



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE

On Track from Paris

MITIGATION
The Paris Agreement outlines a long-term goal of global warming limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. It also sets a goal to hold global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. The Paris Agreement also sets a goal to hold global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.

ADAPTATION
The Paris Agreement calls for a global adaptation framework to be developed by 2018. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

LOSS & DAMAGE
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

FINANCE
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for climate finance. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for technology development and transfer. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

CAPACITY BUILDING
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for capacity building. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

TRANSPARENCY OF ACTION AND SUPPORT
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for transparency of action and support. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

GLOBAL STOCKTAKE
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for a global stocktake. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

COMPLIANCE
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for compliance. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

COOPERATIVE APPROACHES
The Paris Agreement calls for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for cooperative approaches. The framework should be based on the best available science, be gender-responsive and equitable, and be consistent with the goal of sustainable development.

SPECIFIC ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION AT CMA1*

MITIGATION
- Review the Paris Agreement's long-term goal of global warming limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.
- Review the Paris Agreement's goal to hold global average temperature below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.
- Review the Paris Agreement's goal to hold global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century.

ADAPTATION
- Review the Paris Agreement's call for a global adaptation framework to be developed by 2018.
- Review the Paris Agreement's call for a global framework to be developed by 2018 to address the need for climate finance.

LOSS & DAMAGE
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TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER
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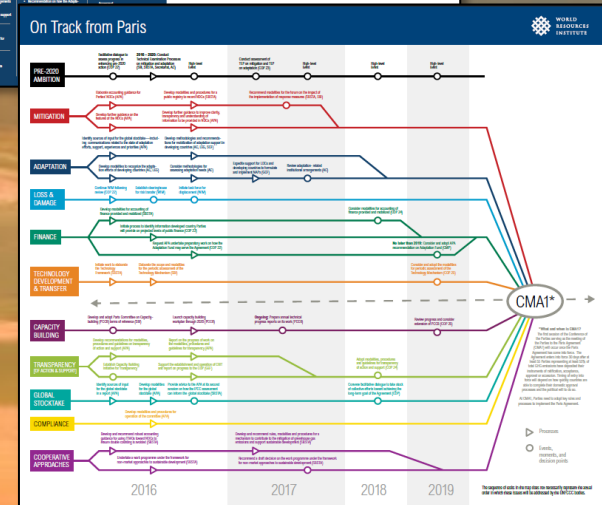
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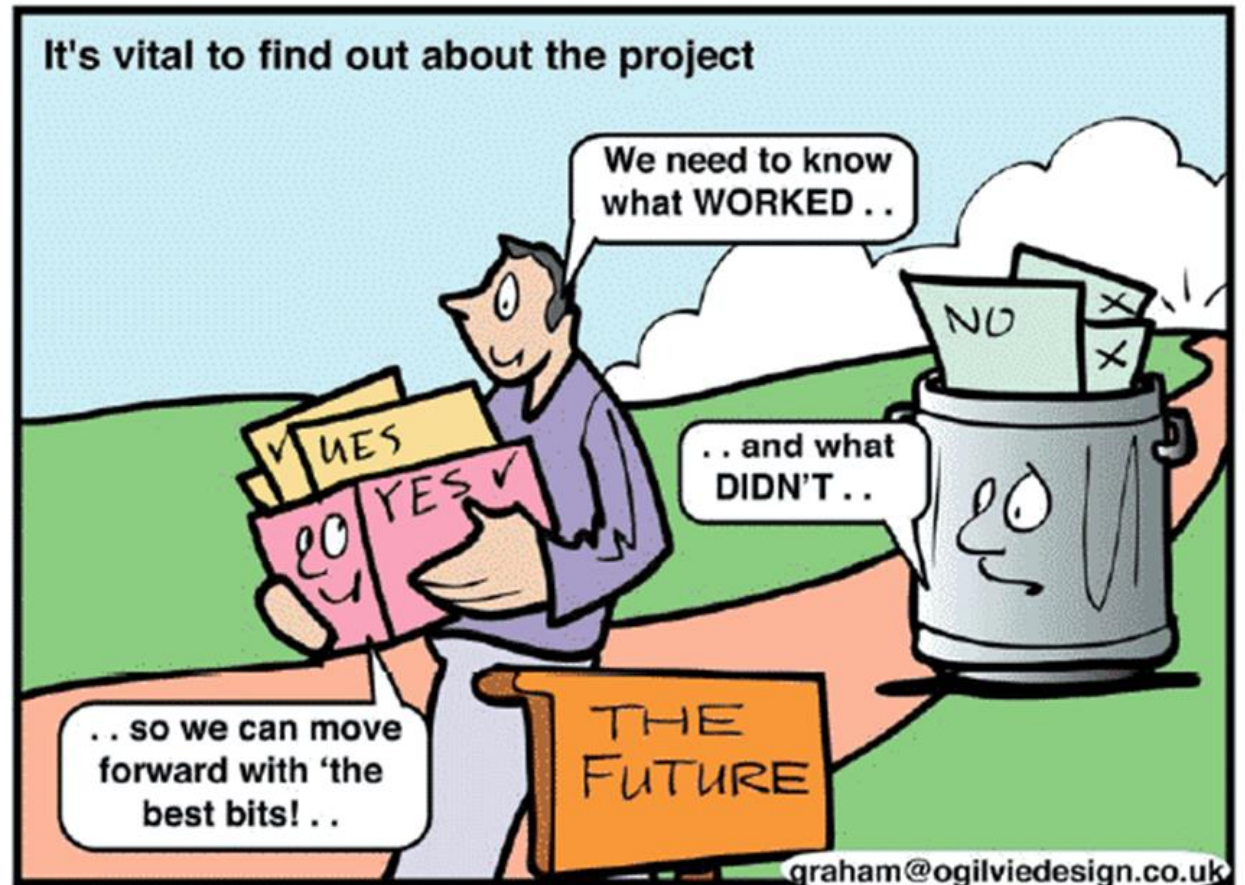
THE 2018 FACILITATIVE DIALOGUE AND THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

International Mitigation and MRV Partnership Retreat – September 2nd 2016

Why take stock?

By Paris....

All contributions adding to about 2.7 degree temperature increase



From an outsider.....

Why Stocktake??

- o By stocktaking, you (and your organisation) can:
 - o Develop a bigger picture of what is on offer
 - o Partner with other programmes and build into these programmes with your initiatives
 - o Assure yourself, and others, that you are not repeating what is already on offer (hence wasting resources)
 - o Across organisations, build invaluable networks simply by expressing an interest in learning what is on offer, building on what is on offer and avoiding repeating what is already on offer
 - o Within a programme or initiative, gather information to assist in an overall assessment or evaluation of the programme/initiative.

In UNFCCC Jargon.....

by stocktaking you (and the whole climate community) can:

- Develop a bigger picture of what the national contributions and financial flow add up to
- Can enhance cooperation between countries but also wider stakeholders and build these initiatives into your national contributions
- Enhance trust and build confidence that there is no double counting (hence jeopardizing environmental integrity)
- Through enhanced cooperation, make the most of the expanded network to strengthen your national capacity, scale up action (rather than duplicate)
- Make sure each contribution is communicated in a transparent way to facilitate the assessment of Parties' collective efforts

Difference between the 2018 facilitative dialogue and the global stocktake?

Global Stocktake	2018 Facilitative Dialogue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda Item under APA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No dedicated space to discuss it
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive scope: mitigation adaptation, support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited scope: mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance: science, equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific guidance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: facilitative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: facilitative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Latest IPCC Reports (s) ✓ Info on support, adaptation, NDCs ✓ Info from SBs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs specified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ IPCC Special Report on 1.5 degree C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalities: not specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modalities: not specified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of experience/maturity: build from experience of 2016 FD, 2018 FD, more national reports (MRV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of experience/maturity: build from experience of 2016 FD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: not specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome: not specified

Decision at COP22..... Building a momentous 2018

- Process to get the modalities adopted by COP23
 - Call for submission by March on modalities (both Parties and observer organizations)
 - Workshop during the inter-session in May/June
 - Adoption of the modalities at COP23
- Calling for Climate Summit hosted by the UNSG (similar to the one in 2014)
- Mobilization of the Champions for further actions?
- Encourage national and regional facilitative dialogues?

Considerations for the Facilitative dialogue

- Timeframe
 - Probably no more than 1 year to be undertaken if the modalities are adopted by COP23.
- Building on experience from existing process
 - Technical Expert Meetings
 - Verification process (e.g. FSV)
 - Other multilateral agreements?
- Role of IPCC
 - Timing of 1.5 degree C Report: September 2018 – very little time to assess under UNFCCC
- Role of non-state actors
 - The Paris agreement recognizes their role in the context of pre-2020 ambition
 - Other assessment (includes UNEP gap report)
 - Could be in broader context (with implications for adaptation and support)
 - Leverage any outcomes from the SBs
- Nature: no finger pointing, facilitative

What should be the outcome?

- Bigger picture – Better understanding of where we are, where we can be if we leverage the opportunities and solutions available, and how we can avoid the looming irreversible damages
- Acknowledgement of progress on mobilization of capacity and enabling environment
- Declaration/Commitment for
 - enhanced cooperation,
 - better integration of climate actions into planning and development strategies
 - Continued efforts for better stakeholder engagement
 - Increasing the ambition of the next round of NDCs.

Effect of 2018 Facilitative Dialogue on NDCs between now and 2030

- Near-term
 - Maintaining the momentum
 - Political Pressure (exacerbated by non-state actors)
 - Mobilization of non-state actors
 - Foster collaboration/cooperation
 - Foster research-innovation, positive competition
- Medium-term (by 2020)
 - Strengthening of enabling conditions
 - Enhanced implementation process
 - Continued divestment in fossil fuel.
 - Continued increase in the use of a price of carbon
- Longer-term (by 2030)
 - More ambitious NDCs
 - Adding up to 2-2.5 degree

Modalities of the 2018 facilitative Dialogue

- 2-phase approach

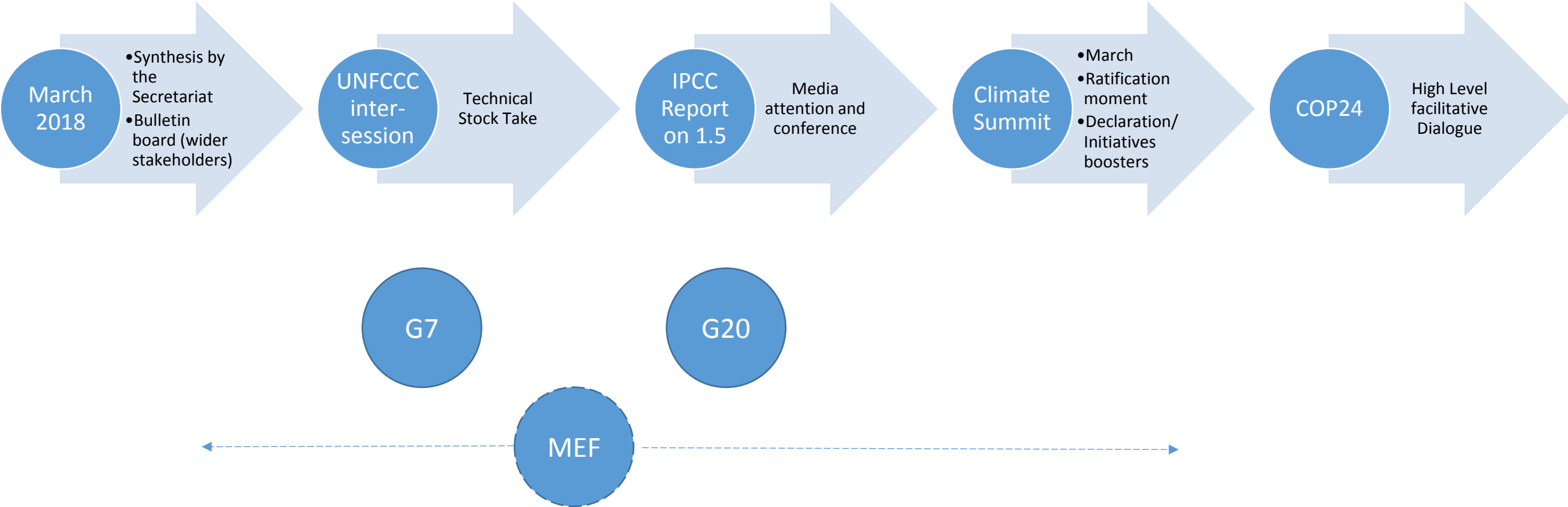
- Technical (June)

- Counting exercise (national contributions + key initiatives)
 - Solution-event (ways to address barriers, new opportunities, doing better)
 - Wide participation (not just government)
 - Summary of main suggestions and outcome

- Political (at COP)

- High level segment that rally different type of sectoral ministers
 - Declaration/pledges scaling up existing initiatives or new initiatives
 - Commitment to increase the ambition of the next round of NDCs.

What could 2018 look like?



Simplicity and relevance

Ownership and inclusiveness

Inspiration and motivation

Impact

What does it mean for the global stocktake?

- Timeline:
 - More time 2-3 years?
 - Lessons from the 2013-2015 review?
- Modalities
 - Technical + political process?
 - Role of non-state actors

THANK YOU

	Category of inputs	Nature of Inputs	Functions of the input				
			Update	Motivate	Support	Promotion of cross-level/functional collaboration	Productive learning environment
Existing Inputs that can be improved	MRV system	National reports	X				
		Verification Process	x	X			x
		Compilation & Synthesis of national Reports by the Secretariat	x				
	External Assessment	UNEP Gap report	X				
		IPCC reports				X	x
	Assessment by UNFCCC bodies	SCF			X	x	
		AC					
		PCCB			x	x	
	Tech mechanism			x	x		
Potential inputs (not in existence yet)	External Broad Assessment	Assessment of opportunities, barriers	x	x			x
		Equity assessment	x				
	Participatory aspect	Bulletin board					