criteria to be included in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
- *Ownership/capacity*: the action/initiative is controlled/driven by entity/entities with the overall responsibility to deliver results, including mobilizing the necessary capacity and resources.

Catalysing action and showcasing success

The High-Level Champions have the responsibility of convening and facilitating an active dialogue between Parties and non-Party stakeholders. Greater coherence in the overall delivery of climate action can be achieved by creating a more focused rhythm of events before, during as well as after the COP and by better utilizing the existing processes that have been established within the UNFCCC.

A phased approach will be taken throughout each year, culminating in a high level engagement among decision makers during the sessions of the COP. Starting from COP 22, the outcomes of all climate action events will identify specific priorities, proposals and actions that need to be addressed to scale up climate action. These would be advanced in the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation (TEPs) in the year ahead. The High-Level Champions can catalyse climate action by setting out challenges that require solutions for non-Party stakeholders and voluntary initiatives to address, providing a platform during the COP for the most successful solutions to be announced.

The TEPs should draw not only on the in-session Technical Experts Meetings (TEMs) but also on the outcomes of relevant regional and thematic meetings outside of the formal sessions of the UNFCCC. Such events, with connections to the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, can enable greater participation from experts, practitioners and implementers. These



MARRAKECH 2016
COP22 | CMP12 | CMA1
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتغير المناخي
البيئي | COP22 | كعم 12 | كعم 1

meetings would be held in conjunction with existing events wherever possible. Furthermore, in light of paragraph 121 c) of the Paris decision, the High-Level Champions consider that the in-session TEMs must be significantly more narrow in their focus to address highly specific policy options. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action should enable a greater connection and coherence between individual TEMs and ongoing regional activities to support and accelerate implementation.

The UNFCCC Executive Secretary may wish to align the events of the existing UNFCCC bodies and institutions, such as the Technology Executive Committee, Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee and Least Developed Country Expert Group with the relevant regional and thematic meetings above. The TEMs held during the formal sessions of the UNFCCC bodies will be focused on international collaboration and dialogue among Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The UNFCCC secretariat's Regional Collaboration Centres can be used to facilitate both participation of relevant stakeholders and management of follow-up actions.

The High-Level Champions, supported by the secretariat and relevant international and regional organisations, will work throughout the year following each session of the COP with interested Parties and key stakeholders to remove barriers, scale up support and strengthen collaboration on implementation.

The outcomes of thematic and regional meetings will be reported by the High-Level Champions to the COP through a Yearbook of Global Climate Action. The High-Level Champions may make further recommendations as appropriate, through the Summary for Policymakers, which should provide clear policy options for consideration by ministers.

Thematic priorities identified in Marrakech

The thematic dialogues⁵ held in Marrakech have highlighted to the High-Level Champions the indicative priority focus areas for action that will be advanced in 2017. These will be summarised in a draft Priority Areas Action Tracker to be published on the UNFCCC website at the end of COP 22. This draft Priority Areas Action Tracker will form the basis of a planning session with the constituted bodies and relevant expert organizations in early 2017. Each year, the action plan will continue to evolve as progress is made, and as new challenges and opportunities arise. Parties and non-Party stakeholders are invited to identify additional thematic priorities at any time, as well as to propose ways forward and solutions to address these priorities.

Tracking and reporting progress

NAZCA provides the official platform for tracking climate action by non-Party stakeholders and voluntary initiatives; many of which are supported by Parties. It also provides the entry point for information on the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.

In order to provide greater transparency and tracking of progress, NAZCA will continue to be updated in collaboration with relevant data custodians and analysts so that the collective progress and impact of climate actions and initiatives can be reported and showcased in a user-friendly fashion. Tracking progress will support Parties and non-Party stakeholders in identifying gaps and areas where greater effort is required, consistent with the objective of promoting more geographically and thematically diverse initiatives. The High-Level

⁵ Available at <http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9954.php>



Champions will draw upon this information when undertaking their roles and in making recommendations for high level engagement.

The role of the High-Level Champions

The High-Level Champions engage with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to strengthening pre-2020 action, recognizing what has been achieved and what needs to be done by the UNFCCC and the wider United Nations system in order to facilitate the continued delivery and strengthening of climate action. The High-Level Champions will support the implementation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action by advocating for action within the multilateral process to unlock further ambition. The High-Level Champions will actively encourage participation from cities, regions, companies and investors that have not yet made commitments to take ambitious climate action, as well as facilitate greater participation from non-Party stakeholders in developing countries. The High-Level Champions will engage with all stakeholders and voluntary initiatives to increase their ambition, transparency and alignment with the objective of the Convention, aims of the Paris Agreement and SDGs, and will promote best practices and voluntary initiatives that have the greatest impact. Ensuring enhanced implementation will also require the High-Level Champions to facilitate access to support for climate action undertaken by Parties and non-Party stakeholders from relevant institutions such as bilateral or multilateral agencies.

As noted previously, the High-Level Champions will also provide guidance to the UNFCCC on the TEMs to assist in aligning them with the specific policy options and barriers being identified through the operation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.

Supporting the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

Ensuring collaboration among Parties, the United Nations system, the UNFCCC institutions and the full array of non-Party stakeholders will be conducted through the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, who retains the responsibility and authority for mobilizing coherent support for the operation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the support for the High-Level Champions.

As agreed in Paris, adequate support is required for the High-Level Champions in the delivery and organization of their work. The UNFCCC secretariat has responded, and will continue to do so, subject to the availability of financial resources, by providing a small operational support unit to assist the efforts of the High-Level Champions throughout the year. This small unit will need to:

- Facilitate the coherent engagement of the all thematic and actor networks within the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
- Collaborate with relevant organization of the thematic dialogues and the High-level Event on Climate Action;
- Coordinate a wide range of data providers, initiatives and coalitions in maintaining and updating NAZCA.

To support the full implementation of the mandates of the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, the UNFCCC secretariat would need to further enhance its support through supplementary and non-traditional funding sources and will strengthen partnerships with a range of existing organisations. Longer term support arrangements would be subject to consideration among Parties in the context of the UNFCCC budget for the 2018-2019 biennium.

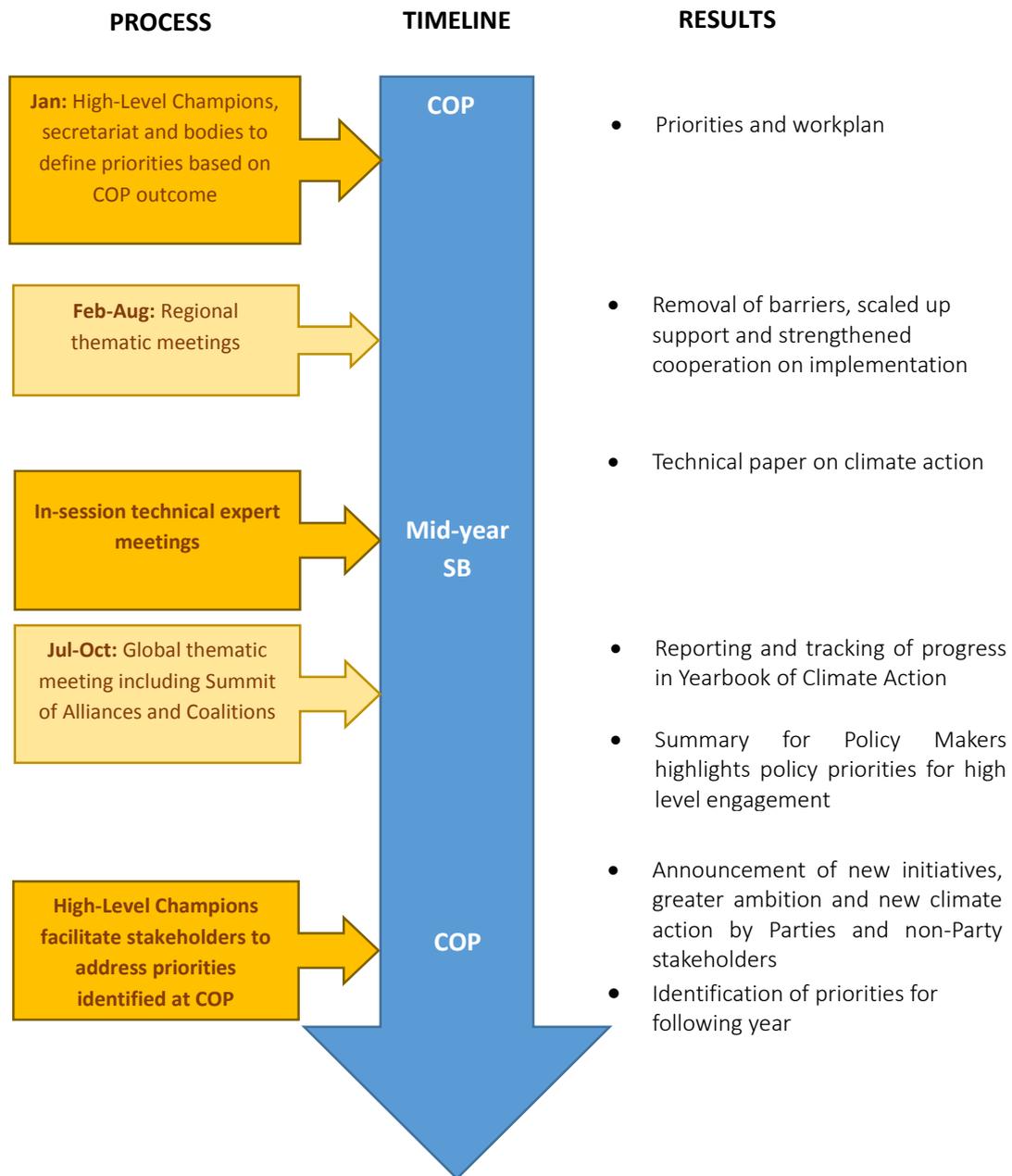


Given the interlinkages between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as a global convener of all sectors of society, will be critical. This role is primarily to engage key stakeholders to increase the pace and scale of climate action, to ensure linkages with and contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to further mobilizing the United Nations system to maximize its contribution. The UNFCCC secretariat, with guidance by the High-Level Champions, will continue to collaborate with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General in mobilising the United Nations system to accelerate climate action.

OUTLOOK TO 2020

Party and non-Party stakeholders have emphasized the need for a coherent process to support greater ambition in the period from 2017-2020 in accordance with the Paris decision. In the lead up to COP 24 a step wise approach will be facilitated with a focus on the delivery of results. Figure 2 provides a non-exhaustive list of some of the key milestones within the annual cycle of the work of the High-Level Champions.

Figure 2: Annual engagement cycle



SUMMARY OF THE MARRAKECH CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: 7-19 NOVEMBER 2016

The UN Climate Change Conference convened from 7-19 November 2016, in Marrakech, Morocco. It included the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 12th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12), and, with the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1). Three subsidiary bodies (SBs) also met, the 45th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 45) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 45), and the second part of the first session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-2).

The UN Climate Change Conference brought together over 22,500 participants, including nearly 15,800 government officials, 5,400 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media.

Negotiations in Marrakech focused on matters relating to the entry into force and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including under the COP, CMP, CMA, APA, SBI and SBSTA. During the first week, work was concentrated under the APA, SBI and SBSTA, which closed on Monday, 14 November, and Tuesday, 15 November.

During the second week, following the closure of the APA, SBI and SBSTA, the CMA opened. The joint high-level segment under the COP, CMP and CMA brought together over 70 heads of state and government, in addition to ministers and heads of delegation to generate political will. In addition, work continued under the COP and CMP. On Thursday, 17 November, the Presidency read out the Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development to the COP plenary.

Throughout the meeting informal consultations convened under the COP on entry into force of the Paris Agreement and under the COP Presidency on the convening of CMA 1. These informal consultations were conducted back-to-back, engaging, *inter alia*, on where to house “orphan issues,” the timing of the next or resumed CMA session (2017 or 2018), and whether the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement.

Parties adopted 35 decisions, 25 under the COP, eight under the CMP and two under the CMA, that, *inter alia*: provide guidance on the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement and decide that the Adaptation Fund should

serve the Paris Agreement; advance the preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and CMA; adopt the terms of reference (ToR) for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB); approve the five-year workplan of the Warsaw International Mechanism to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change (WIM) Executive Committee (ExCom); provide further guidance on the review of the WIM; enhance climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism; address long-term finance; provide guidance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF); initiate a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (biennial finance communications by developed countries); continue and enhance the Lima work programme on gender; improve the effectiveness of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (education, training and public awareness); adopt the ToR for the third review of the Adaptation Fund; and adopt a revised scale of contributions to the Trust Fund for the core budget of the UNFCCC in 2016-2017.

IN THIS ISSUE

A Brief History of the UNFCCC	2
Report of the Marrakech Climate Change Conference	3
Conference of the Parties (COP 22)	3
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12)	12
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1)	15
COP 22, CMP 12 and CMA 1 Joint High-Level Segment	16
Marrakech Action Proclamation	16
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-2)	17
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 45)	22
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 45)	31
A Brief Analysis of the Marrakech Climate Change Conference	36
Upcoming Meetings	38
Glossary	39

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the UNFCCC, which sets out a legal framework for stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 197 parties. In December 1997, delegates to COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a protocol to the UNFCCC that committed industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve emissions reduction targets. These countries, known as Annex I parties under the UNFCCC, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six GHGs by an average of 5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012 (the first commitment period), with specific targets varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and now has 192 parties. In December 2015, at COP 21 in Paris, France, parties agreed to the Paris Agreement that specifies that countries will submit progressively ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and that aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation will be reviewed every five years in a global stocktake. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016.

LONG-TERM NEGOTIATIONS, 2005-2009: Convening in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, CMP 1 established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Annex I Parties’ Further Commitments under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) in accordance with Protocol Article 3.9, which mandated consideration of Annex I parties’ further commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period.

In December 2007, COP 13 and CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, resulted in agreement on the Bali Roadmap on long-term issues. COP 13 adopted the Bali Action Plan (BAP) and established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Negotiations on Annex I parties’ further commitments continued under the AWG-KP. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

COPENHAGEN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen took place in December 2009. The high-profile event was marked by disputes over transparency and process. Late in the evening of 18 December, these talks resulted in a political agreement, the “Copenhagen Accord,” which was presented to the COP plenary for adoption. After 13 hours of debate, delegates ultimately agreed to “take note” of the Copenhagen Accord and to extend the mandates of the negotiating groups until COP 16 and CMP 6 in 2010. In 2010, over 140 countries indicated support for the Accord. More than 80 countries also provided information on their national mitigation targets or actions.

CANCUN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, took place in December 2010, where parties adopted the Cancun Agreements and agreed to consider the adequacy of the global long-term goal during a 2013-2015 review. The Cancun Agreements established several new institutions and processes, including the GCF, the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism, which includes the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

DURBAN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place in November and December 2011. Among other outcomes, parties agreed to launch the *Ad Hoc*

Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” no later than 2015, to enter into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the below 2°C target.

DOHA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, took place in November and December 2012. The conference resulted in a package of decisions referred to as the “Doha Climate Gateway.” These included amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to establish its second commitment period (2013-2020), and agreement to terminate the AWG-KP’s and AWG-LCA’s work and negotiations under the BAP.

WARSAW: The UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland, took place in November 2013. The meeting adopted an ADP decision that, *inter alia*, invites parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). Parties also adopted decisions establishing the WIM, and the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

LIMA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, took place in December 2014. COP 20 adopted the “Lima Call for Climate Action,” which set in motion the negotiations towards the 2015 agreement by elaborating the elements of a draft negotiating text and the process for submitting and synthesizing INDCs, while also addressing pre-2020 ambition. Parties also adopted 19 decisions that, *inter alia*, help operationalize the WIM, establish the Lima work programme on gender and adopt the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising.

PARIS: The UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, in November and December 2015 and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Agreement sets the goals of: keeping global average temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; and enhancing global adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.

The Agreement creates two five-year cycles. One cycle is for parties to submit NDCs, each successive contribution representing a progression from the previous contribution, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. By 2020, parties whose NDCs contain a timeframe up to 2025 are requested to communicate a new NDC and parties with an NDC timeframe up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update these contributions. The second cycle is a global stocktake of collective efforts, beginning in 2023, following a facilitative dialogue in 2018.

All parties are to report on their efforts using a common transparency framework, with support provided for developing countries to fulfill their reporting obligations. The Agreement establishes, *inter alia*, a mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and support sustainable development and a technology framework to provide overarching guidance to the Technology Mechanism.

PARIS AGREEMENT ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, 30 days after the dual entry into force requirement of ratification by at least 55 countries representing at least 55% of global GHG emissions was met. As of 19 November 2016, 111 countries have ratified the agreement.

REPORT OF THE MARRAKECH CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

On Monday, 7 November 2016, COP 21/CMP 11 President Ségolène Royal, France, opened UN Climate Change Conference, reporting that 100 countries had ratified the Paris Agreement and appealing to remaining parties to the UNFCCC to ratify before the end of 2016. Describing COP 22 as an “African COP,” she called for climate justice for the continent.

Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Morocco, was elected as the COP 22/CMP 12 President by acclamation. Welcoming delegates to the “red city,” he said the conference demonstrates a whole continent’s commitment to climate action. Commending countries on the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement, he called for building on this dynamic to give tangible meaning to the Agreement and to “finalize support mechanisms.”

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa emphasized that achieving the aims of the Paris Agreement is not a given, noting the need for: adaptation support; progress on the loss and damage mechanism; and a level and predictability of finance that can catalyze low-emission development.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Chair Hoesung Lee relayed the IPCC’s “action-packed” work programme contributing to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on the basis of science, including the approval of the outline of the special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, as requested by the UNFCCC COP.

Highlighting Marrakech’s famous gardens, Mohammed Larbi Belcadi, Mayor of Marrakech, relayed the city’s efforts to protect the environment, including through green areas and energy efficiency projects, as well as its commitment to a successful COP leading to concrete solutions.

This report summarizes the negotiations under the COP, CMP, CMA, APA, SBI and SBSTA.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 22)

On Monday, 7 November, COP 22 President Mezouar opened COP 22. A summary of the joint COP 22/CMP 11 opening statements, which took place on Tuesday, 8 November, are available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12680e.html>.

The facilitative dialogue on enhancing ambition and support took place on Friday, 11 November, and Wednesday, 16 November. Summaries of the events are available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12683e.html> and <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12687e.html>.

On Wednesday, 16 November, the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance took place. A summary of the events is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12687e.html>.

On Thursday, 17 November, the High-Level Event on Accelerating Climate Action took place. A summary of the event is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12688e.html>.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Monday, 7 November, following consultations, parties agreed to adopt the agenda (FCCC/CP/2016/1 and Add.1), holding the agenda item on the second review of the adequacy of Convention Articles 4.2 (a) and (b) (developed countries’ mitigation) in abeyance. An item, requested by Turkey for inclusion on access to support from the GCF and the CTCN under the Paris Agreement by parties whose special circumstances are recognized by the COP, was left pending under other matters.

Parties agreed to the organization of work, including for the sessions of the SBs (FCCC/CP/2016/1, FCCC/SBSTA/2016/3, FCCC/SBI/2016/9 and FCCC/APA/2016/3). Parties requested the

APA undertake the preparatory work so that the Adaptation Fund may serve the Paris Agreement and forward a recommendation to the CMP for consideration no later than CMP 15.

The COP referred to the SBI the items and sub-items on: reporting from and review of Annex I parties to the Convention; reporting from non-Annex I parties to the Convention; capacity building under the Convention; gender and climate change; audit report and financial statements for 2015; and budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

The COP referred to the SBSTA items on: report of the Adaptation Committee; the implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (Decision 1/CP.10); and matters relating to the least developed countries (LDCs).

The COP referred to the SBI and SBSTA joint items and sub-items on the WIM, and the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN.

Parties agreed to the accreditation of observer organizations (FCCC/CP/2016/3).

Parties agreed to apply the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1996/2), with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting. On Thursday, 17 November, parties agreed that consultations on the draft rules of procedure would continue at COP 23.

Election of Officers Other than the President: On Friday, 18 November, the COP elected members of the COP Bureau: SBSTA Chair Carlos Fuller (Belize); SBI Chair Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland); Hussein Alfa Nafu (Mali); Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia); Rajani Ranjan Rashmi (India); Walter Schuldt Espinel (Ecuador); Collin Beck (Solomon Islands); and Helmut Hojesky (Austria). Rapporteur Georg Børsting (Norway) and Vice-President Oleg Shamanov (Russian Federation) will remain in office until their replacements have been elected.

The COP also elected: the SBSTA Bureau, with Tibor Schaffhauser (Hungary) as Vice-Chair remaining in office until his replacement has been elected, and Aderito Santana (São Tomé and Príncipe) elected as Rapporteur; and the SBI Bureau, with Zhihua Chen (China) as Vice-Chair and Tuğba İcmeli (Turkey) as Rapporteur.

The COP also elected the members of the Adaptation Committee, the Advisory Board of the CTCN, the TEC, the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the PCCB and took note of the nominations for the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from non-Annex I parties to the Convention (CGE).

The COP also elected the members of the Adaptation Committee, the Advisory Board of the CTCN and TEC, and took note of the nominations of the CGE and the LDCs Expert Group (LEG).

Dates and Venues of Future Sessions: On Wednesday, 9 November, Saudi Arabia, for the Asia-Pacific Region, said Fiji had offered to preside over COP 23, to be held at UNFCCC headquarters in Bonn, noting the group’s final decision was pending. COP 22 President Mezouar invited proposals for hosting COP 24. On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted its decision.

Fiji, as the host of COP 23/CMP 13, noted the commitment of his country to do everything in its power to place climate change at the “very top” of the development agenda. He reiterated his invitation to US President-elect Donald Trump to visit Fiji, stressing “you came to save us during World War II, it is time for you to save us now,” referring to climate change.

Poland announced his country would host COP 24 in 2018.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.10), the COP, *inter alia*, accepts with appreciation the offer by Fiji to host COP 23 and CMP 13 from 6-17 November 2017, in Bonn, Germany, and requests the Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for convening the sessions at the seat of the Secretariat.

The COP also decides to accept with appreciation the offer by Poland to host COP 24 and CMP 14, from 3-14 December 2018, and requests the Executive Secretary to negotiate and finalize a Host Country Agreement.

Adoption of the Report on Credentials: On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2016/11).

REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES: Report of the SBSTA: The COP took note of the SBSTA 44 report and the draft report of SBSTA 45 (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2 and L.18).

Report of the SBI: The COP took note of the report of SBI 44 and the draft report of SBI 45 (FCCC/SBI/2016/8 and Add.1, and L.25).

Report of the APA: The COP took note of the reports of APA 1 and APA 1-2 (FCCC/APA/2016/2 and L.5) and adopted the decision (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4/Add.1).

PREPARATIONS FOR ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND CMA 1: This item was introduced on Monday, 7 November and subsequently discussed in informal consultations led by the COP Presidency, generally in conjunction with informal consultations convened under the auspices of the CMA Presidency. The COP adopted the draft decision on Friday, 18 November.

During informal consultations, parties' views diverged on whether to have a decision from the CMA, and, in the event of a decision, whether it should be short and procedural or substantive. Parties diverged on whether to use the early versions of draft COP or CMA decisions on this matter as the basis for negotiation. On Friday, 18 November, a draft was proposed that parties accepted as a basis for negotiations. Regarding a possible decision, parties' discussions centered on: timing issues related to reconvening CMA 1; addressing issues mandated under the Paris outcome without an agenda item; and organizing the 2018 facilitative dialogue.

On when to reconvene CMA 1, parties favored either 2017 or 2018. Those in favor of 2017, all of which were developing countries, stressed that some decisions under the APA and other SBs could be ready in 2017 and should be promptly adopted. These countries warned of reputational risks to delaying decisions until 2018, given the political momentum around the Paris Agreement.

Developed and some developing countries in favor of reconvening CMA 1 in 2018, recalled that the 2001 Marrakech Accords required three years of negotiations, and that the Accords were a "package" of rules. These countries noted the reputational risks to reconvening the CMA in 2017 without any decisions ready to adopt. One group of developing country parties suggested reconvening in 2017 to undertake a stocktaking exercise and adopt no decisions, which other groups opposed.

On issues mandated under the Paris outcome without an agenda item, both developed and developing countries identified such "orphan issues." During informal consultations, parties discussed the informal note put forward by the COP Presidency that cited: common time frames for NDCs; adjustment of NDCs; "enabling" the response measures forum; recognition of adaptation efforts; guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; guidance to the LDCs Fund (LDCF) and

Special Climate Change Fund; new collective goal on finance; *ex ante* finance information; and education, training and public awareness.

Some developed countries opposed listing orphan issues at this stage, noting that the APA agenda includes an item on further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement, which has a sub-item on preparing for entry into force of the Paris Agreement. Other developed countries stressed that the CMA should invite the COP to continue to undertake any work related to the CMA's work programme. Other parties suggested a tiered approach that first mentions issues mandated to CMA 1. Some developing country groups urged addressing all orphan issues in a comprehensive manner to ensure that all are addressed without delay, or prioritizing among issues, while some developed countries noted that only two issues are mandated by the Paris outcome for CMA 1, asking parties to "renegotiate."

The Adaptation Fund was the subject of discussion in this context. Many developing countries suggested that a CMA decision be taken that the Adaptation Fund "will," "should" or "shall" serve the Paris Agreement, while others recalled the Paris Agreement's wording that the Adaptation Fund "may" serve it.

On the 2018 facilitative dialogue, views diverged on whether, and how, to provide guidance to the COP Presidencies, with some suggesting submissions and many stressing the need for consultations with parties and observers. Some parties suggested an agenda item on this, which others opposed. One group proposed that the 2018 dialogue be based upon the 2016 facilitative dialogue on enhancing ambition and support, which others opposed.

In the CMA plenary, Venezuela and India asked that a footnote be added to the decision paragraph stating that the COP takes note of the resolutions adopted at the 39th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly to reflect their reservations and concerns about ICAO 39's resolutions. CMA President Mezouar stated that these reservations would be taken note of. On Saturday, 19 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: Decision FCCC/CP/2016/L.12 is comprised of six parts.

On the entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement, the COP, *inter alia*, congratulates parties that have ratified, accepted or approved the Paris Agreement and invites those that have not done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the depository as soon as possible.

On the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement, the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to convene at COP 23 a joint meeting with the second session of CMA 1 (CMA 1-2) to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement; and
- also decides to conclude the work programme under the Paris Agreement as soon as possible and to forward the outcomes, at the latest, to the third part of CMA 1 (CMA 1-3) to be convened in conjunction with COP 24 for its consideration and adoption.

On additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the COP takes note of the invitation of the CMA to request the APA to continue its consideration of possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the convening of CMA 1.

On the Adaptation Fund, the COP requests the APA in its consideration of the necessary preparatory work on the Adaptation

Fund to address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. The COP invites parties to submit their views on the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement.

On the 2018 facilitative dialogue, the COP requests the COP 22 President, in collaboration with the incoming COP 23 President, to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations with parties on the organization of the facilitative dialogue referred to in Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, including during the SB 46 and at COP 23, and to jointly report to COP 23 on the preparations for the dialogue.

On enhanced action prior to 2020, the COP, *inter alia*:

- underscores the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and calls on those parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have not done so to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;
- commends the High-Level Champions and welcomes the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
- takes note of the resolutions adopted at ICAO 39; and
- welcomes the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS BY PARTIES FOR AMENDMENTS OF THE CONVENTION UNDER ARTICLE 15: Proposal from the Russian Federation to Amend Convention Article 4.2(f):

Parties first considered this item (FCCC/CP/2011/5) on Wednesday, 9 November, and agreed to informal consultations under the Presidency. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP agreed to continue consideration of this sub-item at COP 23.

Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to Amend Convention Articles 7 and 18: Parties first considered this item (FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1) on Wednesday, 9 November, and agreed to informal consultations under the COP Presidency. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP agreed to continue consideration of this sub-item at COP 23.

REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/2) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to SBSTA and SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the Adaptation Committee (see page 25).

WIM: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/3) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBSTA and SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the WIM (see page 25).

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES: Joint Annual Report of the TEC and the CTCN: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/1) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and referred to the SBSTA and SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN (see page 26).

Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention: This item (FCCC/CP/2014/6, SB/2016/1, CP/2016/7 and Add.1) was first considered by the COP on Wednesday, 9 November. Parties agreed the COP Presidency would conduct informal consultations. Informal consultations, co-facilitated by El Hadji Mbaye Diagne (Senegal) and Elfriede More (Austria), and informal informal consultations also took place throughout the meeting.

During the informal consultations, parties considered, *inter alia*: progress made; areas for enhanced cooperation; guidance to the GCF; inviting developing countries to use support from the GCF Readiness and Support Programme to implement Technology Action Plans; and whether or not to conclude this agenda item.

On progress made, many parties appreciated: an SBI 44 in-session workshop; GCF, GEF and TEC presence at one another's meetings; and annual meetings convened by the GCF to enhance cooperation with UNFCCC bodies.

On areas for enhanced cooperation, parties discussed relaying progress in annual reports and creating a coordination mechanism.

On guidance to the GCF, parties discussed, *inter alia*, requesting the GCF to prioritize CTCN-supported projects. A number of developed countries, opposed by a large group of developing countries, advocated deleting a paragraph on this matter, noting guidance to the GCF should be addressed under the respective COP agenda sub-item. Parties eventually agreed to this approach.

On inviting developing countries to use support from the GCF Readiness and Support Programme to implement Technology Action Plans, many parties, opposed by others, supported deleting a reference to the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, since all its funds have already been allocated. A GCF representative clarified that matters related to the implementation of Technology Action Plans "should be oriented to other modalities rather than readiness under the GCF."

On whether to conclude this agenda item, parties considered two text options: concluding the agenda item and deciding that future consideration of issues relating to this agenda item will be undertaken under other relevant items; or agreeing to further consider this matter at the "Xth" COP session.

Some groups of developing countries stressed the need to include this agenda item on the next COP agenda to ensure the Technology Mechanism is "tied to support." Many developed countries preferred to conclude this agenda item and hold an in-session workshop, not in four years as previously proposed, but at the first SB session in 2018. Parties eventually agreed to continue consideration of this item at COP 24.

On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.6), the COP, emphasizing the importance of financial resources at all stages of the technology cycle, including at the early stages, in order to enable parties to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action, *inter alia*:

- welcomes: the progress made by the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in further elaborating the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism; and the increased engagement between the GCF and the CTCN, particularly with respect to utilizing the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and Project Preparation Facility;
- encourages: the GCF Board to continue to invite the Chairs of the TEC and the Advisory Board of the CTCN to future meetings of the GCF Board on issues of common interest; and the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders as they strengthen the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;
- invites: GCF national designated authorities and focal points to use the support available to them under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to conduct Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) and develop Technology Action Plans,

among other things; and developing countries to develop and submit technology-related projects, including those resulting from TNAs and from the technical assistance of the CTCN, to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for implementation; and

- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at COP 24.

MATTERS RELATED TO FINANCE: Long-Term

Climate Finance: This item (FCCC/CP/2016/5) was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November and subsequently addressed in a contact group and informal consultations held during the first and second week, co-chaired by Georg Borsting (Norway) and Andres Mogro (Ecuador).

Parties began their work during the first week with identifying elements of a draft decision text, including through presentation of written submissions by several groups of parties on Saturday, 12 November. Based on these exchanges, the Co-Chairs produced a revised draft decision text on which delegates worked during the second week of COP 22.

Parties focused on, *inter alia*: how to avoid a finance gap; access to and delivery of finance; SCF recommendations and work on loss and damage; and adaptation finance. India underscored the need to identify sources within and outside the UNFCCC and called for reviewing the ToR of the “financial bodies.” Mauritania said the allocation of financial resources should be based on criteria of justice and fairness.

Parties agreed on the usefulness of an in-session workshop and welcomed the SCF’s second biennial assessment. On the **in-session workshop**, parties’ views differed on text requesting the Secretariat to conduct a needs assessment programme for developing countries and on workshop topics. Some preferred focusing on developing countries’ access to climate finance and setting a new quantified goal for finance, while others supported focusing on the role of policies and enabling environments in mobilizing finance at scale.

Agreeing to focus the 2017 workshop on long-term climate finance, parties commented on the workshop’s scope, with the Philippines, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), calling for it to: be informed by the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance; increase clarity on how to scale up climate finance; and, with the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), consider how to advance adaptation finance. The European Union (EU) said the workshop should “help understanding the apparent gaps” in clarity. Canada noted submissions on strategies and approaches that can increase clarity. Parties’ views differed on whether to emphasize progress made or to highlight the adaptation finance gap. Some parties suggested focusing not only on needs but more specifically on how to: translate needs into projects; address and obtain access to finance for the identified projects; and realize enabling environments and policies to attract financial resources at the scale necessary to support those actions. Others stressed their opposition to referring to “bankable projects.”

Views further differed on how to work on scaling up finance support and *ex ante* information.

On scaling up, several groups stressed they wanted to see “something robust on adaptation finance.” In addition, in a paragraph on “urging developed countries to scale up their provision of financial support to developing countries in line with the latter’s increasing needs and priorities identified in a country-driven manner,” one developing country group suggested adding “as identified in adaptation communications where they exist,”

and one developing country party suggested replacing “financial support” with “financial resources.” Other parties suggested deleting the paragraph.

On *ex ante* information, several parties sought deletion of all paragraphs under this section, suggesting “this goes beyond the scope of the discussion under this agenda sub-item.”

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision on long-term climate finance.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.11), the COP, *inter alia*:

- notes with appreciation the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows of the SCF, in particular its key findings and recommendations, highlighting the increase of climate finance flows from developed country parties to developing country parties;
- welcomes the progress by developed country parties towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing US\$100 billion annually by 2020, and urges them to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards this goal;
- welcomes the progress made and requests parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance;
- urges developed country parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance;
- notes the increase in adaptation finance to date and the need to significantly scale up adaptation finance, as well as the progress made in enhancing access to finance by developing countries, while emphasizing the continued challenges that developing countries face and encouraging parties and relevant institutions to enhance access to finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions from developed country parties on updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020;
- invites developing country parties that have not already done so to submit their biennial update reports as soon as possible;
- decides that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2017 and 2018 will, with a view to scaling up climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, focus on experiences and lessons learned from articulating and translating needs identified in country-driven processes into projects and programmes, roles of policies and enabling environments for mitigation and adaptation finance, and facilitating enhanced access; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize these workshops, ensure they are balanced in and attended by both public and private sector actors, and prepare summary reports.

The COP also invites parties and relevant institutions to consider that:

- country-driven processes for the assessment of adaptation needs in developing countries are fundamental for scaling up adaptation finance;
- the NDCs and adaptation communications could constitute a good opportunity for supporting the scaling up of adaptation finance;
- the role of the private sector in adaptation finance needs to be further enhanced;

- access to adaptation finance remains a challenge, particularly for small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs;
- better information needs to be generated for more efficient planning, including through enhanced tracking of adaptation flows;
- strengthening national public financing management systems is vital to support countries to effectively manage, track and monitor climate finance; and
- maximizing the effectiveness of adaptation finance is important in ensuring that limited financial resources achieve the greatest possible impact.

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)

and Review of the Functions of the SCF: This item (FCCC/CP/2016/8 and MISC.1) was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November, and subsequently addressed in contact group meetings and informal consultations co-chaired by Ngedikes Olai Uludong (Palau) and Delphine Eyraud (France).

Parties began their work during the first week by commenting on the draft decision, including: welcoming the report; acknowledging the useful forum on loss and damage, which engaged with the private sector; recognizing the SCF's achievements in building linkages with other bodies, such as the Technology Mechanism; and urging the SCF to take into account alternative non-market approaches.

In addition, one group of parties noted the SCF would benefit from engaging with the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the private sector in developing countries. Another group called for clear timelines and outputs from this session on how to advance facilitation of adaptation in developing countries. Some countries noted the review of the functions as relevant regarding the SCF's transition to serving the Paris Agreement.

During the second week, parties worked on the Co-Chairs' streamlined draft decision text until it was ready, on Thursday, 17 November, to be forwarded to the COP.

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.9/Rev.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report of the SCF and takes note of its recommendations;
- endorses the workplan of the SCF for 2017;
- notes the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;
- requests the SCF, in fulfilling its function on the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of support, and in the context of its existing workplan, to cooperate with relevant stakeholders and experts and to consider ongoing work under the Convention and further action envisaged under the Paris Agreement;
- welcomes the 2016 forum of the SCF on the topic of financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- takes note of the summary report on the 2016 forum, including the recommendations and follow-up activities of the SCF and invites the SCF to follow up on the recommendations in its 2017 workplan;
- invites the SCF to continue its deliberations on the topic of its 2017 forum at its first meeting in 2017; and
- reiterates that the SCF will integrate financing for forests-related considerations into its 2017 workplan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in

the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests.

The annex to the decision contains the summary and recommendations by the SCF on the 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, with sections on: context and mandates; challenges and limitations; key findings; and recommendations. The key findings: explicate methodological issues relating to MRV of public and private climate finance; provide an overview of current climate finance flows in 2013-2014; and, by way of assessment of climate finance flows, offer insights into key questions of interest in the context of the UNFCCC negotiations, including support for adaptation and mitigation, levels of finance for different regions, and how finance is delivered.

Report of the GCF to the COP and Guidance to the GCF:

This item (FCCC/CP/2016/7 and Add.1, 8, and INF.1) was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November, and subsequently addressed in contact group meetings and informal consultations co-chaired by Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Stefan Schwager (Switzerland).

Parties began their work during the first week by commenting and providing written submissions on the draft decision. The Co-Chairs streamlined the draft decision several times, including on the basis of progress reached during the second week during self-facilitated drafting meetings among parties. On Wednesday, 16 November, the contact group forwarded agreed draft text to the COP.

During the discussions, many welcomed the SCF's report and draft guidance, noting they provided a good basis and reflected progress made. Parties further highlight various issues. The Philippines, for the G-77/China, stressed the need to ensure that the GCF continues to serve all developing countries in the Convention. Egypt, for the African Group, suggested highlighting that the GCF is "an institution to stay." The Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) sought for ways to help the GCF Board with transforming the pledges made by countries into finalized support.

Maldives, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), and South Africa lamented that the procedures of accreditation remain too complex. The US and New Zealand highlighted the important role of the private sector in ensuring the Fund functions. Nicaragua said private sector investments in general could be better directed to renewable energy, energy efficiency, reforestation and avoidance of deforestation.

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.5), the COP, *inter alia*:

- notes the draft decision on the guidance to the GCF prepared by the SCF;
- welcomes the report of the GCF to the COP and a list of actions taken by the Board in response to previous guidance from the COP;
- looks forward to the ongoing and timely implementation by the Board, including the initial strategic plan, and the scaling up of investments in ambitious country-driven climate action;
- urges the Board to finalize in a timely manner its work related to the guidance of the COP on financing for forests;
- urges parties that made pledges under the initial resource mobilization process of the GCF but have not yet confirmed them through fully executed contribution arrangements or agreements to do so as a matter of high priority;

- requests the Board to facilitate an increase in the amount of direct access proposals in the pipeline and to report to the COP on progress made in this regard and to enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness support to developing country parties;
- notes with concern the lack of signed bilateral agreements related to privileges and immunities in order for the GCF to undertake its activities;
- requests the Board to enhance the delivery of resources by addressing those measures that are delaying the implementation of projects that have been approved by the Board, including the conclusion of pending accreditation master agreements and funded activity agreements;
- encourages the Board to develop modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in LDCs and SIDS, and to seek opportunities to engage with the private sector, including local actors, on adaptation action at the national, regional and international levels;
- invites national designated authorities and focal points to utilize the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, and to collaborate with accredited entities to use the Project Preparation Facility, where appropriate, to prepare adaptation and mitigation proposals of increasing quality and impact potential;
- reiterates its request to the Board to agree on the arrangements for the first formal replenishment process of the GCF;
- invites parties to submit annually their views and recommendations on elements for guidance to the GCF;
- requests the SCF to take into consideration these submissions when preparing draft guidance to the GCF; and
- requests the GCF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps it has taken and the timeline for the implementation of the guidance provided in this decision.

Report of the GEF to the COP and Guidance to the GEF:

This item (FCCC/CP/2016/6 and Add.1, 8, and INF.1) was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November, and subsequently addressed in contact group meetings and informal consultations co-chaired by Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Stefan Schwager (Switzerland).

Parties began their work during the first week by providing written submissions for and commenting on a Co-Chairs' draft decision. Throughout the second week, parties considered a streamlined Co-Chairs' draft decision, including in informal consultations, until reaching agreement on Thursday, 17 November, when the contact group forwarded the draft text to the COP.

Parties' views differed, *inter alia*, on a reference to "welcoming the SCF 2016 Biennial Assessment as context for the provision of guidance," and various textual proposals, including: that the GEF, in its deliberation on the strategy for the seventh replenishment, take into account "any CMA decisions"; and "that all requests for funding which meet GEF focal area strategies and standards are duly and timely examined and responded."

Parties also disagreed on several additions, including on inserting after text on ensuring that "the support for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) will be included in the seventh replenishment," the addition "as additional resources to be set aside."

Discussions also focused on a paragraph requesting the GEF to continue providing, in its annual reports, information on, *inter*

alia, financial support provided for the preparation of national communications and Biennial Update Reports, with parties disagreeing on references to: "non-Annex I parties"; "developing country parties"; or "parties eligible for funding."

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.7), the COP, *inter alia*:

- emphasizes the need for the GEF to consider lessons learned from past replenishment periods and to take into account the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in its deliberations on the strategy for the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund;
- calls on developed country parties, and invites other parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the GEF, to ensure a robust seventh replenishment, in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding, taking into consideration the Paris Agreement;
- requests the GEF in its seventh replenishment programming, to continue to assist developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, in accessing resources in an efficient manner;
- 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;
- requests the GEF to continue its efforts, as appropriate and as needed, to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall for its support to developing countries, aiming to fulfill the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the GEF;
- requests the GEF to continue providing information on the establishment and operation of the CBIT;
- urges the GEF and recipient countries to continue exploring with the CTCN ways to support climate technology-related projects through country allocations of the sixth replenishment of the GEF;
- requests the GEF to take into consideration climate risks in all its programmes and operations, as appropriate, keeping in mind lessons learned and best practices;
- encourages the GEF to encourage countries to align their GEF programming with priorities as identified in their NDCs during the seventh replenishment, and to continue to promote synergies across its focal areas; and
- requests the GEF to enhance capacity development in LDCs for the development of project proposals with a focus on identifying potential funding sources, both national and international, and enhancing long-term domestic institutional capacities.

Sixth Review of the Financial Mechanism: This item was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November, when parties agreed on the ToR for the sixth review, with a view to finalizing the review at COP 23. The item was subsequently addressed in contact group meetings and informal consultations co-chaired by Rafael da Soler (Brazil) and Outi Honkatukia (Finland).

Parties accepted the ToR and made various comments on the draft text. The Philippines, for the G-77/China, emphasized the need for coherence of financing under the Convention and "enhanced support to enable enhanced actions." Canada suggested focusing on areas of complementarity and on increased effectiveness of the Financial Mechanism.

During the second week, parties continued negotiations, including during informal meetings, on the Co-Chairs' revised draft text on updated guidelines for the review, with discussions focusing on sources of information and criteria. On

Wednesday, 16 November, the contact group agreed to: delete most textual additions made to the draft text on guidelines; the procedural part of the decision; and forward the draft decision to the COP.

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.4), the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides to adopt the updated guidelines for the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism contained in the annex;
- requests the SCF to provide, in its report to COP 23, expert input to the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism, with a view to the review being finalized by COP 23; and
- invites parties, observers and organizations involved in the activities of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism based on the guidelines contained in the annex to the decision, for consideration by the SCF in preparing its expert input to the review.

The annex of the decision contains the updated guidelines for the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism, with sections on: objectives; sources of information; and criteria.

Initiation of the Process to Identify the Information to be provided by Parties in Accordance with Paris Agreement

Article 9.5: This item was first considered during the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November, when parties agreed to initiate the process. The item was subsequently addressed in contact group meetings and informal consultations co-chaired by Rafael da Soler (Brazil) and Outi Honkatukia (Finland).

During the first week, parties exchanged views, including on mechanisms and parameters, which the Co-Chairs captured in a list. During the second week, parties engaged further on several revised Co-Chairs' non-papers drafted on the basis of bilateral consultations with parties and held several self-facilitated informal meetings. On Wednesday, 16 November, the contact group agreed to the draft decision text and forwarded it to the COP.

During discussions, many parties recognized the need for predictability and use of qualitative and quantitative information. The EU noted interlinkages with other agenda items, including submissions on strategy approaches and roadmaps. The Philippines, for the G-77/China, stressed that emphasis should be on country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing countries. Several parties emphasized the need to provide more clarity on *ex ante* information.

Several parties preferred not to discuss the timelines and frequency of financial information to be communicated, suggesting the Paris Agreement is clear on "biennial communications." Others noted the text lacks information on how timeframes will be used in submissions. Several parties also stressed a clear distinction between *ex ante* and *ex post* information, noting obtaining the latter is more challenging.

Some parties called for focusing on process rather than information and views among parties diverged on identifying the SCF as a "home" for this issue once the agenda item is closed.

Parties' views continued to differ on a non-exhaustive list of elements with options under sections on: objectives and scope; existing arrangements to build upon; linkages; next steps; and timeline and other arrangements. They also differed on: the way forward; the usefulness of a facilitated in-session workshop in conjunction with SB 46; and a resulting Secretariat's summary report for consideration at COP 23.

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2016/L.2), the COP recalls that developed country parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Paris Agreement Articles 9.1 (developed country parties' existing obligation to provide financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to mitigation and adaptation) and 9.3 (developed country parties progress in their efforts taking the lead in mobilizing climate finance), including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country parties, and that other parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.

The COP further: requests the Secretariat to organize a roundtable discussion among parties on this matter in conjunction with SB 46 and to prepare a summary report of the roundtable for consideration by COP 23; and agrees to advance work on this matter at COP 23, with a view to providing a recommendation on information to be provided by parties in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 for consideration and adoption by CMA 1.

REPORTING FROM AND REVIEW OF ANNEX I

PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on reporting from and review of Annex I parties to the Convention (see page 22).

REPORTING FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on reporting from non-Annex I parties to the Convention (see page 22).

CAPACITY-BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION:

This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on capacity-building under the Convention (see page 27).

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ARTICLES 4.8

AND 4.9: Implementation of the Buenos Aires Programme of Work on Adaptation and Response Measures (Decision

1/CP.10): This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBSTA for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on the Buenos Aires programme of work (see page 29).

Matters Relating to the LDCs: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBSTA for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on the matters relating to the LDCs (see page 24).

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: This item (FCCC/CP/2016/4) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on gender and climate change (see page 29).

OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COP BY THE

SBs: On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted decisions forwarded from SBI 44 contained in FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1 on: the outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review (IAR) process; the PCCB; improving the effectiveness of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention; and financial and budgetary matters.

The COP adopted a decision recommended by SBI 45 on national adaptation plans (NAPs) (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.32/Add.1). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on NAPs (see page 24).

The COP also adopted a decision recommended by SBSTA 45 on implementation of the Global Observing System for Climate (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.26/Add.1). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on research and systematic observation (see page 32).

In addition, the COP adopted two recommendations by SBI 44 (FCCC/SBI/2016/8): concluding consideration of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Convention; and changing the submission deadline referred to in Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12 (a) (on NAPs) to 4 October 2017.

Outcome of the First Round of the IAR Process: On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the COP: welcomes the implementation of the first round of the IAR process; invites parties to submit their views on the revision of the modalities and procedures for IAR on the basis of this experience; and requests the SBI to revise the modalities and procedures for IAR on the basis of this experience and parties' submissions, with a view to recommending revised modalities and procedures for consideration and adoption at COP 23.

Paris Committee on Capacity-building: On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- adopts the ToR for the PCCB, as contained in the decision's annex;
- reaffirms that the objective of the PCCB is to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity building in developing countries and further enhance capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention;
- recalls that COP 25 will review the progress, need for extension, the effectiveness and enhancement of the PCCB and that the PCCB will manage and oversee the 2016-2020 workplan outlined in Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 73; and
- requests the PCCB to further develop and adopt its working modalities and procedures at its first meeting, and the SBI to organize the first meeting of the PCCB in conjunction with SB 46.

Improving the Effectiveness of the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention: On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*, recognizes progress in planning, coordinating and implementing climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, as well as in international cooperation on these matters, and encourages parties to:

- continue to promote the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention, as well as under the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of their NDCs and the formulation of long-term low GHG emission development strategies;

- foster the participation of relevant stakeholders in all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention;
- to designate, if they have not already done so, a national focal point for Article 6 of the Convention and to inform the Secretariat accordingly; and
- submit information as part of their national communications, and where possible in other reporting under the Convention, on their actions taken to implement the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and to share their experiences and best practices for the purpose of reviewing the Doha work programme in 2020.

The COP also, *inter alia*:

- urges parties, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, academia, research institutions, the private sector, state and local governments, and youth to continue to implement policies and activities pursuant to Article 6 of the Convention;
- invites multilateral and bilateral institutions and organizations, including operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to provide financial resources to support activities related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;
- invites relevant international organizations to continue supporting parties and stakeholders in the implementation of the Doha work programme, and identifies activities to this end;
- requests the Secretariat to, among other things, continue facilitating a regular exchange of views, good practices and lessons learned among the national focal points for Convention Article 6; organize workshops, video conferences and activities at the international and regional levels in order to build and strengthen the existing skills and capacity of the national focal points for Convention Article 6; and continue collaborating with admitted observer organizations, other stakeholders and international organizations, with a view to catalyzing further action in fulfilment of Convention Article 6; and
- decides that efforts related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention shall be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE).

Financial and Budgetary Matters: On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the COP, recalling Decision 12/CP.15, table 2, in relation to the possible upgrading of the position of Assistant Secretary-General (UNFCCC Executive Secretary) to Under-Secretary-General and the possible upgrading of one position from D-2 to Assistant Secretary-General level:

- approves that the upgrade of the current Assistant Secretary-General position to the level of Under-Secretary-General be reflected in the approved staffing table for the biennium 2016-2017;
- decides that any additional costs resulting from this approval and the upgrading of a D-2 position will be absorbed from existing resources available under the approved programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017; and
- also decides that one of the three D-2 positions contained in the approved staffing table for the biennium 2016-2017 shall be abolished as soon as the Deputy Executive Secretary assumes office at the level of Assistant Secretary-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: This item, and its associated sub-items, was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November.

Audit Report and Financial Statements for 2015: This item was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions

on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on administrative, financial and institutional matters (see page 30).

Budget Performance for the Biennium 2016-2017: This item was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on administrative, financial and institutional matters (see page 30).

Decision-Making in the UNFCCC Process: This sub-item was taken up by the COP plenary on Wednesday, 9 November. Paul Watkinson (France) reported on consultations among parties in May 2016, noting that, while all parties had emphasized the importance of transparency and adherence to the rules of procedure, parties' views diverged on whether to conclude this agenda item at COP 22. The COP Presidency then consulted informally facilitated by Azoulay Lahcen (Morocco).

In informal consultations, citing the importance of upholding the draft rules of procedure for the legitimacy of the process, three parties called for a draft decision, which one group opposed, saying that the dialogue was useful but should not be codified. On the way forward, one party observed the "exceptional workload" of the SBs in May 2017 and suggested continuing the discussion at COP 23. Parties agreed.

Final Outcome: In plenary on Thursday, 17 November, the COP agreed to continue consideration of this sub-item at COP 23.

Review of the Process Established by Decision 14/CP.1 relating to the Selection and Nomination of the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary: On Wednesday, 9 November, COP 22 President Mezouar introduced this item (FCCC/CP/2016/INF.2). Saudi Arabia suggested that parties review developments since the original decision. Switzerland drew attention to the process of appointment in the Convention on Biological Diversity, suggesting that model, in which parties define eligibility criteria, could be adopted. The COP Presidency then facilitated informal consultations.

In its closing plenary on Thursday, 17 November, the COP decided to request SBI 46 to consider this matter, with a view to forwarding a recommendation to COP 23.

OTHER MATTERS: Two items were considered under this agenda item.

On Wednesday, 9 November, COP 22 President Mezouar reported that on the previous day he had started informal consultations on the sub-item requested by Turkey on its special circumstances.

On Saturday, 19 November, Aziz Mekouar (Morocco) reported that conclusions could not be reached and that consultations will continue on this item. Turkey welcomed efforts in this regard, stressing their motivation is to increase their capacity to take ambitious action.

On Wednesday, 9 November, Bolivia and Ecuador requested that the COP consider Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 136 (platform for local communities and indigenous peoples to exchange experiences and share best practices on mitigation and adaptation) and begin work. Parties agreed to informal consultations on this issue, to be conducted by the COP 22 Presidency. On Saturday, 19 November, COP 22 Vice President Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia) proposed, and parties agreed, to an incremental approach and that the SBSTA undertake work on operationalization of the platform.

Ecuador, with Nicaragua, appreciated efforts on this item, and with Bolivia welcomed the inputs of local communities and indigenous peoples. Bolivia noted the lengthy negotiation process leading to this decision and underscored the importance of operationalizing the platform.

The EU welcomed the initiation of a step-by-step approach to enhancing local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the UNFCCC.

CLOSING SESSION: On Friday, 18 November, COP 22 President Mezouar reported on informal open-ended consultations on the vulnerability of Africa. He noted that many countries had elaborated on the continent's specific vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, and stressed the tangible value of many initiatives shared during COP 22. He noted that conclusions on this matter had not been reached and that consultations focusing on the special needs and circumstances of Africa would continue.

COP 22 President Mezouar invited the Global Climate Action Champions to report on their work.

Champion Hakima El Haité noted that the thematic events organized at COP 22 had attracted over 5,600 participants and highlighted "game-changing" announcements made by different actors to fast-track Paris Agreement implementation.

Champion Laurence Tubiana highlighted the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action as a key outcome of COP 22 that will "bring the objectives of the Convention and Paris Agreement out into the world" through engagement with all stakeholders.

Closing Statements: On Saturday, 19 November, COP 22 President Mezouar highlighted "historic progress" on capacity building, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology, gender issues and education at COP 22 and stressed that strengthening action well before 2020 "is not a choice, it is a duty."

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa said COP 22 had proven to be a conference for implementation and joint action, citing, *inter alia*, the presentation of the US\$100 billion roadmap, exceeding the US\$80 million target for the Adaptation Fund in 2016, pledges to NAPs and capacity building, and large-scale private investments.

Thailand, for the G-77/China, regretted that, while the Paris Agreement has entered into force, the Doha Amendment has not and underscored this "unfinished business" must be urgently addressed. He stressed that enhanced action requires enhanced support, and called for scaling up finance, particularly adaptation finance.

The EU said that COP 22 shows that the world is ready to move ahead and "drastically accelerate" work to establish a rules-based system fit for purpose and turn the Paris Agreement into a fully-operational agreement.

Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group, underscored the importance of short- and long-term action and commitment to successfully completing the Paris Agreement rulebook in 2018.

The US, for the Umbrella Group, underlined that the momentum behind the Paris Agreement "cannot and will not be stopped," highlighting responding markets and financial flows because this "makes sense for sustainable economic development" and stressing that the private sector, non-state parties, civil society and indigenous peoples "all will drive the shift to solutions."

Maldives, for AOSIS, highlighted the 2018 facilitative dialogue as a key moment in history to bring collective ambition in line with science.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the LDCs, urged ensuring that urgency and ambition are "more than words for preambles and statements."

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, commended the COP 22 presidency for "leading complex negotiations towards satisfactory

results, both for all parties and for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.”

Nicaragua, for the Central American Integration System, emphasized that the group’s vulnerable countries, in addition to dealing with the effects of climate change are already assuming greater responsibilities in transitioning to low-emission economies.

Emphasizing pre-2020 ambition as the foundation of post-2020 action, Bolivia, for the LMDCs, said “the greatest goal of this century” must be to eradicate unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

Mali, for the African Group, supported by many others, commended outgoing Deputy Executive Secretary Richard Kinley and Dan Bondi Ogolla, UNFCCC Secretariat, for their dedication and outstanding work.

Costa Rica, for AILAC, said although we took first steps in defining the Paris Agreement rulebook we must accelerate our work to meet the urgency of the global challenge of climate change.

China highlighted his country’s commitment to Paris Agreement implementation and building “eco-civilization.”

France noted the “historic” first CMA decision confirms the irreversible nature of the Paris Agreement.

Argentina, also for Brazil and Uruguay, highlighted ensuring food security as a priority and urged remaining united “to overcome the greatest challenge of our time.”

India stressed that the Convention, with its principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, continues to be the political and legal basis for parties to enhance climate action and international cooperation in the post-2020 period.

Indonesia highlighted the need to achieve pre-2020 targets and maintaining the balance between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation (MOI) achieved in Paris.

Indigenous Peoples underscored their crucial role in finding climate change solutions and looked forward to sharing experiences, knowledge and best practices within the related platform established by the decision on the Paris outcome.

Trade Unions called for ensuring, *inter alia*, economic diversification and transformation; a just transition of the workforce and decent work and quality jobs.

Women and Gender stressed the need for transforming economies to be “gender just,” “nuclear free” and 100% based on renewable energy.

Youth NGOs called for roadmaps to end fossil fuels, guidance on the carbon budget and building a climate just and sustainable future.

Business and Industry said businesses provide solutions to moving to low-carbon economies, inside the UNFCCC and outside, including through the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Climate Action Network (CAN) urged parties to ensure that civil society can: strengthen ambition; provide expertise; and provide for public accountability.

Cautioning that “private sector involvement is no substitute for public finance,” Climate Justice Now! highlighted the need for reallocating public financial resources from war and fossil fuel subsidies towards addressing adaptation and loss and damage.

Local Governments and Municipal Authorities noted that strengthened local action requires greater access to finance.

Adoption of the Report of COP 22: UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary Richard Kinley noted that budgetary provisions have not been made for sessions held at the seat of the Secretariat. He noted the Secretariat’s work on funding scenarios, including on the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, which

will require an additional €1.9 million. He noted the need for an additional €320,000 for implementation of gender-related activities in 2017.

The COP adopted the draft report of the session (FCCC/CP/2016/L.1).

Closure of the Session: On Saturday, 19 November, the COP took note of the resolutions expressing gratitude to the Government of Morocco and the people of Marrakech (FCCC/CP/2016/L.8/Rev.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.5/Rev.1, FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/L.1/Rev.1).

The COP closed at 2:47 am.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (CMP 12)

On Monday, 7 November, CMP 12 President Mezouar opened plenary. A summary of the statements from the joint COP 22/CMP 12 opening, which took place on Tuesday, 8 November, is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12680e.html>.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Monday, 7 November, parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/1) and agreed to the organization of work, including the sessions of the SBs (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/3 and FCCC/SBI/2016/9).

The CMP referred to the SBSTA the sub-item on matters relating to Kyoto Protocol Article 2.3 (adverse effects of policies and measures).

The CMP referred to the SBI the items and sub-items on: national communications (NCs); the annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B parties under the Kyoto Protocol; capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol; matters relating to Kyoto Protocol Article 3.14 (minimizing adverse effects); audit report and financial statements for 2015; and budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

Election of Replacement Officers: On Friday, 18 November, the CMP elected the members and alternate members to the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board (EB), and Compliance Committee.

CMP 12 President Mezouar noted the COP Bureau members would also serve as CMP Bureau members. He also noted that the list of nominations is available on the UNFCCC website and urged parties to submit nominations for the remaining vacant positions by 31 January 2017.

Approval of the Credentials Report: On Friday, 18 November, the CMP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/9), in addition to the credentials for Nauru and Ukraine, as reported orally by CMP 12 President Mezouar.

Status of the Ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol: On Wednesday, 9 November, UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary Richard Kinley reported that, as of Tuesday, 8 November, 72 parties had ratified the amendment out of 144 required for entry into force. Parties took note of the report. On Thursday, 17 November, CMP President Mezouar informed that an additional ratification had been received on Wednesday, 9 November, from Australia, bringing the total to 73. The CMP took note of the call made by CMP 12 President Mezouar for all parties to accelerate their domestic procedures to ratify the amendment.

REPORTS OF THE SBs: Report of the SBSTA: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP took note of the report of SBSTA 44 and the draft report of SBSTA 45 (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2 and L.18).

Report of the SBI: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP took note of the report of SBI 44 and the draft report of SBI 45 (FCCC/SBI/2016/8 and Add.1, and L.25).

MATTERS RELATING TO THE CDM: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, when CDM EB Vice-Chair Frank Wolke (Germany) presented the annual report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/4), noting efforts to improve the CDM, and invited voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

Parties agreed to a contact group co-chaired by Karoliina Anttonen (Finland) and Hlobosile Sikhosana (Swaziland). In discussions, views diverged on most issues, and the contact group decided to delete a large portion of the draft text and forward the “clean” draft decision to the CMP for consideration.

Parties’ views differed on most paragraphs of the draft and revised draft decision sections on: general; baseline and monitoring methodologies; registration of project activities and issuance of CERs; regional and sub-regional distribution; the CDM Loan Scheme; and resources for work on the CDM. Parties could not reach agreement on, *inter alia*: voluntary cancellation; international aviation issues; references to the GCF; restrictive practices; length of crediting periods; and relevance of the CDM in the context of Paris Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches). Parties agreed to delete references to the Paris Agreement.

Brazil stressed use of CERs in the context of ICAO’s Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA). India called for consideration of small projects. The EU called for exploring possibilities to reduce the cost of monitoring by expanding the use of tiered projects. Saint Lucia, for AOSIS, expressed hope for progress on the CER registry’s transparency, double counting, and CDM loan schemes. Some parties underscored concerns with the CDM, including the lack of demand for CERs and ratifications of the Doha Amendment, and suggested that the SBSTA note, rather than express satisfaction with, the CDM’s results.

Parties were able to agree on paragraphs: on the CDM EB report for 2015-2016; on progress of the CDM to date; and encouraging the EB to continue its activities in response to Decision 6/CMP.11 paragraphs 7 and 8 (on exploring options for using the CDM as a tool for other uses, and for the financing of the CDM through international climate financing institutions).

On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted a decision on guidelines on the CDM.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.4), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- encourages the EB to continue the simplification of the CDM, with the aim of further simplifying and streamlining, in particular, the registration and issuance processes, and methodologies, while maintaining environmental integrity;
- requests the EB to analyze the overall cost for designated operational entities and to report back to CMP 13; and
- designates as operational entities those entities that have been accredited, and provisionally designated, as operational entities by the EB to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions described in the annex.

The guidelines contain a general section and sections on: baseline and monitoring methodologies; regional and sub-regional distribution; the CDM Loan Scheme; and resources for work on the CDM. In its annex, the decision provides an overview of the designation of operational entities by CMP 12 and changes in the

accreditation status of entities during the EB’s reporting period (17 October 2015 to 17 September 2016).

MATTERS RELATING TO JOINT IMPLEMENTATION (JI): This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, when JISC Chair Konrad Raeschke-Kessler (Germany) presented the JISC’s annual report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/5). He noted activity under JI virtually ceased at the end of the first Protocol commitment period and thus, no new projects were created or emission reduction units (ERUs) issued since the previous year’s report. On the review of the JI guidelines, he said the JISC had forwarded recommendations to SBI 44 and the SBI is recommending the CMP close the review and not adopt revised guidelines for the time being.

Parties considered draft recommendations on the annual report of the JISC in the contact group and in informal consultations co-chaired by Dimitar Nikov (France) and Arthur Rolle (Bahamas).

The EU, Switzerland, China and New Zealand supported noting the report. The EU stressed that virtual participation should count towards quorum at JISC meetings, while Ukraine expressed concern, noting technical and time zone constraints. Japan warned against prejudging work undertaken on the creation of new mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.

On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted a decision on guidelines on the implementation of Kyoto Protocol Article 6.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.2), the CMP, decides that, *inter alia*:

- in order to continue the prudent management of resources, the JISC shall meet at least once each year;
- with regard to the meetings referred to in the rules of procedure of the JISC, the virtual participation of members or alternates acting as members in its meetings counts towards a quorum and that virtual meetings of the JISC are meetings of the Committee; and
- electronic submission of the signed oath of service by members and alternates of the JISC is sufficient to fulfill the requirements of the rules of procedure.

REPORT OF THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE:

This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/3) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November.

Compliance Committee Co-Chair Gerhard Loibl (Austria) presented the report, highlighting the Committee’s suggestion that the CMP consider ways for Ukraine to formally demonstrate its first commitment period compliance by requesting the Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements to enable the country to retire its units for compliance on an exceptional basis. Parties took note of the report and agreed to informal consultations facilitated by Khalid Abuleif (Saudi Arabia).

On Friday, 18 November, the CMP agreed to encourage the efforts of Ukraine to formally demonstrate its compliance for its commitment under Protocol Article 3.1 for the first commitment period, and to request the Secretariat to make, on an exceptional basis, the necessary arrangements enabling Ukraine to do so by CMP 13.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE ADAPTATION FUND:

Report of the AFB: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/2) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, when Naresh Sharma, AFB, informed parties that the predictability of the Fund’s financing “is not secure” due to its reliance on voluntary contributions and the “meltdown” of the carbon market. Bahamas, for the G-77/China, called for additional support for the Fund.

Parties worked on a draft conclusion and a draft decision during contact group meetings and informal consultations

co-chaired by Herman Sips (the Netherlands) and Patience Dampney (Ghana).

Bahamas, for the G-77/China, suggested, *inter alia*, emphasizing the importance of addressing fundraising strategies and recognizing the Adaptation Fund was established at COP 7. Parties' requests also included references to: the status of available funds, reporting on cash flows, and status of the active pipeline of projects and programme proposals submitted to the Adaptation Fund; fundraising strategies; and the AFB report's addendum on added value of the Adaptation Fund for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement.

Egypt proposed including paragraph 53 (the overall evaluation of the Adaptation Fund) of the report in the draft decision. Parties' views differed on this and several other proposals, including to "recognize the need to revise the CDM" in order to increase predictability and sustainability of the Adaptation Fund's resources. One developing country group suggested as an alternative option, "recognizing the need for the Doha Amendment to enter into force" to revive the carbon market. Another proposed welcoming the efforts of the AFB to address the predictability and sustainability of its resources, including through the resource mobilization strategy.

On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.3), the CMP:

- notes a list of information, actions and decisions relating to the Adaptation Fund contained in the report of the AFB;
- decides to renew the interim institutional arrangements with the GEF as the interim Secretariat of the AFB for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
- decides to restate the terms and conditions of the services to be provided by the World Bank as the interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund and to extend the term of the trustee's services for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
- takes note of the resource mobilization strategy of the AFB;
- notes with concern issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund based on the current uncertainty on the prices of CERs, assigned amount units and emission reduction units;
- notes a current funding gap of US\$3 million;
- encourages developed country parties to scale up financial resources for the implementation of adaptation projects in the active pipeline of the Adaptation Fund;
- encourages the provision of voluntary support that is additional to the share of proceeds from CDM project activities in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the AFB, with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;
- encourages the AFB, in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, to further consider all potential sources of funding;
- encourages the AFB to continue its consideration of linkages between the Adaptation Fund and other funds and to report on its findings to CMP 13; and
- takes note of the information provided by the AFB on the added value of the Adaptation Fund for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement, as contained in the addendum to Annex I to the report of the AFB and invites the COP to bring this information to the attention of the APA.

REPORT ON THE HIGH-LEVEL MINISTERIAL ROUND TABLE ON INCREASED AMBITION OF KYOTO PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS: This agenda item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, when parties agreed to informal consultations by Ismail Chekkori, CMP 12 Presidency.

On Thursday, 17 November, CMP 12 President Mezouar informed parties that no consensus had been reached and that this item will be included on the provisional agenda for CMP 13.

REPORTING FROM AND REVIEW OF ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: NCs: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on NCs (see page 22).

Final Compilation and Accounting Report for the Second Commitment Period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November. The CMP took note of the information contained in the final compilation and accounting report for the first commitment period for Annex B parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

Annual Compilation and Accounting Report for the Second Commitment Period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/6 and Add.1) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the annual compilation and accounting report (see page 22).

CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol (see page 27).

MATTERS RELATING TO PROTOCOL ARTICLES 2.3 (ADVERSE EFFECTS OF POLICIES AND MEASURES) AND 3.14 (MINIMIZING ADVERSE EFFECTS): Protocol Article 2.3: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBSTA for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 33).

Protocol Article 3.14: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 29).

OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CMP BY THE SBs: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted decisions forwarded from SBI 44 contained in FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1 on: financial and budgetary matters; review of the JI guidelines; and the third review of the Adaptation Fund.

The CMP also adopted a conclusion recommended by SBSTA 45 on carbon capture and storage (CCS) in geological formations as CDM project activities (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.19/Add.1). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBSTA agenda item on CCS in geological formations as CDM project activities (see page 34).

In addition, the CMP adopted an action recommended by SBI 44 (FCCC/SBI/2016/8) on concluding consideration of privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Protocol.

Financial and Budgetary Matters: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the CMP, having considered the proposed revised staffing table for the biennium 2016-2017, endorses the decision taken at COP 22 on the revised staffing table for this biennium within its approved programme budget.

Review of the JI Guidelines: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- recognizes that the level of activity in relation to JI has significantly decreased;
- commends the work done by the SBI and the JISC over the past years in responding to the requests of the CMP in relation to the review of the JI guidelines;
- decides to conclude its review of the JI guidelines without adopting any revisions to them; and
- notes that the draft conclusions of the SBI contained in FCCC/SBI/2016/L.8 represent experience gained and lessons learned from JI in relation to the review of the JI guidelines.

Third Review of the Adaptation Fund: On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/8/Add.1), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the third review of the Adaptation Fund will be undertaken in accordance with the ToR contained in the decision's annex;
- invites parties, observer organizations, and other interested international organizations, stakeholders and NGOs involved in the activities of the Adaptation Fund and implementing entities accredited by the AFB, to submit by 30 April 2017 their views on this review for consideration by SBI 46;
- requests the AFB to make available information on the financial status of the Adaptation Fund in its report to CMP 13;
- requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with the AFB Secretariat, to prepare a technical paper on the Adaptation Fund's third review for consideration by SBI 47, in accordance with the ToR and taking into account SBI 46's deliberations and conclusions as well as submitted views; and
- requests the SBI to complete its work on the third review of the Adaptation Fund at SBI 47.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Audit Report and Financial Statements for 2015: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on administrative, financial and institutional matters (see page 30).

Budget Performance for the Biennium 2016-2017: This item was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November, and was referred to the SBI for consideration. Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on administrative, financial and institutional matters (see page 30).

CLOSING SESSION: Joint closing statements are summarized under the COP closing statements (see page 11).

On Saturday, 19 November, the CMP adopted the report of the session (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.1). The CMP took note of resolutions expressing gratitude to the Government of Morocco and the people of Marrakech (FCCC/CP/2016/L.8/Rev.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.5/Rev.1, FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/L.1/Rev.1).

The CMP was gavelled to a close at 2:20 am.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT (CMA 1)

On Tuesday morning, 15 November, CMA President Mezouar opened the meeting, noting the "historic occasion" and describing the entry into force of the Paris Agreement within less than a year after its adoption as a testament to countries' commitment

to addressing climate change. A summary of opening statements, delivered on Wednesday, 16 November, is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12687e.html>.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Wednesday, 16 November, parties adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/1). Bolivia, for the LMDCs, indicated for the record their understanding that the work to be undertaken on Agenda Item 3 (matters relating to the Paris Agreement), including its footnote, is to be in the context of Paris Agreement Articles 2 (strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty) and 3 (NDCs' progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing countries).

Application of the Rules of Procedure of the COP: This item was first considered under the APA. The APA, on Monday, 14 November, forwarded a draft decision to the COP, which was then forwarded to the CMA for consideration. On Friday, 18 November, the CMA adopted the decision. This item is summarized under the APA outcome (see page 20).

Election of Additional Officers: On Friday, 18 November, Paris Agreement parties elected Diego Pacheco (Bolivia) as an additional Vice-President to the Bureau of COP 22, CMP 12 and CMA 1.

Approval of the Report on Credentials: On Friday, 18 November, the CMA adopted the report (FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/2).

MATTERS RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT: This item was first taken up on Wednesday, 16 November. These issues were discussed in informal consultations held by the CMA 1 Presidency, in conjunction with informal consultations held by the COP 22 Presidency on preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and CMA 1. The informal consultations are summarized under that item of the COP (see page 4).

On Friday, 18 November, CMA President Mezouar invited, and parties agreed, to adopt the decision. He additionally proposed forwarding paragraph 83 of Decision 1/CP.21 (training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information) and Paris Agreement Article 4.10 (consideration of common timeframes for NDCs) to SBI 46 for consideration.

Bolivia, supported by India, said he was not able to support the proposal to forward a very specific, "mitigation-centric" issue for further discussion by the SBI. He stressed issues should be considered in a "comprehensive, single package" and called for a balanced approach to "remaining issues."

Brazil requested Bolivia reconsider his objection, noting that paragraph 9 of the CMA decision (continuation of consideration of possible additional matters under the APA) already addresses the issue of additional matters in a comprehensive matter. Many parties, including Mali, Costa Rica for AILAC, the US, Maldives for AOSIS, the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the LDCs, and the EU supported the Presidency's proposal. Several noted the proposal is in line with the Paris Agreement.

After informal consultations, Brazil requested the CMA 1 President to ask parties if the proposal to begin consideration of these matters at SBI 47 would be agreeable.

South Africa, for BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China), stated that the group would endorse the proposal with the understanding that pre-2020 issues will be given "equal preference at the next session."

The CMA agreed to Brazil's proposal.

Final Outcome: The CMA's three-part decision is in document FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/L.3. On entry into force and signature of the Paris Agreement, the CMA, *inter alia*, congratulates parties to the Convention that have ratified, accepted or approved the Paris Agreement and invites those that have not done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible.

On completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement, the CMA, *inter alia*:

- invites the COP to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the arrangements contained in Decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome) and to accelerate work and forward the outcomes at the latest to CMA 1-3 to be convened in conjunction with COP 24 for its consideration and adoption;
- also invites the COP to continue to oversee the work on further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, *inter alia*, as a component of NDCs referred to in Paris Agreement Articles 7.10 and 7.11;
- further invites the COP to continue to oversee the work on the development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Paris Agreement Article 7.12 (adaptation communications);
- invites the COP to request the SBSTA, SBI, APA, and the constituted bodies under the Convention to accelerate their work on the work programme resulting from the relevant requests contained in Section III of Decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome) and to forward the outcomes to COP 24 at the latest;
- invites the COP to request the APA to continue its consideration of possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the convening of CMA 1; and
- decides to convene, at CMA 1-2, a joint meeting with COP 23 to review progress on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement.

On the Adaptation Fund, the CMA decides that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement, following and consistent with decisions to be taken at CMA 1-3 to be convened in conjunction with COP 24 and CMP 14 that address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities of the Fund.

CLOSING SESSION: Joint closing statements are summarized under the COP closing statements (see page 11). On Saturday, 19 November, the CMA adopted the report (FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/L.2). The CMA took note of resolutions expressing gratitude to the Government of Morocco and the people of Marrakech (FCCC/CP/2016/L.8/Rev.1, FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/L.5/Rev.1 and FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/L.1/Rev.1).

CMA 1 was suspended at 2:16 am.

COP 22, CMP 12 AND CMA 1 JOINT HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

On Tuesday, 15 November, the King of Morocco Mohammed VI highlighted COP 22 as a “decisive turning point” in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted lessons learned during his tenure on: the importance of multilateral solutions and political leadership; the need to secure engagement of all actors; and the important role of the UN in championing science and advancing the moral case for action.

UN General Assembly President Peter Thomson, Fiji, called for maintaining the momentum in addressing climate change, and not only for future generations, as the impacts are felt today by all countries.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa called for including indigenous peoples, youth, women and other groups in the transformation towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient world.

Laurene Powell Jobs, Founder and Chair, Emerson Collective, highlighted the stewardship of indigenous peoples in protecting the planet, water and biodiversity, and called for treating them as respected, equal partners.

Mariame Mouhoub, Youth Representative, Morocco, called on delegates to see beyond their differences, work for a just ecological transition, and build solidarity with the world's most vulnerable.

Highlighting his country's commitment to lead by example, President François Hollande, France, stressed that the Paris Agreement is “irreversible,” noting governments, businesses, the financial sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and citizens worldwide are undertaking initiatives and finding concrete solutions. He underscored that the US must respect its climate commitments, adding that France would lead a dialogue with the new US President with respect and determination. He stated that, “despite all our differences, what unites us is what we have in common, our planet.”

The joint high-level segment continued from Tuesday, 15 November, to Thursday, 17 November. Webcasts are available at: <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/high-level-segment>; <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/joint-high-level-segment-5th-meeting-of-the-cop-an>; <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/joint-high-level-segment-6th-meeting-of-the-cop-an>; <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/joint-high-level-segment-7th-meeting-of-the-cop-an>; and <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/joint-high-level-segment-8th-meeting-of-the-cop-an>.

MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION

The Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development (MAP) was an initiative of the Moroccan Presidency. Drafts were informally circulated among groups of parties for comment. The final drafts were distributed to groups under the “silence procedure,” where, if no party responds to the draft within 24 hours it is assumed to be agreed. The silence was broken and subsequent revisions were made with the relevant parties. Later, all parties were consulted.

On Thursday, 17 November, Aziz Mekouar, COP Presidency, read the MAP during plenary.

Marrakech Action Proclamation: Heads of state, government, and delegations, gathered in Marrakech, on African soil, for the High-Level Segment of COP 22, CMP 12 and CMA 1, at the gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, issue this proclamation to signal a shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development:

- our climate is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate and we have an urgent duty to respond;
- welcome the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, its rapid entry into force, with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and we affirm our commitment to its full implementation;
- this year has seen extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, and in many multilateral fora. This momentum is irreversible—it is being driven not only by governments, but by science, business and global action of all types at all levels;

- our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum, together, moving forward purposefully to reduce GHG emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- we call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change, as a matter of urgent priority;
- we 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;
- we call for all parties to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture;
- we call for urgently raising ambition and strengthening cooperation amongst ourselves to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement;
- we call for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries;
- we, the developed country parties, reaffirm our US\$100 billion mobilization goal;
- we unanimously call for further climate action and support, well in advance of 2020, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, the LDCs and those particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- we who are parties to the Kyoto Protocol encourage the ratification of the Doha Amendment;
- we collectively call on all non-state actors to join us for immediate and ambitious action and mobilization, building on their important achievements, noting the many initiatives and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action itself, launched in Marrakech;
- the transition in our economies required to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement provides a substantial positive opportunity for increased prosperity and sustainable development;
- the Marrakech Conference marks an important inflection point in our commitment to bring together the whole international community to tackle one of the greatest challenges of our time; and
- as we now turn towards implementation and action, we reiterate our resolve to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT (APA 1-2)

APA Co-Chair Sarah Baashan (Saudi Arabia) opened the meeting on Monday, 7 November, noting that the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement increases pressure on the APA to complete its work expeditiously. A summary of the opening statements is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12679e.html>.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Co-Chair Baashan indicated that the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/APA/2016/3 and 2) adopted for APA 1 still apply for APA 1-2. Regarding the request from the COP to conduct the preparatory work so that the Adaptation Fund may serve the Paris Agreement, parties agreed to consider this under the agenda item on preparing for the convening of CMA 1.

Election of Officers: Co-Chair Baashan noted this had been completed at APA 1-1.

CONTACT GROUP ON AGENDA ITEMS 3-8: The contact group, co-chaired by APA Co-Chairs Baashan and Jo Tyndall (New Zealand) convened for the first time on Tuesday, 8 November.

Throughout the week, parties considered progress made in informal consultations on: the mitigation section of Decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome); further guidance in relation to adaptation communications; the transparency framework's modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs); the global stocktake; the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance; and further matters related to the Paris Agreement's implementation. They also discussed how to capture progress made and further work for the APA.

On capturing progress, Co-Chair Tyndall proposed, and parties agreed to, three components: formal conclusions reflecting further work required, possibly with an annexed decision on CMA-related work; notes from the Co-Facilitators with factual summaries of each item's discussions; and a Co-Chairs' note reflecting on outcomes from informals.

On further work for the APA, Maldives, for AOSIS, suggested noting that the APA will require additional time for work in 2017. Switzerland and the US expressed their preference for suspending rather than closing the APA session. Tuvalu, opposed by China and the US, suggested not referring to the need to progress on all items in a "balanced" manner, noting that some issues can be dealt with quickly. Many parties supported the APA holding a "resumed" rather than a "second" session in May 2017.

Parties agreed to a general call for submissions to advance the APA's work beyond May 2017.

On the final draft conclusions text presented to the contact group, many parties called for, *inter alia*, giving sufficient recognition to a draft decision proposed by the G-77/China on the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement. Parties agreed to add language referring to this draft decision, and reflecting other parties' views that such a decision is premature.

FURTHER GUIDANCE IN RELATION TO THE MITIGATION SECTION OF DECISION 1/CP.21 (Paris Outcome): This item (FCCC/APA/2016/INF.1) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations, co-facilitated by Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) and Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore). The informal consultations addressed the three agenda sub-items jointly, on: features of NDCs, as specified in the Paris outcome decision, paragraph 26; information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs, as specified in paragraph 28; and accounting for parties' NDCs, as specified in paragraph 31.

During informal consultations, parties focused on: possible linkages between the three sub-items and with Paris Agreement Articles 6 (cooperative approaches) and 13 (transparency framework); guidance to be developed; features of NDCs; accounting for parties' NDCs, including building on existing arrangements under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol; information to facilitate clarity; and further work.

On guidance to be developed, parties suggested, *inter alia*: identifying under each sub-item sub-topics to be discussed; focusing on general information common for all parties and information specific to NDC type; and considering how to aggregate the collective impact of NDCs. Many pointed to the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 as sources for guidance.

China, for the LMDCs, and Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, opposed by New Zealand, highlighted the need to define the scope of NDCs and reflect differentiation in the operational

guidance as crosscutting issues. The US underscored that guidance must recognize that parties have a common path but different starting points and paces.

On features of NDCs, parties proposed, among other things: elaboration of the features for each type of NDCs; clear, general, durable and simple guidance; and flexibility for LDCs.

Bolivia for the G-77/China, Colombia for AILAC, the Arab Group, and Australia stressed NDCs' nationally determined nature. Kuwait highlighted the need to consider the diversity of NDC types, which Argentina noted as important for identifying the specific information to be provided.

Brazil said the features should apply to future rounds of NDCs, which would help parties and the Secretariat to organize and aggregate information for the global stocktake.

On accounting for parties' NDCs, many developing countries stressed their need for flexibility. India called for "factoring in" differentiation, and the Arab Group said methodologies and approaches in developing countries should be nationally determined. Kenya, for the African Group, and the EU called for guidance to promote progression. Argentina suggested having "different layers of accountability" for different NDC types.

The Arab Group and Iran, opposed by the US and Switzerland, stressed the need to focus on the full scope of NDCs as defined in Paris Agreement Article 3 (NDCs, including progression and support). The LMDCs, opposed by the EU, proposed developing accounting guidance for technology and capacity-building support. Many agreed that Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 31 (NDCs accounting guidance) provides the basis for developing guidance.

On information to facilitate clarity, parties diverged on whether information indicated in Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 27 (information to be provided by countries communicating their NDCs) is mandatory, and whether to consider features and information simultaneously.

Brazil said some information specific to objectives should be quantifiable, with others stressing flexibility for qualitative NDCs. Saint Lucia, for the Caribbean Community, proposed identifying information integral to determining NDCs' aggregate effect.

A number of parties supported distinguishing between general guidance, common for all parties, and specific guidance, arising from different NDC types. The LMDCs advocated requiring a higher level of detail from developed countries.

On further work, Maldives, for AOSIS, and others called for setting a workplan through 2018. Many parties suggested inviting submissions, possibly with guiding questions, and some proposed mandating technical workshops or papers. Brazil proposed party-only workshops and the US a "non-intrusive" facilitated sharing of views. The Arab Group noted technical work would be premature.

New Zealand proposed submissions could address: the purpose of the guidance; linkages between relevant Decision 1/CP.21 paragraphs; how to build on submitted INDCs and NDCs, and guidance from Lima and Paris; and ways to structure and progress work. Countries agreed to have a roundtable, as proposed by AILAC and the LMDCs, instead of workshops.

FURTHER GUIDANCE IN RELATION TO THE ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING, *INTER ALIA*, AS A COMPONENT OF NDCs: This item (FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2) was first considered on Wednesday, 9 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Beth Lavender (Canada) on the purpose, elements, linkages, vehicles, flexibility of adaptation communications, and further work.

On the purpose, many parties underlined the need to raise the profile of adaptation and understand collective progress towards the global adaptation goal. Argentina, for the G-77/China, stressed the need to operationalize the global goal on adaptation. Colombia, for AILAC, and Jamaica, for AOSIS, called for a streamlined purpose, which AILAC said is to catalyze and enhance adaptation action. Sudan, for the African Group, suggested separating the ideas of catalyzing and enhancing adaptation action from issues related to support.

On elements, several parties observed that the Paris Agreement refers to priorities, implementation and support needs, and plans and actions. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, called for further reflection of the financial and other costs of adaptation efforts and actions, noting that some developing countries undertake adaptation actions without MOI and this information could be useful. AOSIS called for explicit reference to support provided.

On linkages, many highlighted the global stocktake's relevance. The G-77/China called for adaptation communications to inform the global stocktake while New Zealand reminded that adaptation communications are voluntary, and, therefore, could at best "contribute" to a meaningful global stocktake. Norway and others observed links with NAPs, which the Arab Group, said could be a starting point. The EU and US noted linkages with the transparency framework.

On vehicles, the G-77/China, Norway, the EU and others said that parties should be able to choose the most appropriate vehicle for their communications. Mexico suggested regional adaptation communications and reports could be a possibility. Ecuador, for the LMDCs, supported using existing vehicles. AOSIS, supported by many others, underscored the need to avoid reporting burdens.

On flexibility, Switzerland suggested that the APA should provide minimal guidance. Japan said there may be utility in having some basic information that helps each country. The US suggested an executive summary format while the LMDCs opposed high-level communications saying that such communications could undermine the goal of increasing the profile of adaptation.

On further work, the LMDCs and Arab Group proposed the development of a synthesis report on adaptation communications as a component of NDCs, based on submissions by parties. New Zealand opposed, suggesting the Secretariat synthesize parties' submissions on this item around common themes. The EU and Canada supported requesting the Secretariat to develop a technical paper, containing a compilation of existing guidance on adaptation communications.

Parties agreed to request the Secretariat to develop an information note, to be followed by: new submissions; a synthesis report of submissions; and a workshop.

MPGS FOR THE TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND SUPPORT: This item (FCCC/APA/2016/INF.3) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Andrew Rakestraw (US) and Xiang Gao (China).

During informal consultations, parties considered framing questions on: identifying the key elements of the MPGs for the transparency framework; informing the MPGs from existing MRV arrangements and reflecting flexibility for developing countries that need it; and organizing work in 2017-2018.

On elements, Singapore, for the G-77/China, stressed that they should be outlined along the lines of the "shalls" and "shoulds" of Paris Agreement Article 13 (enhanced transparency framework). Many parties advocated addressing all relevant elements of Paris Agreement Article 13 and the decision. The EU noted general

agreement in parties' pre-session submissions on three sets of guidelines to be defined, for: reporting; technical expert review; and multilateral consideration. The US suggested elements for reporting, including a section on achievement of a party's NDC in target years. Bhutan, for the LDCs, called for reviews to take place at least once in every five-year cycle.

On flexibility, New Zealand and Canada supported raising the issue of flexibility in the context of each element of the guidelines. Highlighting the bifurcated structure of the current MRV framework under the Convention as a starting point, China, with Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, and the Philippines, stressed that differentiation should be embedded systematically in the structure of the framework, not as a varying aspect of each element.

On a workplan for 2017-2018, some stressed that this would be the most important outcome for COP 22 on this issue. While many agreed on the need for a clearly outlined workplan, opinions varied on the need for and type of further submissions, technical workshops and/or technical papers.

Regarding the topics for submissions and workshops, several parties, including China and Brazil, supported inviting parties to submit their views on all elements of the MPGs. Others, including the EU and Peru, for AILAC, supported focusing on reporting. The Arab Group and Brazil suggested the topics of workshops would emerge from the submissions. The LDCs, New Zealand, Norway, the US and Canada suggested the Secretariat could prepare a synthesis report or other paper as input to the workshop, while the Arab Group considered this premature.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE GLOBAL

STOCKTAKE: This item (FCCC/APA/2016/INF.4) was first considered on Tuesday, 8 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Nagmeldin G. Elhassan (Sudan) and Ilze Prūse (Latvia).

During informal consultations, parties shared their views on: modalities; generic/overarching and specific sources of input; the outcome of the global stocktake; and the way forward.

On modalities, many saw the process comprising a technical and a political phase. Japan, supported by New Zealand, suggested having clear outputs from each phase, such as a report from the technical dialogue. Colombia, for AILAC, suggested an *ad hoc* working group that would process the technical aspects to produce an output for the political phase.

Brazil suggested, *inter alia*, having one framing dialogue for each element of the global stocktake's scope during the technical/analytical phase. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, emphasized that it is premature to determine that there will be two phases. Iran, for the LMDCs, called for strengthening linkages between action and support, and identifying potential barriers to implementation.

On sources of input, many agreed that the scientific inputs should be mainly derived from the IPCC and called for distinguishing between sources, such as the IPCC, and information. The EU called for consideration of how to manage inputs. Several parties suggested a non-exhaustive list of inputs, with many stressing the importance of information on mobilization of support. Several countries cautioned against attempting to agree to a specific list, especially for the sake of durability.

Considering the scope of the global stocktake and its inputs, many developing countries emphasized equity, with Bolivia stressing a fair and equitable sharing of the global carbon budget, taking into account a country's historical responsibility, ecological footprint and development and technological capacity. Solomon

Islands, for the LDCs, underscored the importance of the global stocktake to determine "whether the Paris Agreement is sufficient for dealing with runaway climate change."

South Africa advocated a scope that is both forward and backward looking. Some parties suggested there may be elements outside of "adaptation, mitigation and MOI and support" that should be considered.

On outcomes, the LMDCs suggested fostering international cooperation and AOSIS advocated integrating climate financing. AILAC and the EU emphasized driving action and greater ambition. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, emphasized general principles, referencing the purpose of the global stocktake and the Convention. New Zealand cautioned against confounding "outcome" and "output."

On the way forward, Brazil suggested the need for an APA agenda item on common timeframes. Additional proposals made included requesting a Secretariat's synthesis report and technical paper, and holding an in-session technical workshop. Many said further submissions guided by more targeted questions would be useful.

MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE COMMITTEE TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION AND PROMOTE COMPLIANCE:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Janine Felson (Belize) and Peter Horne (Australia).

In informal consultations, parties discussed: the scope and functioning of the mechanism; national capabilities and circumstances; triggers for action by the committee; the committee's relationship with existing arrangements and bodies; the participation of concerned parties; and the way forward.

On the scope and functioning, many countries, underscored the need for comprehensiveness and called for a general approach that facilitates implementation rather than imposing penalties. Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, stated that, for legally-binding provisions, the committee should focus on compliance and otherwise on facilitating actions.

The EU stressed that the committee should be a single body with a facilitative function that helps achieve compliance. Mali, for the African Group, stressed that individual country assessments need to go in parallel with the collective assessment of progress. The US stressed the need to have effective accountability.

On national capacity, New Zealand suggested that all parties should be equally accountable for implementing their NDCs. Iran for the LMDCs, Chile for AILAC, and Mali for the African Group stressed the link between countries' capacities and their ability to implement their commitments.

On triggers, most countries, including Iran, New Zealand, Brazil, Pakistan and the US, highlighted the committee has to be self-triggered, while other options were also proposed.

On the relationship with existing arrangements and bodies, parties highlighted links to the Convention's MOI mechanisms, and the Paris Agreement's transparency, capacity-building and global stocktake mechanisms. The EU underscored that the operation of this mechanism must be transparent and respect legal arrangements of other processes.

On the participation of the concerned parties, all stressed that the involved countries should be fully included in the process.

On the way forward, countries agreed to submissions responding to the Co-Facilitators' questions, with many proposing specific deadlines. Several parties supported specifying modalities and procedures required for the effective operation of the

committee, elaborating elements that could be addressed through such modalities and procedures, and addressing further work in the submissions. Some suggested technical papers or synthesis reports be prepared by the Secretariat or by the Co-Facilitators based on parties' submissions. The US proposed, with many others, a workshop, opposed by the LMDCs as premature. The Gambia, for the LDCs, urged the development of a workplan at this session.

FURTHER MATTERS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations, co-facilitated by APA Co-Chairs Baashan and Tyndall.

The informal consultations jointly addressed the three agenda sub-items on: preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement; preparing for the convening of CMA 1; taking stock of progress made by the subsidiary and constituted bodies in relation to their mandated work under the Paris Agreement and Section III of Decision 1/CP.21, in order to promote and facilitate coordination and coherence in the implementation of the work programme, and, if appropriate, take action, which may include recommendations.

Regarding the request from the COP to conduct the preparatory work so that the Adaptation Fund may serve the Paris Agreement, parties agreed to consider this at APA 1-2 under the agenda item on preparing for the convening of CMA 1.

On issues concerning the implementation of the Paris Agreement that had not yet been raised, Brazil identified: common timeframes for NDCs; recognition of developing countries' adaptation efforts; initial guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; and training, public awareness and participation. Parties identified additional "orphan issues," eventually creating a list of nine possible matters not being addressed under Decision 1/CP.21's work programme.

The EU cautioned against duplication and said some of these items could be addressed in the SBs or already have a "home" under the CMA.

Based on parties' request, the Co-Chairs prepared an initial table of these "orphan issues." Parties considered whether to provide recommendations to the COP on how or where such issues could be taken up. Several developing countries and groups sought a comprehensive arrangement for all the items in the Co-Chairs' table, opposed by others.

On preparing for the convening of CMA 1, parties were supportive of taking a streamlined approach to: parties' credentials; observer organization admission; and election of Bureau officers.

On taking stock of progress, South Africa, supported by China and Tuvalu, and opposed by the US, proposed consideration of modalities for biennial communications of indicative support. Switzerland suggested these modalities would fall under discussions on biennial reports (BRs).

On the Adaptation Fund, parties considered: the key questions to be addressed in order to complete the APA's work; steps to be undertaken to fulfill the mandate of the APA on this matter; and linkages to consider in undertaking the APA's work on this mandate.

A number of developing countries urged requesting the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. Various developed countries, including Australia, the EU, the US and Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group, suggested this question warrants further discussion and requires consideration of, *inter alia*, lessons learned. Developing countries stressed the

Adaptation Fund is already contributing to the operationalization of the Paris Agreement, and supported a procedural decision on this issue.

The US clarified concerns on: ensuring the governing structure includes countries not party to the Kyoto Protocol; fitting the Fund into the post-Paris financial architecture; evaluating the Fund's effectiveness; agreeing on all sources of funding; and reviewing the safeguards policy.

The EU added that: the Fund is under CMP authority and no other financial institution is under the CMA's authority; the third review of the Fund is not "business as usual"; and arrangements for the Fund's work must be examined. He called for agreeing on a clear workplan with issues to be resolved, a timeline and an end date.

Tuvalu, for the LDCs, and Argentina stressed possible resolutions for legal issues raised. The G-77/China suggested the CMA can make the necessary arrangements quickly, by 2018 at the latest.

CLOSING SESSION: On Monday, 14 November, APA Co-Chair Baashan presented, and parties adopted, conclusions (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4 and Add.1). Parties recommended two draft decisions, one to the COP and the other to the CMP. She explained that the APA Co-Chairs intend to release their informal reflections note with an overview of the outcomes of this resumed session, based on the views that parties put forward at, and expressed through their submissions for, this session. A summary of closing statements is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12685e.html>.

The Secretariat reported on the preliminary administrative and budgetary implications of decisions, informing that actions: under item 3 (further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of Decision 1/CP.21) will require €65,000; under item 4 (further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication) will require €65,000; under item 5 (MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support) will require €427,000; and other mandated activities will require an additional €557,000.

APA Rapporteur Anna Serzysko (Poland) presented, and parties adopted, the report of APA 1-2 (FCCC/APA/2016/L.5). APA Co-Chair Tyndall proposed, and parties agreed, to suspend the APA at 11:23 pm, and reconvene in Bonn in May 2017.

Final Outcome: In their conclusions (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4), the APA Co-Chairs report that the APA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016 and encourages those parties that have not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Paris Agreement to do so as soon as possible;
- agrees that following the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement, no further work is required under its agenda sub-item 8(a) (preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement);
- emphasizes that it stands ready to implement any further guidance on its future work that may be received from the COP;
- considers, under its agenda sub-item 8(b) (preparing for the convening of CMA 1), the rules of procedure of the CMA and recommends to the CMA, through the COP, a draft decision (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4/Add.1) on this matter for its consideration and adoption;
- notes that, at SBI 45, it has been possible to progress work on all substantive agenda items, but much remains to be done and, in the light of the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement;

- emphasizes the need to progress on all items in a coherent and balanced manner, and to ensure a coordinated approach with regard to related matters considered under the SBI and SBSTA;
- invites parties to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on how to progress work in the period after APA 1-3 in a coherent, balanced and coordinated manner, bearing in mind the related matters being considered by the SBI and the SBSTA;
- agrees to apply at APA 1-3 the modalities for the organization of its work that were adopted by APA 1-1; and
- notes the progress made on all substantive items on the APA agenda as reflected in the informal notes prepared, under their own responsibility, by the Co-Facilitators of the informal consultations on the respective APA items, and agrees that the notes will be helpful for the future work of the APA.

On agenda item 3 (further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of Decision 1/CP.21) and its sub-items, the APA Co-Chairs report that the APA, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to submit, by 1 April 2017, their views on issues discussed under this agenda item, taking into consideration the questions identified by parties as relevant for this item and listed in the annex to the informal note by the Co-Facilitators;
- requests the Secretariat to compile these submissions and make that compilation available on the UNFCCC website before APA 1-3; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a roundtable that is open to parties and observer states only to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.

On agenda item 4 (further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, *inter alia*, as a component of NDCs, referred to in Paris Agreement Article 7.10 and 7.11), the APA:

- requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 15 February 2017, an information note identifying information on each possible element identified by parties, while considering the guidelines, where existent, for different vehicles mentioned in Paris Agreement Article 7.11. The information note should further consider the non-exhaustive list of elements captured in the submissions and the annex to the informal summary note prepared by the Co-Facilitators;
- invites parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, further views in relation to the adaptation communication, including, *inter alia*, as a component of NDCs, referred to in Paris Agreement Article 7.10 and 7.11, taking into account the discussions on this item at this session as well as the annex to the informal note prepared by the Co-Facilitators;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 30 April 2017, a synthesis of all submissions by parties on this agenda item; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a workshop on agenda item 4 to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.

On agenda item 5 (MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement), the APA:

- invites parties to submit, by 15 February 2017, their views on the a list of questions;
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, an intersessional workshop before APA 1-3 that will focus on themes covered in parties' submissions, starting with discussions on reporting and recognizing that it is closely linked with technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. Therefore, when necessary, at the workshop discussions about technical expert

review, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress should take place in conjunction and/or complementary with reporting;

- requests the APA Co-Chairs to prepare, with the support of the Secretariat, a workshop report for consideration at APA 1-3; and
- notes that in the organization of the workshop, the APA Co-Chairs and Secretariat should recognize the linkages with other agenda items to avoid duplication of work.

On agenda item 6 (matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Paris Agreement Article 14) and its sub-items, the APA:

- welcomes the advice of the SBSTA on how the IPCC assessments can inform the global stocktake; and
- invites parties to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on issues discussed under this agenda item, taking into consideration the questions identified by parties on linkages and context, sources of input, modalities and outcome/outputs.

On agenda item 7 (modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Paris Agreement Article 15.2), the APA invites parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, their views and proposals, in which they are invited to:

- specify the modalities and procedures required for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Paris Agreement Article 15.2;
- elaborate elements that could be addressed through such modalities and procedures; and
- share their views on how to take the work under this agenda item further.

On agenda item 8 (further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement) and its sub-items, the APA:

- notes that during the session it had constructive and rich discussions on all issues under this agenda item, including substantive discussions on the Adaptation Fund that were launched at APA 1-2;
- notes that one group of parties presented a draft decision, with a view to the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement, for adoption by CMA 1 and other parties were of the view that such a decision would be premature; and
- takes note of possible additional matters concerning implementation of the Paris Agreement and the convening of CMA 1, which have been identified by some parties and which some parties were of the view may not yet have been addressed, as reflected in the annex to the informal note prepared, under their own responsibility, by the APA Co-Chairs of the informal consultations on agenda item 8(b), and agrees to provide this information to COP 22 for its consideration and appropriate action.

In addition, the APA:

- emphasizes that, for all items on the APA agenda where there is a call for the submission of views from parties, taking into consideration guiding questions, the questions in no way restrict parties from making submissions on any aspect of the issues on the APA agenda;
- reiterates its earlier invitation to parties and admitted observer organizations to provide information, views and proposals on any work of the APA before each of its sessions; and
- notes that the APA Co-Chairs intend to release their informal reflections note with an overview of the outcomes of this resumed session, based on the views and ideas that parties put forward at, and expressed through their submissions for, APA 1-2. The note will aim to advance understanding of the scope

of issues to be resolved under each agenda item, and, where possible, identify broad options for fulfilling the mandated work of the APA, without prejudice to any options that parties may identify in the future.

In its decision (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4/Add.1), the COP recommends that the CMA adopt the draft decision contained in the annex on the rules of procedure of the CMA.

In its decision (FCCC/APA/2016/L.4/Add.1), the CMA decides that when applying the draft rules of procedure of the COP, pursuant to Paris Agreement Article 16.5, it should be understood that:

- with respect to draft rules 22-26, the term of office of any replacement officer elected by and from among parties to the Paris Agreement in accordance with Paris Agreement Articles 16.3 and 18.3 would expire at the same time as that of the officer being replaced;
- with respect to draft rules 17-21, the credentials of representatives of parties to the Paris Agreement would apply to their representatives participating in sessions of the COP and the CMA, and a single report on credentials would be submitted for approval, following established procedures, by the Bureau of the COP to the CMA; and
- with respect to draft rules 6 and 7, organizations admitted as observers to previous sessions of the COP would be admitted to CMA 1, and a single process would be used for the admission of observer organizations to sessions of the COP and the CMA, with decisions on the admission of observer organizations being taken by the COP.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION (SBI 45)

On Monday, 7 November, SBI Chair Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland) opened SBI 45. A summary of opening statements made during the SBI plenary is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12679e.html>.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Monday, 7 November, parties adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/SBI/2016/9), with the sub-item on information contained in national communications (NCs) from non-Annex I parties held in abeyance.

The SBI then opened individual agenda items, referring them to contact groups, informal consultations, or consultations conducted by the SBI Chair. The SBI adopted conclusions and recommended draft decisions for consideration by the COP and CMP during their closing plenaries.

Multilateral Assessment Working Group Session under the International Assessment and Review (IAR) Process:

On Saturday, 12 November, and Monday, 14 November, the second round of multilateral assessment under the IAR process convened. Webcasts of the events are available at: <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/first-working-group-session-of-the-multilateral-as>; <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/first-working-group-session-of-the-multilateral--2>; <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/first-working-group-session-of-the-multilateral--3>; and <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/first-working-group-session-of-the-multilateral--4>.

Facilitative Sharing of Views under the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) Process: On Thursday, 10 November, the facilitative sharing of views under the ICA process took place. Webcasts of the events are available at: <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/sbi-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-1>; and <http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/sbi-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-2>.

Election of Officers Other than the Chair: On Monday, 14 November, the SBI elected Zhihua Chen (China) as SBI Vice-Chair and Tuğba İçmeli (Turkey) as SBI Rapporteur.

REPORTING FROM AND REVIEW OF ANNEX I PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION: Status of Submission and Review of Second BRs from Annex I Parties to the Convention:

On Monday, 7 November, the SBI took note of the status of submission and review of second BRs from Annex I parties (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.9).

Compilation and Synthesis of Second BRs from Annex I Parties to the Convention:

This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.10, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Helen Plume (New Zealand).

In informal consultations on the draft COP decision text, Co-Facilitator Plume elaborated on the differences between options: welcoming the compilation and synthesis of BR2s from Annex I parties; containing specific information that draws from the compilation and synthesis; and containing general information on the compilation and synthesis.

Parties expressed support for the first and second options, but could not agree. Explaining she had consulted with the SBI Chair on the way forward, Co-Facilitator Plume noted there was no consensus on the matter and that this sub-item would be forwarded to SBI 46.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted procedural conclusions. SBI Chair Chruszczow said he would report to the COP that the SBI could not reach substantive conclusions on this item.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.26), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this item at SBI 46.

Revision of the “Guidelines for the Preparation of NCs by Annex I Parties to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on NCs”:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently in consultations led by the SBI Chair Chruszczow with interested parties.

On Monday, 14 November, SBI Chair Chruszczow noted that the revised guidelines are “nearly ready,” but “the outstanding issue” on paragraph 71 (on communication of the information in the guidelines), on encouraging submitting an English translation, remained unresolved.

Many parties expressed regret that the revised guidelines had not been agreed. Several parties, including New Zealand, the US, Norway and Switzerland, expressed their intention to voluntarily apply the revised guidelines or consider including some of the guidelines’ elements, in their NC7s.

The Russian Federation said applying the draft guiding principles would not ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of NCs and advocated applying only adopted principles. On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.42), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of the outstanding issue on the draft guidelines contained in document FCCC/SBI/2016/8, Annex I, paragraph 71.

Report on National GHG Inventory Data from Annex I Parties to the Convention for the Period 1990-2014:

On Monday, 7 November, the SBI took note of the report (FCCC/SBI/2016/19).

Compilation and Accounting Reports for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol: On Monday, 7 November, the SBI agreed to recommend that the CMP take note of the annual compilation (FCCC/KP/CMP/2016/6 and Add.1).

REPORTING FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES: Work of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE): This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/15, 16 and 17) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Helen Plume (New Zealand).

In informal consultations, parties considered, *inter alia*, a draft COP decision on the review of the CGE, agreeing to “consider” rather than “initiate” a review at SBI 48.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision and draft conclusions for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision and conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.28), the SBI takes note of the progress made by the CGE in implementing its 2016 workplan, with regard to, *inter alia*, training programmes, workshops and materials, including e-learning courses, webinars and an online platform. The SBI also takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of supporting the implementation of the work of the CGE in 2017-2018 and invites multilateral programmes and organizations to collaborate with the CGE, as appropriate, in the provision of support to non-Annex I parties for preparing their NCs and Biennial Update Reports (BURs).

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.28/Add.1), the COP:

- decides that the mandate and ToR of the CGE as contained in Decision 19/CP.19 and the annex thereto shall remain unchanged;
- requests SBI 48 to consider a review of the term and mandate, including the ToR, of the CGE with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption by COP 24; and
- requests the Secretariat to facilitate the actions of the CGE called for above, subject to the availability of financial resources.

In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.28/Add.2), the COP invites a representative of non-Annex I parties not represented by the constituencies referred to in Decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3, on the membership of the CGE, to continue to participate in the group’s work in an observer capacity.

Provision of Financial and Technical Support: This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.17 and INF.18, FCCC/CP/2016/6, Add.1 and Add.2) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Helen Plume (New Zealand).

During informal consultations, parties discussed the operationalization of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), including that CBIT “efforts” will be included in the next GEF replenishment, and recognized the challenges non-Annex I parties face in submitting BURs.

On Friday, 11 December, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.33), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the information provided by the GEF in its report to COP 22 on: the establishment of the CBIT, including its programming and implementation modalities and the voluntary contributions pledged by several countries; the financial support provided for non-Annex I parties’ preparation of NCs and BURs; and the Global Support Programme for Preparation of NCs and BURs by non-Annex I parties, especially regarding the development and implementation of the 2016 work programme thereof;

- recommends that the COP request the GEF to continue providing the information referred to above in its annual reports;
- notes with appreciation the successful efforts of the GEF to take swift action in the establishment of the CBIT through voluntary contributions;
- encourages the GEF, subject to the availability of financial resources in the CBIT Trust Fund, to approve the first set of CBIT projects as early as possible and also encourages developing countries to submit project proposals to access financial resources from the CBIT Trust Fund;
- while recognizing the challenges that non-Annex I parties face in submitting their BURs in a timely manner, further notes that, as at 9 November 2016, there were many outstanding submissions of BURs from non-Annex I parties, and, recalling Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), which states that non-Annex I parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first BUR by December 2014, encourages non-Annex I parties that have not yet completed and submitted their first BUR to do so as soon as possible; and
- recalling the request of non-Annex I parties for further technical support aimed at improving their domestic capacity to facilitate continuity in meeting their reporting requirements, encourages parties included in Annex II to the Convention, and other developed country parties in a position to do so, to provide financial resources to enable the Secretariat to continue responding to that request.

Summary Reports on the Technical Analysis of Non-Annex I Parties’ BURs: On Monday, 7 November, the SBI took note of the summary reports (FCCC/SBI/ICA/2015/TASR.1/AND, and FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/ARG, COL, CRI, LBN, MEX and PRY) finalized in the period 1 March-30 September 2016.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION AND USE OF A PUBLIC REGISTRY REFERRED TO IN PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLE 4.12:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Madeleine Diouf Sarr (Senegal) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria).

During the informal consultations, parties differed primarily on the workplan for this item going forward, with two groups of developing countries calling for further exchange of views, while awaiting finalization of the APA’s related work on NDCs. In addition, one party urged for procedural conclusions only.

Some developing and developed countries advocated calling for party submissions, while several developing countries opposed, saying this would be premature, as the scope of work and procedural next steps should be defined first.

On the Secretariat’s efforts to improve the interim registry, parties debated a suggestion for the Secretariat to maintain and improve the registry “on the basis of suggestions received from its users,” ultimately preferring to state “as appropriate” instead.

On parties’ work at SBI 45, one group of developing countries opposed referencing a public registry “for NDCs,” but in the case that reference to “NDCs” was not deleted, preferred “NDCs referred to in Article 3 of the Paris Agreement,” rather than “in Article 4” (mitigation).

On reflecting the linkages with other SBI and APA work, some developed countries opposed referencing ensuring coherence and avoiding duplication, and parties ultimately agreed to use language from the SBI 44 conclusions.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.35), the SBI, *inter alia*, takes note of the views exchanged by parties at the session on the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry as referred to in Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 29, including on the linkages of its work under this agenda item to the work under SBI 45 agenda item 6 (development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Paris Agreement Article 7.12), and to the work of the APA.

The SBI also agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 46.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION AND USE OF A PUBLIC REGISTRY REFERRED TO IN PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLE 7.12:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Madeleine Diouf Sarr (Senegal) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria).

During informal consultations, parties focused primarily on the nature of this agenda item and the workplan going forward. Two developing country groups supported procedural conclusions and, opposed by several developed country parties, underlined their preference that this agenda item be merged with SBI agenda item 5 (development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Paris Agreement Article 4.12).

Many parties noted the interlinkages among adaptation, mitigation and APA discussions, with some advocating postponing substantive discussions on what the registry will look like until the APA's work has produced further guidance for adaptation communications.

One developed country party noted parties have flexibility to submit, for instance, an NDC entirely about adaptation with mitigation co-benefits, as well as the option of not submitting an adaptation communication. One party said the SBI conclusions could request the Secretariat to assess the cost and resource implications of developing two registries.

Some parties, opposed by others, characterized requesting submissions as "premature." Unable to agree on intersessional work or next steps, parties agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 46.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.36). Saudi Arabia recalled that the Co-Facilitators were asked to report to the SBI Chair that, due to linkages between this SBI agenda item and item 5, some parties had requested that the two items be merged. SBI Chair Chruszczow noted the concern and said it would be taken into account in the preparation of the next session's provisional agenda.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.36), the SBI, *inter alia*, takes note of: the views expressed by parties during the session on this matter, including on the existing or potential linkages to SBI 45 agenda item 5; the continued work of the Secretariat on the interim registry; the web page maintained by the Secretariat on undertakings in adaptation planning; and the work of the APA.

The SBI also agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 46.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE MECHANISMS UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: Review of the Modalities and Procedures for the CDM:

On Monday, 7 November, the SBI forwarded this item (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.16) to informal consultations co-facilitated by Hlobisile Sikhosana-Shongwe (Swaziland) and Karoliina Anttonen (Finland). During informal

consultations, throughout the week, parties considered a draft text provided by the Secretariat.

On CDM programmes of activities, one group of parties suggested methodologies may be developed for programmes of activities, and "top-down methodologies" be developed for underrepresented sectors. Another group suggested text reflecting that micro-scale activities under programmes of activities can apply micro-scale additionality and may demonstrate the applicability of micro-scale thresholds at the unit level. Several parties opposed these proposals.

On a proposal to encourage designated national authorities (DNAs) to communicate relevant information on the CDM to the public, some parties favored deletion, while others suggested further work.

On programmes of activities and roles of DNAs to supplement the CDM modalities and procedures, parties could not reach an agreement and engaged in lengthy discussions on postponing this agenda item.

Final Outcome: On Monday, 14 November, SBI Chair Chruszczow noted conclusions had not been reached and negotiations would continue at SBI 46.

Procedures, Mechanisms and Institutional Arrangements for Appeals against Decisions of the CDM Executive Board (EB):

On Monday, 7 November, the item was forwarded for informal consultations co-facilitated by Karoliina Anttonen (Finland). On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.30), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 50 on the basis of, *inter alia*, the draft text contained in document FCCC/SBI/2012/33/Add.1.

Report of the Administrator of the International

Transaction Log (ITL) under the Kyoto Protocol: On Monday, 7 November, the SBI took note of the report (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.20).

MATTERS RELATING TO THE LDCs: On Monday, 7 November, Abias Huongo, Chair of the LDCs Expert Group (LEG), presented on the LEG's activities, including the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo organized in July 2016. This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/18) was then forwarded to informal consultations co-facilitated by Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) and Jens Fugl (Denmark).

In informal consultations, parties agreed to conclude that the SBI "urges" rather than "invites" additional contributions to the LDCs Fund (LDCF) and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, and on a number of other insertions.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.31), the SBI welcomes, *inter alia*: the report of the 30th meeting of the LEG; the progress made by the LEG in supporting the LDCs in the continued implementation of its rolling work programme for 2016-2017; the successful NAP Expo held in July 2016; and the decision of the GCF Board on expediting support for developing countries for the formulation of NAPs.

The SBI urges additional contributions to the LDCF and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, recognizing the importance of the full implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and successfully undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

NAPs: On Monday, 7 November, this item (FCCC/SBI/2016/18, FCCC/SB/2016/2, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.11) was forwarded to informal consultations co-facilitated by Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) and Jens Fugl (Denmark).

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.32), the SBI welcomes the information paper on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and takes note of other relevant documents for this session.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.32/Add.1) the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the submission by Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Sri Lanka and Sudan of their NAPs via NAP Central and encourages other parties to forward relevant outputs and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs to NAP Central;
- notes with appreciation the decision of the GCF Board that approved up to US\$3 million per country through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of NAPs and/or other national adaptation planning processes, and invites developing countries to access this funding;
- appreciates the progress made by the GCF in expediting support for the formulation of NAPs and looks forward to how the GCF will support the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes of developing countries, as requested in Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46;
- welcomes the support provided by the GEF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- notes with concern that 12 funding proposals seeking to support elements of countries' work in the process to formulate and implement NAPs were technically cleared by the GEF but, as at 10 November 2016, were awaiting funding under the LDCF;
- encourages developed countries to contribute to the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and invites additional voluntary financial contributions to the LDCF, the SCCF and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate;
- also notes with appreciation that most countries that have embarked on the process to formulate and implement NAPs are supported either by bilateral and multilateral agencies or by domestic resources; and
- decides to change the submission deadline for parties and relevant organizations to submit information on their progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, referred to in Decision 4/CP.21, to 4 October 2017.

REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/2) was first considered on Monday, 7 November, and forwarded to joint SBSTA/SBI informal consultations co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Gottfried von Gemmingen (Germany). On Monday, 14 November, the SBI and SBSTA adopted the conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP for its consideration. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In joint SBI/SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SB/2016/L.4) the SBI and SBSTA forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/SB/2016/L.4), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the Adaptation Committee to make use of additional modalities for responding to the relevant mandates contained in Decision 1/CP.21, including engaging with the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) and its partner organizations, research

institutions and other institutional arrangements outside the Convention;

- requests the Adaptation Committee, in conducting the technical examination process (TEP) on adaptation, to accelerate the preparations for the 2017 technical expert meetings (TEMs) on adaptation, including the selection of topics;
- requests the Adaptation Committee to ensure that the TEP on adaptation meets its objective of identifying concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation action, including through technical papers;
- requests the Adaptation Committee, as an outcome of the review of the progress and performance of the Committee, to continue the implementation of its revised workplan, in particular by giving priority to activities in support of the Paris Agreement, and to seek further ways to enhance its progress, effectiveness and performance;
- decides to review the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee again at COP 27, with a view to adopting an appropriate decision on the outcome of that review; and
- notes with concern the shortfall in resources available to the Adaptation Committee, the need for supplementary financial resources and the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat pursuant to Decision 1/CP.21, and encourages parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the Adaptation Committee's three-year workplan.

REPORT OF THE WIM EXCOM: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/3) was first considered on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently in joint SBSTA/SBI informal consultations co-facilitated by Beth Lavender (Canada) and Alf Wills (South Africa).

In informal consultations, parties discussed the report of the WIM Executive Committee (ExCom) and the review of the WIM separately and agreed to have separate decisions for the issues.

Many parties welcomed the report of the WIM ExCom, and noted the considerable work achieved by the WIM ExCom during its workplan. Parties' views diverged on encouraging submissions on possible activities under each strategic workstream of the indicative framework for the five-year workplan.

One developed country party suggested removing the paragraph while two developing country groups proposed including views on the workstream to enhance the mobilization and securing of financial support from developed to developing countries in the submissions. Another group suggested a synthesis report of these submissions.

Some parties noted that there is a placeholder for financial support in the five-year rolling workplan, to which one developing country group responded that the other placeholders are for items such as emerging issues, which are different in nature from the provision of financial support.

On the review of the WIM, parties agreed that the review should consider the structure, effectiveness and mandate of the WIM as mandated by COP 19. One group suggested assessing gaps, needs and challenges in delivering on the mandate, and making recommendations on how to strengthen work over the next five years. Some proposed also reviewing the structure and mandate in the context of the WIM serving the Paris Agreement, with one group suggesting separating the "backward-looking"

elements of the review from the “forward-looking” elements that will consider the Paris Agreement.

On Tuesday, 15 November, the SBI adopted conclusions, and forwarded two draft decisions for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted both decisions.

Final Outcomes: In its decision (FCCC/SB/2016/L.8) on the WIM, the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the ExCom to continue to implement activities from its initial two-year workplan;
- approves the indicative framework for the five-year rolling workplan of the ExCom as the basis for developing corresponding activities, starting at the first meeting of the ExCom in 2017, taking into account relevant inputs provided by parties and relevant organizations;
- requests the ExCom to include in its five-year rolling workplan a strategic workstream to guide the implementation of the WIM’s function of enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in Decision 2/CP.19 (the WIM); and
- requests the ExCom to include in its five-year rolling workplan relevant work for advancing the operationalization of the mandates ensuing from Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 (establishing a clearinghouse for risk transfer) and 49 (establishing a task force to avert, minimize, address displacement).

In its decision (FCCC/SB/2016/L.9), on review of the WIM, the COP recommends that:

- there be a process to periodically review the WIM and that reviews take place no more than five years apart;
- the next review will be held in 2019, and the periodicity of future reviews be decided at that time;
- future reviews of the WIM should consider, *inter alia*, progress on the implementation of the workplan of the WIM ExCom as well as its long-term vision that guides ways in which the WIM may be enhanced and strengthened, as appropriate;
- the SBs finalize ToRs for each review of the WIM at least six months prior to the review being undertaken;
- the SBs take into consideration inputs and submissions from parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate, when developing the ToR for the review;
- as an input to the review in 2019, a technical paper be prepared by the Secretariat elaborating the sources of financial support, as provided through the Financial Mechanism, for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, as well as modalities for accessing such support;
- the technical paper include an elaboration of finance available for addressing loss and damage as described in relevant decisions, outside the financial mechanism, as well as the modalities for accessing it; and
- the Secretariat, assisted by the WIM ExCom, determine the scope of the technical paper, with a view to making the paper available to parties by SB 50 for consideration in the review of the WIM.

The COP further recommends that the following activities may advance the work of the ExCom:

- enhancing collaboration, cooperation and partnerships with bodies, entities and work programmes, including the PCCB, within and outside the Convention;
- considering the establishment of, as appropriate, additional expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or focused working groups to assist it in conducting its work and supporting its efforts to enhance action and support

for loss and damage as provided for in Decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c)(i-iii) (enhancing action and support to address loss and damage);

- improving access to, and interaction with, relevant scientific and technical panels, bodies and expertise available to the WIM ExCom and substructures over time, including by, *inter alia*, inviting relevant organizations at all levels and scientific research organizations with scientific expertise relevant to loss and damage to ensure that the best available science is highlighted in the work of the WIM; and
- inviting interested parties to establish a loss and damage contact point through their respective UNFCCC national focal point, with a view to enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change at the national level.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF

TECHNOLOGIES: On Monday, 7 November, the sub-items under this matter were forwarded to joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations, co-facilitated by Washington Zhakata (Zimbabwe) and Elfriede More (Austria).

Joint Annual Report of the TEC and CTCN: This sub-item (FCCC/SB/2016/1) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. TEC Chair Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina (Swaziland) noted that the TEC has identified several potential topics for future technical expert meetings (TEMs). CTCN Advisory Board Chair Spencer Thomas (Grenada) reported that the CTCN is engaged in a series of pilot projects with the GEF.

Informal consultations focused, *inter alia*, on the outcomes of informal informals on the important role of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation for adaptation, and near-term and sustainable funding.

One party presented new consensus text regarding ongoing consultations between the CTCN and the GCF and GEF. Parties agreed to delete the paragraph on the important role of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation for adaptation.

On near-term and sustainable funding, parties agreed to text that captures “sustainable funding,” deleting the term “near-term” funding, and indicating that further “financial support” should be provided.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP for consideration. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In joint SBI/SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.5), the SBI and SBSTA recommend a draft COP decision on enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.5), the COP, *inter alia*, welcomes the 2016 joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN and its key messages and recommendations, and encourages the TEC and the CTCN to continue collaboration to enhance coherence and synergy in the Technology Mechanism’s work.

On the activities and performance of the TEC in 2016, the COP, *inter alia*: invites parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer to consider the key messages of the TEC when implementing climate technology action; and notes that strengthening linkages between the technology needs assessments (TNAs), NDCs and NAPs processes would enhance their effectiveness and responsiveness towards implementation.

On activities and performance of the CTCN in 2016, the COP, *inter alia*: welcomes the increased demand for technical assistance and other services of the CTCN and the increased engagement between the GCF and the CTCN; notes that the

CTCN faces challenges regarding sustainable funding, and that further financial support should be provided to it; and underlines the importance of strengthened collaboration between the national designated authorities for the GCF, the focal points for the GEF and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer.

Scope and Modalities for the Periodic Assessment of the Technology Mechanism in Relation to Supporting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement: This sub-item was first considered on Thursday, 10 November.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.27), the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 46.

Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer: This sub-item (FCCC/CP/2016/6) was first considered on Tuesday, 8 November.

In informal consultations, parties considered the GEF report on progress made in carrying out the programme. Several parties welcomed the restructured GEF report. Parties supported, *inter alia*: encouraging the GEF to further develop reporting on challenges and lessons learned; encouraging, or requesting, additional information on the GEF's collaboration with the CTCN; and requesting the GEF to consider piloting Technology Action Plans.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.29), the SBI welcomes, *inter alia*: the report of the GEF on the progress made in carrying out the programme and the report's new structure; and approval by the GEF Council of 31 projects with technology transfer objectives for mitigation and 10 projects for adaptation during the GEF reporting period.

The SBI also encourages: the GEF to continue elaborating on the challenges and lessons learned, the GEF and the CTCN to continue enhancing their collaboration; and parties to enhance collaboration between their GEF focal points and their national designated entities for technology development and transfer, as well as to consider ways to use their System for Transparent Allocation of Resources allocation for piloting the implementation of the TNA results.

TOR FOR THE REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (SCF): On Monday, 7 November, this item (FCCC/CP/2016/MISC.1) was forwarded for informal consultations co-facilitated by Ngedikes Olai Uludong (Palau) and Delphine Eyraud (France). During informal consultations parties commented on draft decision text with the annexed ToR for the review.

Many welcomed elements of the ToR, including: a focus on functioning and effectiveness of the SCF; how the SCF can best serve the Paris Agreement; and a reference to the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism in 2017. Some parties opposed including issues of mandate and governance.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.40), the SBI recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 22.

In the decision, the COP (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.40), *inter alia*:

- adopts the ToR for the review of the functions of the SCF contained in the annex, which includes sections on objective, scope, sources of information and criteria;
- takes note of the report of the SCF (FCCC/CP/2016/8) and in particular Annex VII (on mandates provided to the SCF by the

COP compared to outputs delivered by the Committee: 2011-2015);

- invites members of the SCF, parties, the constituted bodies under the Convention and external stakeholders to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on the review of the SCF based on the ToR contained in the annex, for consideration by SBI 46;
- requests SBI 46 to initiate work on the review of the functions of the SCF in accordance with the ToR contained in the annex;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the review of the SCF for consideration by SBI 47; and
- requests SBI 47 to complete its work on the review of the SCF with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration by COP 23.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

The three sub-items under this item were first considered on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently discussed in back-to-back informal consultations co-facilitated by Crispin d'Auvergne (Saint Lucia) and Paul Watkinson (France).

Third Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Framework for Capacity Building under the Convention: In the informal consultations on this sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2016/14) parties considered draft conclusions on the third comprehensive review under the Convention. Parties were not able to fully agree on a paragraph "requesting" or "encouraging" the PCCB to "incorporate," "take into consideration" or "include" initiatives and measures under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and to "identify existing reporting mandates" or "take into consideration ways to enhance reporting" on capacity building.

Parties also disagreed on references to the Paris Agreement and to provision of coordinated and monitored support in a paragraph inviting the PCCB, in managing its 2016-2020 workplan, to, *inter alia*, promote linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention. They further disagreed on paragraphs urging/encouraging developing country parties and other parties to provide support.

During the closing plenary on Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and recommended a draft decision for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.38), the SBI, having conducted the third comprehensive review, recommends a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 22.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.38), the COP, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to consider how to enhance existing reporting on the impacts of capacity-building activities, good practices and lessons learned and on how these are fed back into relevant processes to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities;
- invites the PCCB, in managing the 2016-2020 workplan to, *inter alia*: take into account crosscutting issues, take into consideration the outcome of the third comprehensive review, and previous work undertaken on relevant indicators; promote and explore linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and synergies for enhanced collaboration with institutions outside thereof; and take into consideration ways of enhancing reporting on capacity-building activities;
- invites parties to foster networking and collaboration with academia and research centers;
- invites parties to cooperate in order to enhance developing countries' capacity to implement the Convention and the Paris

Agreement, and developed countries to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries;

- invites parties to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on potential topics for the sixth meeting of the Durban Forum, and on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition; and
- decides to conclude the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention, and to initiate the fourth comprehensive review at SBI 50.

Third Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Framework for Capacity Building under the Kyoto Protocol:

Discussions under this sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2016/14) are summarized under the sub-item on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building under the Convention.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and recommended a draft decision for consideration by the CMP. On Friday, 18 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.39), the SBI, having conducted the third comprehensive review, recommends a draft decision for consideration and adoption by CMP 12.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.39), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to continue to implement the framework for capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries by, *inter alia*, enhancing consultations with all stakeholders throughout the development of projects, enhancing stakeholders' capacity, strengthening networking and information sharing, and strengthening DNAs' capacity;
- invites all parties to cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing countries to implement the Kyoto Protocol, and developed countries to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries;
- decides to conclude the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, and to initiate the fourth comprehensive review at SBI 52; and
- invites parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in countries with economies in transition, and parties and observers to submit, by 9 March 2017, suggestions for potential topics related to the Kyoto Protocol for the sixth meeting of the Durban Forum.

PCCB: Discussions under this sub-item are summarized under the sub-item on the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building under the Convention.

On Friday, 11 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.34), the SBI agrees:

- that the first focus area for the PCCB in 2017 will be capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement;
- to invite, to the first meeting of the PCCB, held in conjunction with SB 46, the representatives of the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Committee, LEG, SCF and TEC; and
- that representatives of other bodies established under the Convention and the Financial Mechanism operating entities are invited to identify representatives to collaborate, as

appropriate, on specific activities related to the work of the PCCB, and particularly encourages a representative of the CTCN to participate in the PCCB's first meeting.

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE

MEASURES: On Monday, 7 November, this item and its associated sub-items were forwarded to a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group, co-chaired by SBI Chair Chruszczow and SBSTA Chair Fuller. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Panama) and Nataliya Kushko (Ukraine).

The SBI and SBSTA also convened the second meeting of the improved forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures in conjunction with the contact group.

Improved Forum and Work Programme: In informal consultations on this sub-item (FCCC/SB/2016/INF.2 and FCCC/TP/2016/7), parties discussed, *inter alia*: referring to analysis and assessment of the impact of response measures; addressing the socio-economic impact of response measures; assessing response measures under the umbrella of sustainable development; working together to identify common ground for technical work; establishing an *ad hoc* technical expert group; and requesting international organizations to nominate two experts to this expert group.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI and SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In joint SBI/SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SB/2016/L.6), the SBI and SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- take note of parties' and observer organizations' views on economic diversification and transformation and on just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in order to implement the work of the improved forum;
- agree to constitute an *ad hoc* technical expert group, which should meet in-session during SB 46 and elaborate on the technical work on the areas of the work programme in the context of sustainable development and will spend two days, one day on each, on considering the two areas of the work programme; and
- request parties to forward their nominations of experts through the coordinators of the regional groups and the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to invite relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, including UNCTAD, UN Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Union Confederation or others, to nominate two experts.

Modalities, Work Programme and Functions under the Paris Agreement of the Forum on the Impact of the

Implementation of Response Measures: During the contact group meetings and informal consultations on this sub-item, parties, *inter alia*, heard presentations on the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement. Some parties called for: a workshop for sharing experiences and case studies; assessment of the impacts of response measures taken by developed countries; and improving the functions of the forum by promoting cooperation and "substantively improving support for understanding building resilience."

Others inquired why the current forum is insufficient as a platform for sharing information and best practices, and noted that capacity building is being operationalized under the PCCB.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI and SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In joint SBI/SBSTA conclusions (FCCC/SB/2016/L.7), the SBI and SBSTA request preparation of a

reflections note on parties' views relating to the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum under the Paris Agreement, with a view to facilitating further discussions at SB 46.

Matters Relating to Protocol Article 3.14 (Minimizing Adverse Effects): This sub-item was considered jointly with the SBI sub-item on improved forum and work programme. On Monday, 14 November, Chair Chruszczow noted that no conclusion had been reached and that consideration of this sub-item would continue at SBI 46.

Progress on the Implementation of Decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires Programme of Work on Adaptation and Response Measures): This sub-item was considered jointly with the SBI sub-item on improved forum and work programme. On Monday, 14 November, Chair Chruszczow noted no conclusion had been reached and that consideration of this sub-item would continue at SBI 46.

GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE: This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/10, MISC.2 and MISC.2/Add.1) was first considered on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently discussed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Winfred Lichima (Kenya) and Martin Hession (EU).

In informal consultations, parties discussed a draft text put forward by Costa Rica, for AILAC, based on informal informal consultations, which, *inter alia*, extended the Lima work programme on gender. The US expressed concern regarding the number of actions tasked to the Secretariat, noting the budgetary implications.

On Monday, 14 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted its decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.37), the SBI agrees to forward a draft decision to the COP for consideration.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.37), the COP, *inter alia*, decides to continue and enhance the Lima work programme on gender for a period of three years and to undertake, at COP 25, a review of the work programme, and sets out the following for the work programme:

- invites parties to continue to assist in training and awareness-raising efforts for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change and building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, *inter alia*, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication;
- invites parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist in training and awareness efforts, with a special focus on training and capacity building for delegates from parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- requests the Secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts, *inter alia*, in conjunction with sessions of the SBs;
- invites parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention;
- decides that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019 and requests the SBI to elaborate the topics for the in-session workshops during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to COP 23;

- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration by SBI 48;
- requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports for consideration by the COP, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for consideration by COP 25;
- encourages parties and the Secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the TEMs on mitigation and adaptation;
- invites parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer;
- requests the Secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for the parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of female delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies;
- requests the Secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition;
- requests the Secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the goal of gender balance, based on submissions and its own research for consideration by COP 23;
- requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include, in their respective annual reports to the COP, information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work;
- invites parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring;
- encourages parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies;
- encourages parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;
- requests the Secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy;
- invites parties and non-party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- requests the SBI to develop a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, the responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and to further elaborate its process of review and monitoring;
- invites parties, members of constituted bodies, UN organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consult through meetings, prior to the SB 46 sessions, in order to

provide inputs to the formulation of the gender action plan referred to in the previous paragraph;

- requests the Secretariat to convene, in cooperation with parties and interested observers and other stakeholders, an in-session workshop during SB 46 to develop possible elements of the gender action plan for consideration by SBI 47; and
- invites submissions from parties, observers and other stakeholders, by 25 January 2017, on their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: These items were first considered on Monday, 7 November. UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa highlighted concerns about the sustainability of the Secretariat's workload given a decline in voluntary contributions and encouraged parties to pay their contributions for 2017 as soon as possible. The agenda sub-items on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017, audit reports and financial statements for 2015, and other financial matters were forwarded for back-to-back discussions in a contact group chaired by Kunihiko Shimada (Japan).

Budget Performance for the Biennium 2016-2017: This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/13, INF.15 and INF.19) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. During the contact group and informal consultations, parties considered draft COP decision text on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017, audit reports and financial statements for 2015, and other financial matters.

On budget performance, parties discussed, *inter alia*, New Zealand's proposal to highlight outstanding core budget contributions as a "significant problem," and require the Secretariat to follow up with parties and report back to SBI 46 with a proposal on ways to increase the predictability of cash flows.

Parties debated, *inter alia*: calling on parties to make their contributions for 2017 in a timely manner; requesting the Secretariat to follow up with countries with outstanding contributions on why payment has not been made; urging "further contributions," "parties to further contribute" or "Annex II parties to further contribute" to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process; expressing appreciation for contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities; and requesting the Secretariat explore ways to increase the flexible use and prioritization of funds in this Trust Fund.

New Zealand, opposed by Saudi Arabia, urged parties to accept a paragraph on the revised scale of contributions for 2016-2017, given that the Secretariat would otherwise lack sufficient funding for the 2017 programme of work.

On other financial matters, parties made suggestions on how to include text from the document on improving the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14).

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions on all three sub-items under administrative, financial and institutional matters, and recommended draft decisions for consideration by the COP and CMP.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.41), the SBI recommends a draft decision for on financial and budgetary matters for consideration and adoption by COP 22 and a draft decision on financial and budgetary matters for consideration and adoption by CMP 12.

On Thursday, 17 November, the COP and CMP adopted the decisions. In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.41/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the period from 1 January to 30 June

2016, the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the Secretariat as of 21 October 2016 and the note on the revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016-2017;

- expresses concern regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget, which has resulted in difficulties in cash flow, and strongly urges parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
- calls upon parties to make their contributions to the 2017 core budget in a timely manner;
- requests the Secretariat to explore options on ways to address outstanding contributions to the core budget for the consideration of SBI 46;
- urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
- requests the Secretariat to explore options for increasing the flexibility of the funds in the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the consideration of SBI 46;
- adopts a revised scale of contributions for 2016-2017 contained in an annex to the decision;
- takes note of the audit report of the UN Board of Auditors and the financial statements for 2015 and urges the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate;
- requests the Executive Secretary to gradually enhance the transparency of the budget process through the provision of additional documentation, and to pursue other possible ways to increase the efficiency and transparency of the budget process; and
- requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in the decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.41/Add.2), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016, the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the Secretariat as at 21 October 2016 and the note on the revised indicative contributions for the biennium 2016-2017;
- expresses concern regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget, which has resulted in difficulties in cash flow, and strongly urges parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
- calls upon parties to make their contributions to the core budget for the year 2017 in a timely manner;
- requests the Secretariat to explore options on ways to address outstanding contributions to the core budget for the consideration of SBI 46;
- urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
- requests the Secretariat to explore options for increasing the flexibility of the funds in the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the consideration of SBI 46;
- adopts a revised scale of contributions for 2016-2017 contained in an annex to the decision;
- takes note of the audit report of the UN Board of Auditors and the financial statements for 2015 and urges the Executive

Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate; and

- endorses the decision taken at COP 22 on administrative, financial and institutional matters as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol, in particular the provisions contained in its Section III.

Audit Report and Financial Statements for 2015: This sub-item (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.12 and Add.1) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. For a summary of the informal consultations, see the sub-item on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and recommended draft decisions for consideration by the COP and CMP. The COP and CMP adopted the decisions on Thursday, 17 November.

Final Outcome: The outcome for this sub-item is summarized under the SBI sub-item on budget performance for biennium 2016-2017.

Other Financial Matters: This item (FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.13 and INF.14) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. For a summary of the informal consultations, see the sub-item on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and recommended draft decisions for consideration by the COP and CMP.

Final Outcome: The outcome for this sub-item is summarized under the SBI sub-item on budget performance for biennium 2016-2017.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ARTICLE 6 (EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS):

On Monday, 7 November, the SBI took note of the information in the reports on the Fourth Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment (FCCC/SBI/2016/11) and the workshop to support the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2016/12).

OTHER MATTERS: On Monday, 7 November, Palestine highlighted difficulties in accessing GEF resources and requested that a message be transferred to the COP on not excluding any non-Annex I parties from accessing resources.

CLOSING SESSIONS: On Monday, 14 November, the Secretariat reported on the budgetary and administrative implications of decisions adopted at the meeting thus far, noting the need for an additional €320,000 for implementation of gender-related activities in 2017. A summary of the SBI closing statements can be found at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12685e.html>.

On Tuesday, 15 November, the SBI adopted the report of the session (FCCC/SBI/2016/L.25).

SBI Chair Chruszczow closed SBI 45 at 10:20 am.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (SBSTA 45)

On Monday, 7 November, SBSTA Chair Carlos Fuller (Belize) opened SBSTA 45. Parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/3) and organization of work. A summary of the opening statements from the SBSTA plenary are available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12679e.html>.

The SBSTA then opened individual agenda items, referring them to contact groups, informal consultations or consultations conducted by the SBSTA Chair. The SBSTA adopted conclusions and recommended draft decisions for consideration by the COP and CMP during closing plenaries on Monday and Tuesday, 14 and 15 November.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Election of Officers

Other Than the Chair: Aderito Santana (São Tomé and Príncipe) was elected SBSTA rapporteur on Monday, 14 November. SBSTA Vice-Chair Tibor Schaffhauser (Hungary) will remain in office until his successor is nominated by his regional group.

NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.10) was first addressed in the SBSTA plenary on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently discussed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Shereen D'Souza (US) and Ainun Nishat (Bangladesh).

In informal consultations, parties discussed how to move forward work on climate change and health, and whether and how to include economic diversification.

On climate change and health, one group of parties requested that the Secretariat prepare a synthesis paper summarizing the gaps, needs and challenges as identified by parties and observers in their submissions, with a view to preparing recommendations at SBSTA 46 for consideration by COP 23. He also suggested that the Secretariat should organize a side event to facilitate the preparation of recommendations on climate change and health.

On economic diversification, two groups of parties requested including a reference in the draft conclusions, characterizing the issues as a "critical thematic area" of the NWP. Co-Facilitator Nishat noted that SBSTA 44 requested parties to pay attention to the issues of economic diversification and invited submissions on the issue for consideration at SBSTA 47. One group observed that other issues included in the SBSTA 44 conclusions were also included in the SBSTA 45 draft conclusions and urged reference to economic diversification.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.22), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges the submissions from parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations on their recent work in the area of climate impacts on human health and requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis paper for consideration at SBSTA 46;
- agrees to consider at SBSTA 46 ways to improve the effectiveness of the Focal Point Forum;
- welcomes the Secretariat's activities undertaken in collaboration with NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations in response to recommendations made by the Adaptation Committee and the LEG and acknowledges that the activities have strengthened the role of the NWP in providing knowledge support to the work of the Adaptation Committee and the LEG;
- welcomes the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the LEG on the activities to be undertaken under the NWP and requests the Secretariat to undertake these activities, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair: to prepare an overview of the landscape of existing platforms, including gaps, in collaboration with the CTCN; and to engage NWP partner organizations in supporting various activities of the LEG in providing overall technical support to the LDCs, including the convening of regional NAP Expos; the organization of training on NAPs; the development of open NAP case studies; and the preparation of an information paper on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in the context of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- concludes that the activities under the NWP, in accordance with the SBSTA 44 conclusions, including the recommendations made by the LEG and the Adaptation

Committee, should be implemented in a way that enhances the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation; and

- requests the Secretariat, in implementing these activities to explore opportunities to strengthen the partnerships with regional centers and networks, local and municipal governments, the private sector, scientific organizations, academia, organizations representing indigenous and traditional communities, spiritual and religious groups, gender constituencies, youth organizations and the mass media, and linkages with the SDGs, as appropriate.

REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/2) was first considered in the SBSTA plenary on Monday, 7 November, and forwarded to joint SBSTA/SBI informal consultations co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Gottfried von Gemmingen (Germany). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the report of the Adaptation Committee (see page 25).

REPORT OF THE EXCOM OF THE WIM: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/3) was first considered in the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently in joint SBSTA/SBI informal consultations co-facilitated by Beth Lavender (Canada) and Alf Wills (South Africa). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the report of the WIM ExCom (see page 25).

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES: Joint Annual Report of the TEC and CTCN: This item (FCCC/SB/2016/1) was first discussed in the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 7 November and subsequently in joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations on the development and transfer of technologies co-facilitated by Washington Zhakata (Zimbabwe) and Elfriede More (Austria). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the development and transfer of technologies (see page 26).

Technology Framework under Paris Agreement Article 10.4: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.9, INF.9/Corr.1 and MISC.4) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to conduct informal consultations, co-facilitated by Elfriede More (Austria) and Washington Zhakata (Zimbabwe).

During informal consultations, parties discussed: the purpose of the technology framework; the initial key themes for the technology framework; an invitation for submissions from parties, observers and other stakeholders; and agreement to continue the elaboration of the technology framework at SBSTA 46.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.21), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- agrees that the purpose of the technology framework is as stipulated in Paris Agreement Article 10.4, and that it can play a strategic role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Technology Mechanism by addressing the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;
- agrees that the initial key themes for the technology framework are innovation, implementation, enabling environments and capacity building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement, and support; and
- invites parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit, by 10 April 2017, their views on the principles and structure of the technology framework.

ISSUES RELATING TO AGRICULTURE: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5 and INF.6) was first taken up by the SBSTA plenary on Monday, 7 November, and subsequently

in informal consultations co-facilitated by Emmanuel Dlamini (Swaziland) and Heikki Granholm (Finland).

During informal consultations, parties tried to find common ground between two draft decisions proposed by two different groups of parties. Some parties noted that the draft decisions differed in how they balance mitigation and adaptation. One party identified several commonalities, including: recommending a COP decision; promoting implementation; calling for workshops and submissions; citing the need for a knowledge hub; and highlighting food security.

Given continued differences in opinion, one group suggested that the document parties worked on in informal informals should be transmitted to SBSTA 46 as a non-paper, mandating only parties to give input. Another party stated the document should have no status. Parties eventually agreed to forward draft procedural conclusions to the SBSTA, with several groups and parties intervening to express their disappointment at the lack of a substantive COP decision on this item.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.23), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of this agenda item at SBSTA 46.

MATTERS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND REVIEW: Research and Systematic Observation: This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Ann Gordon (Belize) and Sylvain Mondon (France).

During informal consultations, parties discussed, *inter alia*, the possibility of holding future Earth Information Days and the timing of such events, with all parties underscoring the need for party inputs to the event's agenda. They agreed to invite parties to consider inviting the Secretariat to organize similar events at SBSTA 49 based on parties' submissions.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions, following minor changes, and forwarded a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the COP. On Thursday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.26), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- notes the need for regional workshops, as identified by the 2016 implementation plan of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS IP 2016), "The Global Observing System for Climate: Implementation Needs," and invites the GCOS to organize such workshops, taking into consideration the benefit of organizing these workshops in collaboration with relevant partners;
- encourages parties and relevant organizations to take advantage of support available via the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism as well as other relevant organizations and channels, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the GCOS IP 2016 and to strengthen and maintain observation networks and capabilities in all countries, especially in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS;
- invites the GCOS Secretariat to report on progress made in the implementation of the GCOS IP 2016 on a regular basis, at subsequent sessions of the SBSTA, as appropriate;
- encourages Committee on Earth Observation Satellites to submit its comprehensive space agency response to the GCOS IP 2016 at SBSTA 47 (November 2017);
- invites the World Meteorological Organization to provide submissions on the state of the global climate on a regular basis, as appropriate, at subsequent sessions of the SBSTA;

- invites parties to submit via the submission portal, by 25 July 2018, their views on the organization of subsequent Earth Information Days, taking into account progress on the implementation of the GCOS IP 2016; and
- recommends a draft decision on the implementation of the GCOS IP 2016 for consideration and adoption by COP 22. In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.26/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:
 - encourages parties to work towards the full implementation of the GCOS IP 2016 and to consider what actions they can take to contribute towards its implementation;
 - invites UN agencies and international organizations to support the full implementation of GCOS IP 2016, as appropriate;
 - emphasizes, with regard to the GCOS IP 2016, the need to maintain, strengthen and build capacities for climate observations, monitoring and data management, including data rescue, digitization, analysis, archiving and sharing; and
 - emphasizes the need to build capacity in developing countries through existing relevant mechanisms, including the GCOS Cooperation Mechanism.

Advice on How the Assessments of the IPCC Can Inform the Global Stocktake Referred to in Paris Agreement Article 14:

This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Frank McGovern (Ireland) and Patience Dampney (Mali).

During informal consultations, parties focused particularly on how to provide tailored guidance to the IPCC without overstepping their mandate.

On providing guidance, three developing countries called for elaborating more carefully on what is needed from the IPCC, noting its reports and assessments contain more than is necessary for the global stocktake. They suggested inputs from the IPCC on: the aggregate effect of NDCs in light of the 1.5°C limit; impacts on natural systems; avoided impacts; scientific approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation; scientific approaches to assessing climate finance; and progress towards the global adaptation goal.

In response, several developed and developing countries cautioned this may be too prescriptive for the agenda item's mandate to focus on "how" the IPCC assessments can inform the stocktake. One added that specific inputs will be decided by the IPCC in its scoping process.

Responding to several countries' support for requesting the IPCC to align its assessment cycles with those of the global stocktake, many countries noted the independence of the IPCC, adding that the Panel is already considering how to align its work with the Paris Agreement's provisions.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.24), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges that the products of the IPCC assessment cycles will be key inputs to the global stocktake and will provide the best available scientific knowledge that is policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective;
- notes that the forthcoming products of the sixth IPCC assessment cycle will be key inputs to the first global stocktake in 2023;
- encourages the IPCC to pay particular attention to the first global stocktake when scoping its sixth assessment report, taking into account that the global stocktake will assess collective progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's purpose and long-term goals in a comprehensive and

facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation, and MOI and support, in the light of equity and the best available science;

- welcomes the IPCC's decision to request its Secretariat to "prepare proposals for aligning the work of the IPCC during its seventh assessment report with the needs of the global stocktake foreseen under the Paris Agreement and to submit these proposals for consideration at a plenary session of the IPCC no later than 2018," and encourages the IPCC to continue this consideration, with a view to ensuring that the global stocktake is always informed in a timely manner by the best available science; and
- invites the IPCC to consider any outcome from the global stocktake, including possible scientific information gaps, that the IPCC views as relevant to inform its future assessment.

The SBSTA also provides the following advice on how the assessments of the IPCC can inform the global stocktake, recognizing that identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake will be undertaken by the APA:

- lessons can be learned from past experience; dialogue between IPCC experts and parties on the findings of the IPCC products, enabling a focused scientific and technical exchange of information in an open and transparent manner, could be utilized;
- convening special events, similar to the SBSTA-IPCC special event organized by the SBSTA on 18 May 2016, could be of value;
- views emerging from the rich exchange of information between the IPCC and parties at the SBSTA-IPCC special event could be further considered;
- inputs from the IPCC should be considered in an effective and balanced manner, as part of the overall input to the global stocktake; and
- the SBSTA-IPCC Joint Working Group could be used to enhance communication and coordination between the SBSTA and IPCC in the context of the global stocktake.

IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

RESPONSE MEASURES: Improved Forum and Work

Programme: During the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 7 November, parties agreed to establish a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group on this item (FCCC/SB/2016/INF.2 and FCCC/TP/2016/7), co-chaired by SBI Chair Chruszczow and SBSTA Chair Fuller. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Panama) and Nataliya Kushko (Ukraine). Discussions on this item are summarized under the SBI agenda item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 28).

Modalities, Work Programme and Functions under the Paris Agreement of the Forum on the Impact of the

Implementation of Response Measures: This sub-item was considered jointly with the improved forum and work programme, summarized under the SBI agenda item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 28).

Matters Relating to Protocol Article 2.3 (Adverse Effects of Policies and Measures): This sub-item was considered jointly with the improved forum and work programme, summarized under the SBI agenda item on the impact of the implementation of response measures (see page 28).

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE

CONVENTION: GHG Data Interface: This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to conduct informal consultations, co-facilitated by Takeshi Enoki (Japan)

and Thapelo Letete (South Africa). The SBSTA could not reach agreement and SBSTA 46 will continue consideration of this sub-item.

Bunker Fuels: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/MISC.5) was first considered on Monday, 7 November. SBSTA Chair Fuller proposed, and parties agreed, that he would conduct informal consultations.

ICAO highlighted the agreement on the CORSIA. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) reported a new requirement for ships to record and report data on their fuel oil consumption.

India, on behalf of many developing countries and coalitions, stressed that mechanisms developed under ICAO and IMO should align with the principles of the Convention and COP decisions. Japan said IMO and ICAO are suitable forums to address emissions from international aviation and shipping. The US and Singapore welcomed the adoption of CORSIA and the IMO's amendment of the MARPOL Convention on fuel consumption by ships, with Singapore stressing the need to develop long-term measures on shipping emissions.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.25), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, takes note of the information received from and results reported by the ICAO and IMO Secretariats, and invites the ICAO and IMO Secretariats to continue to report, at future SBSTA sessions, on their ongoing work on relevant issues.

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under Protocol Articles 3.3 and 3.4, and under the CDM: The SBSTA first considered this item (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.7) on Monday, 7 November, and agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Maya Hunt (New Zealand) and José Antonio Prado (Chile).

In informal consultations, a party distributed a non-paper with substantive conclusions, *inter alia*, acknowledging that although the modalities for afforestation and reforestation could be, or are, technically applicable to certain revegetation activities, implementation of revegetation project activities in the remaining time of the Protocol's second commitment period would be difficult.

Characterizing this as a "significant concession," the party expressed flexibility on closing the agenda item if substantive conclusions were adopted that recognize certain revegetation activities, to avoid this becoming a "zombie item." Many supported the non-paper as a basis for negotiations, with some developed countries saying it would constitute a package that would include closing this item, which several developing countries opposed.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.20), the SBSTA agrees to continue consideration of this issue at SBSTA 46.

CCS in Geological Formations as CDM Projects and

Activities: This item was first considered on Monday, 7 November. SBSTA Chair Fuller proposed, and parties agreed, that he would conduct informal consultations with interested parties.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the CMP for consideration and adoption. On Thursday, 17 November, the CMP adopted its decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.19), the SBSTA recommends a draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.19/Add.1) for consideration by CMP 12.

In its decision, the CMP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the work of the SBSTA, and the work undertaken by parties as contained in their submissions and the technical paper on transboundary CCS project activities;
- recognizes the role of CO₂ capture and storage technology in addressing GHG emissions under the CDM;
- takes note that, to date, registration as a CDM project activity has not been requested by any activity under the modalities and procedures for CO₂ capture and storage in geological formations, notwithstanding the adoption of the relevant documents by the CDM EB; and
- decides to conclude the consideration of the eligibility under the CDM of project activities consisting of CCS and storage in geological formations that involve the transport of CO₂ from one country to another or geological storage sites that are in more than one country, and the establishment of a global reserve of CERs for CCS in geological formations.

MATTERS RELATING TO PARIS AGREEMENT

ARTICLE 6: All three sub-items under this item were first considered on Monday, 7 November. Parties agreed to informal consultations co-facilitated by Hugh Sealy (Maldives) and Kelley Kizzier (EU).

In informal consultations, parties discussed ideas for the work programme and draft conclusions for all three sub-items. Several developed countries, supported by two groups of developing countries, suggested requesting focused submissions on the elements of the guidance that would need to be developed, requesting a synthesis of the submissions from the Secretariat and the convening of a workshop on that basis.

While there was strong support for focused submissions, many developing countries expressed hesitation at having the Secretariat synthesize views or produce a technical paper. One group worried this would eliminate ideas too early. Several developing countries also rejected the idea of a workshop, with one cautioning it could lead to parallel discussions.

Guidance on Cooperative Approaches Referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2: In informal consultations, parties reacted to guiding questions proposed by the Co-Facilitators on: options for ensuring environmental integrity and sustainable development; functioning of the corresponding adjustment; reach of the guidance; and managing relationships between Paris Agreement Articles 6.2 and 6.4, and between Articles 6.2 and 4.13 (accounting for NDCs). Several parties considered the corresponding adjustment too technical an issue for discussion at SBSTA 45.

On guidance for what can be transferred, many suggested keeping the scope open. Others called for centralized governance and appropriate institutions under the CMA.

On relationships, one party suggested that the exchange of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) should happen under Paris Agreement Article 6.2, while ITMOs could be generated by any mechanism, including that established by Article 6.4.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.28), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to submit, by 17 March 2017, their views on, *inter alia*, the elements to be addressed, including their operationalization, in the guidance referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2, overarching issues, and relationships between Article 6.2 and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, the Convention and its related legal instruments, as relevant;

- requests the Secretariat to organize a roundtable discussion among parties based on the submissions, in conjunction with SBSTA 46, while ensuring broad participation of developing and developed countries; and
- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 46.

Rules, Modalities and Procedures for the Mechanism

Established by Paris Agreement Article 6.4: In informal consultations, parties considered clarifying questions from the Co-Facilitators on: the impact of all parties having NDCs on the operation of a centralized mechanism; additionality; governance; how to deliver overall mitigation; the sequencing of the development of project rules and defining scopes of other activities; and how to use the experiences from existing mechanisms.

On additionality, one party suggested that this provision is about enabling new projects that would not have taken place without Article 6.4, not activities that are already planned within a country's NDC. Another highlighted that additionality is inherently linked to environmental integrity.

Parties expressed strong support for centralized governance, and for enhancing and building on experience from the CDM and JI. One party noted interlinkages with the article's other provisions, especially in the context of not double counting units.

On sequencing, one party advocated prioritizing project-based rules and then building from there.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.29), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to submit, by 17 March 2017, their views on, *inter alia*, the elements to be addressed, including their operationalization, in the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Paris Agreement Article 6.4, overarching issues, and relationships between Articles 6.4-6.6, and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, the Convention and its related legal instruments, as relevant;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a roundtable discussion among parties based on the submissions, in conjunction with SBSTA 46, while ensuring broad participation of developing and developed countries; and
- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 46.

Work Programme under the Framework for Non-Market

Approaches Referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8: In informal consultations, parties responded to guiding questions relating to whether governance, quantification, accounting and international cooperation, respectively, are relevant for non-market approaches.

Some highlighted the importance of governance in the context of tracking non-market approaches' contributions to NDCs. Many parties underlined that, where possible, quantification will be useful, with some suggesting existing reporting channels and GHG inventories can serve this purpose.

One party noted that accounting is not a necessity or obligation, but that procedures and guidelines for voluntary use would be useful. Some parties pointed to the possible synergies and overlaps with Paris Agreement Articles 6.2 and 6.4, with one group cautioning that these overlaps call for accounting to avoid double-counting.

Parties expressed views on the national nature of non-market approaches, with many pointing to areas where international cooperation can augment national action.

On institutional arrangements, one group suggested the work programme include workshops, with other parties suggesting:

creating a clearinghouse; grouping non-market approaches by type; and undertaking a mapping exercise of approaches.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.30), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- invites parties to submit, by 17 March 2017, their views on, *inter alia*, the elements to be addressed, including their operationalization, in the decision on the work programme on the framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development defined in Paris Agreement Article 6.9, overarching issues, and relationships between Articles 6.8 and 6.9, and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, the Convention and its related legal instruments, as relevant;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a roundtable discussion among parties based on the submissions, in conjunction with SBSTA 46, while ensuring broad participation of developing and developed countries; and
- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 46.

MODALITIES FOR THE ACCOUNTING OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES PROVIDED AND MOBILIZED THROUGH PUBLIC INTERVENTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLE 9.7:

This issue (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/MISC.3) was first considered by the SBSTA on Monday, 7 November, where it was forwarded to a contact group, co-facilitated by Rafael da Soler (Brazil) and Outi Honkatukia (Finland).

In the contact group, parties discussed, *inter alia*, whether the mandate of the group is limited to modalities for resources from developed to developing countries only. The Philippines, for the G-77/China, highlighted linkages with other issues, including transparency and the global stocktake, and called for examining definitions. Chile, for AILAC, called for defining public financing.

On session outcomes, several countries supported a draft decision. The EU and Switzerland, among others, stressed the need for clarity on the way forward to COP 24. The US inquired about other possible vehicles for capturing progress.

A summary of the in-session workshop on this issue is available at <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12680e.html>.

During informal consultations, parties commented on the draft conclusions and decision proposed by the Co-Chairs. Belize, for AOSIS, supported by Costa Rica, Malawi and the Philippines, proposed amendments, including, *inter alia*, encouraging UN specialized funds and agencies to support the development of modalities with wide participation by, and through technical meetings among, experts; and ensuring that the modalities are developed in time to be integrated into the transparency framework.

On Monday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.27), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- requests the Secretariat, in its preparation of the technical paper referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 110 (requesting a technical paper, prior to SBSTA 46, summarizing information from the in-session workshop held in conjunction with SBSTA 45 and submissions), to additionally draw on information on the structure of guiding questions from the in-session workshop, discussions held at SBSTA 45, relevant developments under and outside the Convention, and a reflection note on this agenda item by its contact group Co-Chairs;
- encourages UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and other organizations to inform the development of the

modalities under this agenda item, including by convening technical meetings;

- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 46;
- recognizes the need to ensure the development of modalities under this agenda item in time for them to be integrated into the transparency framework referred to in Paris Agreement Article 13; and
- requests the SBSTA Chair to undertake consultations with the APA Co-Chairs regarding the work of the SBSTA on this matter and the work of the APA on the development of MPGs for the transparency framework referred to in Paris Agreement Article 13.

REPORTS ON OTHER ACTIVITIES: On Monday, 7 November, the SBSTA took note of the: Annual Report on the Technical Review of Information Reported under the Convention by Annex I Parties in their BRs and NCs (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.8); Annual Report on the Technical Review of GHG Inventories of Annex I Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.11); and Annual Report on the Technical Review of GHG Inventories and Other Information Reported by Annex I Parties as Defined in Kyoto Protocol Article 1.7 (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.12).

CLOSING SESSION: The SBSTA closing plenary took place on Monday and Tuesday, 14-15 November.

On Tuesday, 15 November, the Secretariat reported on the financial and budgetary implications of the decisions taken, stating that an additional €490,000 would be needed to organize the roundtable agreed by parties on Paris Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches). A summary of closing statements from SBSTA 45 is available at: <http://www.iisd.ca/vol12/enb12685e.html>.

The SBSTA adopted the draft report (FCCC/SBSTA/2016/L.18) of the session.

SBSTA Chair Fuller closed SBSTA 45 at 10:33 am.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE MARRAKECH CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP 22 delegates returned to the city where 15 years ago they adopted the Marrakech Accords, the rulebook for the Kyoto Protocol, with a similar task at hand. Marrakech again became the site of technical negotiations aimed at operationalizing a treaty that the world hopes can combat global climate change amid ever-more alarming and certain evidence of its extent and effects. And, as before, US domestic politics created uncertainty on the ability of a treaty still in its infancy to achieve these necessary goals.

In many ways, the world is politically and economically very different than it was 15 years ago. The Paris Agreement has entered into force, providing certainty to parties' work on the rulebook and eliminating the possibility that a small "gang" of countries can demand concessions and weaken the treaty's operational rules in exchange for their ratifications. The US is no longer the world's largest emitter, meaning others can become climate leaders. Economically, the price and capacity of renewable energy rival fossil fuels in several developed and developing countries. Once China's national cap and trade system commences in March 2017, 60% of the world's gross domestic product will include a carbon price. During COP 22, 360 businesses, including global brands such as Nike and Starbucks, urged US President-elect Donald Trump to power the US economy with low-carbon energy. Today, governments, business leaders and investors routinely make climate-friendly decisions for the sake of their portfolios, if not the planet.

Occurring at the crest of this wave of momentum, COP 22 was perceived to have two tasks, each with a different audience. To the outside world, delegates had to demonstrate that the UNFCCC could contribute to the momentum generated post-Paris by the actions of non-state actors, as well as other international processes, including the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol that phases out the powerful greenhouse gas hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and the International Civil Aviation Organization's new offsetting mechanism for carbon emissions from the international aviation sector. Internally, delegates had considerable technical work at hand, to build a foundation for the accelerated completion of the modalities, procedures and guidelines that will make the Paris Agreement implementable. This brief analysis considers the extent to which COP 22 achieved these two tasks.

CARRYING THE MOMENTUM

After a historically rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement, many outside the process looked to COP 22 to maintain the momentum. Many anticipated CMA 1 as a moment of celebration. Indeed, during the pre-COP meeting, parties collectively worried that connotations of terms such as "suspend" and "adjourn" would send the signal that the UNFCCC is halting, rather than making progress.

It can be difficult to show significant progress when relatively bland technical work is at hand. COP 22 rose to the challenge, by creating a sense of urgency and accountability for the development of a rulebook that will make the Paris Agreement implementable from day one. The COP and CMA decisions both set 2018 as the deadline for the rulebook. This was a year earlier than many envisaged when they were in Paris, but a year later than coalitions such as the LDCs believed necessary for some parts of the rulebook. The LDCs advocated for adoption of decisions as they are ready, in order to avoid separate parts of the rulebook from being tied together in a package deal.

Parties also agreed to add to their workload by considering other items, such as the Adaptation Fund's role, as necessary components of the post-Paris climate regime, if not its rulebook. While delegates reached agreement on a fairly ambitious work programme and timeline for technical work, most of the high-level signals of commitment and energy came from outside the technical negotiations.

The Moroccan Presidency seemed determined to ensure that COP 22 would not be overly mundane, especially following the charismatic Parisian COP. Technical work concluded early in the second week, to the consternation of some who felt that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group for the Paris Agreement (APA) should enjoy the full two weeks of negotiating time that other *ad hoc* working groups traditionally received. Concluding this work, however, cleared the schedule for the many high-level events planned by the Moroccan hosts.

The Presidency invited and hosted approximately 50 heads of state and government during the high-level segment, and convened several other high-level events, including on accelerating action and on climate finance. The conference also strengthened the Global Climate Action Agenda, which dates back to 2014 and is designed to catalyze and showcase pre-2020 action by state and non-state actors. It did so by launching the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, which aims at concretizing the Agenda and providing a roadmap for action from 2017 to 2020.

Throughout the second week, quiet informal consultations on the Presidency-led Marrakech Action Proclamation continued in the background. Several delegates saw this political document as

a distraction, particularly as they continued to diminish its content through multiple rounds of consultations and revisions from four pages to a single page document essentially restating the least controversial elements of the Paris Agreement. Many understood the Presidency's desire for an outcome beyond disparate announcements and a technical work programme, yet some small delegations favored technical work over ministerial engagements.

Following the US Presidential election, these high-level forums also served as important platforms for states to signal their resolve to move forward, preferably with the US still engaged in the multilateral climate process. The election of Donald Trump, who advocated stronger climate action in 2009 and also promised to withdraw from the Paris Agreement in 2016, cast a shadow of uncertainty over the future of the Paris Agreement. The words "unstoppable" and "irreversible" became common qualifiers to describe climate action and momentum articulated by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, at his last COP, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa, at her first COP, and US Special Envoy for Climate Change Jonathan Pershing, at his 22nd, and hopefully not final, COP.

Fifteen years ago, the announcement by US President George W. Bush that the US would not ratify the Kyoto Protocol dealt a blow to its entry into force and subsequent effectiveness. This time, many speculated that the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement was a quietly coordinated effort to "Trump-proof" the Paris Agreement since once the Agreement enters into force there is a three-year waiting period for any country wishing to withdraw, followed by a year before the withdrawal can take effect. Some celebrated that the Paris Agreement is secure, but others wearily noted that not withdrawing and actively engaging through implementation are very different actions. The US delegation and US Secretary of State John Kerry did their best to represent the Obama Administration, while sharing others' uncertainty of what lies ahead for their country's climate policy. Secretary of State Kerry had perhaps the most political room to speak, underscoring that "no one person has the right to make decisions on behalf of billions based solely on ideology."

While declarations for the US to "lead or get out of the way" rung somewhat naïve in 2007, when the US signed on to negotiations for a post-Kyoto agreement, as many recognized the necessity of the involvement of the country that was then the world's largest emitter. At COP 22 the resolve had precisely that message. With all the other significant emitters on board for the Paris Agreement, the engagement of social and economic actors, and dedication of subnational authorities, many ventured that the world could move ahead with the transformation to a low-emissions world and leave the US in the economy of the past.

COP 22 did much to ride and build the wave of momentum to show a united, progressive front. Disappointing for developing countries, however, was that this momentum was for post-2020 action, leaving, once again, pre-2020 action as a second act to the showier work of designing and operationalizing a new treaty. Many lamented that, "despite the Paris Agreement entering into force, the Doha Amendment from 2012 still has not." An important part of the balance struck by the Durban mandate in 2011 was that parties would both negotiate a new agreement and enhance pre-2020 ambition under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. For developing countries, this was a promise still undelivered.

There were reasons to celebrate at COP 22, including the Paris Agreement's entry into force and many announcements of funding and action by state and non-state actors. However, some delegates worried that "lost in the festivities" was the fact that the

current pledges are inadequate to stay below 2°C and bridge the estimated emissions gap of 12-14 gigatons (roughly equivalent to taking all cars in Europe off the road for 12-14 years).

Announcements of US\$81 million contributed to the Adaptation Fund, surpassing its fundraising target for 2016, helped, but did not fully placate calls to also close the finance gap and for equal treatment of pre-2020 and post-2020 ambition and action.

WRITING THE RULEBOOK

With regard to the Paris Agreement rulebook, Marrakech made a fair deal of progress. Important outcomes from the CMA included setting 2018 as the deadline for concluding the operationalization of the Agreement and rescuing the so-called "orphan issues" that had not yet been explicitly included on the agendas of the subsidiary bodies. Many parties welcomed the specific mandates given to the SBI to take up two of these orphan issues—common timeframes for NDCs and Paris Agreement Article 12 (education, training and public awareness)—in its second session in 2017.

Many also felt important clarity was provided on the preparations for the 2018 facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement's long-term emissions goal and inform the preparation of NDCs, through the COP's request to the COP 22 and 23 Presidents to undertake consultations on the organization of this dialogue and report back to COP 23.

There was also progress under the APA during the first week of the conference. Under the APA, informal consultations met six to seven times on each of the substantive items, namely mitigation, adaptation, transparency, global stocktake, implementation and compliance, and further matters relating to implementation. The agreed APA conclusions contain a reference to informal notes prepared by the co-facilitators of each of these discussions, capturing views expressed and, in some cases, guiding questions or elements to structure further discussions. Parties also welcomed the clear work programme set out in the APA conclusions for each item through May 2017, which includes, among other things, calls for submissions, workshops and a roundtable. For each substantive item, parties left COP 22 with homework, which many felt would enable progress to be made within, and across, all items in a balanced manner.

The SBI and SBSTA agreed on outcomes that advance both the institutional framework of the UN climate regime and work on the Paris Agreement rulebook, including the full operationalization of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, which will start work in 2017, and agreement on a five-year rolling workplan for the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on loss and damage, and agreement for subsequent periodic reviews of the WIM, which may become important as the mechanism shifts to serve the Agreement after 2020.

Work under the two SBs also supported the development of the post-2020 transparency framework for action and support in at least two ways. First, meetings to analyze and review individual parties' mitigation policies and measures convened under the two tracks currently forming the UNFCCC transparency system established in Cancún: the multilateral assessment and the facilitative sharing of views. Second, parties also made progress in SBSTA discussions on accounting modalities for information on "public climate finance," specifically support from developed countries provided and mobilized through public interventions to developing countries. An in-session workshop held on this item and a Co-Chairs' reflections note will provide inputs for a technical paper to take this work forward.

Despite unquestionable progress made on technical work, some felt Marrakech could have done more. A number of developed and developing countries expressed disappointment that the APA did not continue its discussions during the second week. However, as pointed out by many observers, some developing countries clearly expressed in a number of the APA's informal sessions that they were not ready to "rush" on the development of the rulebook, proposing instead submissions and further discussions as their preferred way forward. While many agreed that time could have been better utilized—especially given the fact that most negotiators and technical experts stayed on through the second week—a number of participants recognized that this was perhaps the best possible outcome given the differences in view on how quickly to proceed.

Discussions under, and beyond, the APA in Marrakech clearly demonstrated that important political misalignments remain, particularly with regard to the careful balance struck in the Paris Agreement between its elements, the differentiation of responsibilities and the attention given to the pre- and post-2020 eras. COP 22 confirmed the expectations—and fears—of long-term observers that different interpretations allowed by the constructive ambiguity of the Paris Agreement would continue to affect the pace and sequencing of work on its rulebook. In the APA discussions on mitigation, one developing country group made it clear that it was not happy to proceed further unless the discussions capture the "full scope of the NDCs" and provide specific information on means of implementation—finance, technology and capacity-building support. Seemingly straightforward, technical discussions under the SBI whether to have one or two public registries for countries' NDCs and adaptation communications made little progress due to calls to first advance work under the APA on adaptation communications and NDCs.

A number of the "roadblocks" in advancing technical discussions on the rulebook arguably derive from how the Paris Agreement resolved the issues of differentiation between developed and developing countries, and of how work in the pre-2020 period would be advanced. This latter issue is essential to developing countries who continue to worry about developed countries' wanting to "delay" fulfilling their obligations to the post-2020 era when all countries are expected to make contributions to climate action. During the closing plenary, South Africa, speaking for the BASIC countries, stressed the need to "give equal preference to pre-2020 issues" at the next UNFCCC session, expressing concern that these issues were not adequately dealt with in Marrakech.

A new discussion that emerged in Marrakech was that of the so-called "orphan issues," namely issues that were mandated in the Paris outcome but lacked a "home" on the subsidiary bodies' agendas. These included, as per an APA Co-Chairs' informal note, common timeframes for NDCs, adjustment of existing NDCs, the response measures forum, recognizing developing countries' adaptation efforts, guidance related to finance, setting a new collective goal on finance, developed countries' biennial finance communications, and education, training and awareness, among others.

Discussed during the first week under an APA sub-item on preparing for the convening of CMA 1, parties could not agree on which "orphan" issues should be addressed (including whether only issues mandated for CMA 1 should be included), which bodies should carry out related work, and, finally, how to mandate further work. The "orphans" became one of the final issues to be agreed before parties could adopt the COP and CMA decisions

on the Paris Agreement in Marrakech, and was finally resolved by mandating the APA to continue its consideration of "possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and convening of CMA 1." This ambiguous wording, some suggested, may come back to haunt countries at the next APA session.

MOVING FURTHER, FASTER, TOGETHER

A lesson from the past on the minds of many at COP 22 is that the technical is often political. This year, expectations regarding progress in Marrakech were, perhaps unfairly, heightened by the Paris Agreement's rapid entry into force and raised further by the perceived need to send strong signals of unity and determination, given the uncertainty caused by the US election results. Rising to this call, delegates gave themselves only two years to complete work on the rulebook, a task that for the Kyoto Protocol required three years to realize and necessitated a resumed COP *6bis* in 2001, given failure to reach consensus on a number of key political issues by the original deadline of 2000.

Another lesson learned is that at times of uncertainty the world looks for leadership. At COP 7, amid the vacuum left by the US departure from the Kyoto Protocol, parties bent over backwards to facilitate ratifications by Canada, Japan and the Russian Federation, and lauded EU leadership. With another possible leadership vacuum emerging, many looked for signs of new leaders stepping forward. Some looked to the big players, namely China and the EU, to carry on the torch of climate action. Yet, as the COP concluded, others nominated themselves, including the Climate Vulnerable Forum's 48 members who pledged to be 100% renewable by 2050. One observer suggested this was a sign of "leadership shifting to countries small in size and big in ambition." Moving ahead, delegates will have to go, as expressed by Global Climate Champion Hakima El Haité, "further, faster, together" in order to complete their dual tasks of finalizing the rulebook while delivering on pre-2020 climate action.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Scoping of the IPCC Special Report on "Climate Change and Oceans and the Cryosphere": During this meeting, members will discuss the outline of the special report. **dates:** 6-9 December 2016 **location:** Monte Carlo, Monaco **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

Expert Meeting on Climate Change, Land Use and Food Security: This meeting will be co-hosted by the IPCC and the FAO. **dates:** 23-25 January 2017 **location:** Rome, Italy **contact:** Climate and Environment division (NRC) **phone:** +39-6-570 52714 **email:** NRC-Director@fao.org **www:** <http://www.fao.org/nr/aboutnr/nrc/en/>

29th Meeting of the AFB: The Adaptation Fund Board (AFB 29) will meet in Bonn, Germany. **dates:** 14-17 March 2017 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat **phone:** +1-202-458-7347 **fax:** +1-202-522-3240 **www:** https://www.adaptation-fund.org/events/29th-adaptation-fund-board-meeting/?instance_id=6

Expert Meeting on Mitigation, Sustainability and Climate Stabilization Scenarios: The aims of the expert meeting include developing a dialogue between different research communities, stimulating interdisciplinary research activity that can lead to literature for the AR6's assessment, and engaging with experts and stakeholders concerned with mitigation. **dates:** late March

2017 **location:** Norway **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

International Symposium on Soil Organic Carbon:

This workshop is co-organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) of the Global Soil Partnership, the Science-Policy Interface (SPI) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). **dates:** 4-6 April 2017 **location:** Rome, Italy **contact:** Ronald Vargas, Global Soils Partnership **email:** ronald.vargas@fao.org **www:** <http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/>

45th Session of the IPCC: The IPCC will meet to discuss, *inter alia*, Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) products, the methodology reports to refine the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories, and the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. **dates:** 3-9 April 2017 (TBC) **location:** TBC **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

IPCC AR6 Scoping Meeting: During this meeting, members will discuss the outlines of AR6. **dates:** 1-7 May 2017 **location:** TBD **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

UNFCCC SB 46: The SBSTA and SBI will convene for their 46th sessions, in parallel with the 3rd meeting of the first session of the APA in May 2017. **dates:** 8-18 May 2017 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228 815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://unfccc.int/>

46th Session of the IPCC: The IPCC will meet to continue discussions to advance AR6 products. **dates:** 4-10 September 2017 **location:** TBD **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

UNFCCC COP 23: During COP 23, parties will meet to, *inter alia*, continue preparations for entry into force of the Paris Agreement. **dates:** 6-17 November 2017 **location:** Bonn, Germany (chaired by Fiji) **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228 815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** <http://unfccc.int/>

For additional meetings, see <http://sdg.iisd.org/>

GLOSSARY

AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small of Island States
APA	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on the Paris Agreement
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
BR	Biennial report
CBIT	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified emission reductions
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EB	Executive Board
ExCom	Executive Committee
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IAR	International assessment and review
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
INDCs	Intended nationally determined contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JI	Joint Implementation
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
LDCs	Least developed countries
LDCF	LDCs Fund
LEG	LDCs Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Developing Countries
MOI	Means of implementation
MPGs	Modalities, procedures and guidelines
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NCs	National communications
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SBs	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small island developing states
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	Technology needs assessment
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCTAD	UN Conference of Trade and Development
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts